Trade of India, Reviews

1911-12 to 1918-19

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EAST INDIA (TRADE).

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

13467

1911-12.

1918-19

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NOTE

All sums of money in this Review are stated in rupees and their equivalents in pounds sterling.

For 1898-99 and subsequent years a pound sterling is equivalent to ₹15. The rupee is divided into sixteen annas and the anna into twelve pies. The anna is, at the stated rate of exchange, equal to one penny.

A sum of ₹1,00,000, ordinarily termed a lakh, is equivalent to £6,666 13*s* 4*d*. and a crore of rupees, which is 100 lakhs, is equal to £666,666 13*s*. 4d. The simplest method of conversion is to multiply the number of rupees by 2 and put a decimal point to the left of the unit figure and then divide by 3, the quotient being the sterling equivalent in pounds and decimals. If it is desired to reduce these decimal figures to shillings and pence, the first two decimal figures should be divided by 5 to furnish the number of shillings, and the remainder to two places divided by 4 to find the number of pence.

Weights in this Review are stated in lbs, cwts, and tons, but for purpose of reference to current literature about Indian trade, it is well to state that the weights most commonly quoted in such literature are as follows:—

Divisions		Systematic name		Metric value Grammes		British Imperial value Grains
		1 Tola	=	11·6638	=	180
5 Tolas	=	1 Chittak	=	58·319022	=	900
						Pounds
16 Chittaks	=	1 Seer	=	933·10436	=	$2\frac{2}{35}$
				Kilogrammes		
5 Seers	=	1 Passeeree or Punsarie	=	4·66552	=	$10\frac{1}{7}$
8 Passeerees or 40 seers	=	1 Imperial or Indian Maund	=	37·324	=	$82\frac{2}{7}$

This map is intended to illustrate the principal sources of specific products. The principal areas of production of the staple crops of British India, namely, rice, wheat, oil-seeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee, cotton, and jute, are indicated by hatchings—horizontal, vertical, and diagonal—in two colours, black and red; and the location of the principal coal-fields is marked with black dots. For want of data, no information is given as regards Native States, and the districts in which the area under the selected crop is less than 10 per cent. of the total cropped area have been ignored. The chief railway systems are indicated by thin black lines.

INDIA
REFERENCES
RICE
WHEAT
TEA
COFFEE
COAL
OILSEEDS
SUGARCANE
COTTON
JUTE
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
ARABIAN SEA
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
HYDERABAD
BOMBAY
MADRAS
MYSORE
CALCUTTA
LAHORE
PESHAWAR
KASHMIR
TIBET
BHUTAN
BURMA
SIAM
CHINA
YUNNAN
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
NICOBAR ISLANDS
SUMATRA
COLOMBO
Tropic of Cancer

THE

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

WITH

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

For the official year ending March 31, 1912

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The trading power of India depends primarily on the success of its crops. But produce is in some important instances exported in the official year following that in which it was grown. In the notes relating to such descriptions of produce, reference to the weather of the previous season is, therefore, requisite. The following notes, however, summarise only the weather record of the season 1911-12. They are founded on weather reports that accompanied the several crop forecasts.

It will be seen from the following particulars relating to the several provinces that the season 1911-12 was, on the whole, favourable, although parts of Western India suffered severely. The figures in brackets after the name of each province indicate the cultivated area comprised in it; and the percentage shows the ratio of that area to the whole cultivated area in British India.

Eastern Bengal and Assam (26,229,000 acres=9·74 per cent)—Showery weather continued from April to September causing floods in places. Heavy rain fell in October, but December and January were practically rainless. Subsequently the weather became dry and fine. The season was generally favourable for all crops, but much damage was done to some of the autumn crops by rats, insect pests, and disease.

Bengal (including Bihar and Orissa) (42,127,000 acres=15·65 per cent)—In June the rainfall, though slightly defective in places, was generally above the average. The July rain was insufficient in many districts. Good and sufficient rain, however, fell in most places in the early part of August. Rains in September to November were general, but December was dry and January had a deficient rainfall. The season, on the whole, was a favourable one.

United Provinces (38,957,000 acres=14·47 per cent)—In July and August 1911, the rainfall was very scanty, but in September and October it was sufficient for all agricultural requirements. Good general rain was received during the third week of November; it facilitated late sowings and gave the crop already sown a good start. December was rainless, but beneficial rain was received in the second week of January. On the whole, the late autumn crops did better than the early crops which suffered severely from the drought of July and August. The spring crops have been uniformly good.

Panjab (28,483,000 acres=10·58 per cent)—Rainfall was short in May and June. A period of drought followed which had a serious effect on the autumn crops. Some rain was received towards the end of August and September. Unusually good showers fell in October and November and during the

2nd and 3rd weeks of January. February was dry and no rain fell in March until the end of the month by which time the unirrigated crops had withered in parts of the province. Damage has been done to the crops on the threshing floor by heavy showers in April. On the whole, the season has been fairly favourable for the spring crops.

North-West Frontier Province (2,874,000 acres=1·07 per cent)—The rainfall in April and May was generally deficient and was followed by drought which lasted during July and August. Precipitation was scanty in December, but good and general rain fell in January. On the whole, the season was fairly favourable.

Sind (9,180,000 acres=3·41 per cent)—The season, on the whole, was not a favourable one. Rains were scanty, inundation low and water-supply deficient. Crops were also adversely affected by strong winds.

Bombay (32,885,000 acres=12·21 per cent)--The monsoon appeared rather late in June and extended with great rapidity over the whole Presidency. Two lengthy breaks, however, occurred in June and in July-August. This interfered with the general autumn sowing and transplantation of rice and caused earlier sown crops to wither. North Gujarat received no rain after this. Elsewhere there was some rain in the middle of August, and this, while enabling cultivators to complete autumn sowings, revived crops not hopelessly damaged. Considerable defect in the rains of September and October caused further deterioration to autumn crops and delaying sowing of spring crops which had therefore to be restricted. Some useful rain received at the end of November benefited such autumn crops as had survived and facilitated resumption of sowing of spring crops. It was, however, insufficient for the early sown spring crops which withered in places. There was practically no rain afterwards. The result was an almost complete failure of autumn crops in North Gujarat; and only a fair outturn in South Gujarat. Elsewhere the yield was fair except in East Deccan. Spring crops not helped by irrigation were only fair in favourable situations. Elsewhere they withered or yielded poorly.

Central Provinces and Berar (28,071,000 acres=10·43 per cent)—The monsoon broke early, but the rainfall was irregularly distributed. A break occurred in the latter half of June. From July to October the rainfall was fairly general with opportune breaks at intervals. Light showers were received in the last week of November. December was clear and cold. Rain accompanied by hail fell in the first half of February. March passed without rain. Several districts had light showers during April. On the whole, the season was favourable.

Madras (42,165,000 acres=15·66 per cent)—The south-west monsoon failed. Sesamum and rice suffered for want of timely rains and consequent insufficient supply in the irrigation sources. The rains were, however, timely for cotton, indigo, and sugarcane; and the season, on the whole, was a fair one.

Burma (18,262,000 acres=6·78 per cent)--Early rains were timely and sufficient, but in Upper Burma were followed by drought which prevailed till September. In parts of Lower Burma, the middle rains were excessive and the late rains insufficient. The untimely rain in January did considerable damage to cut and standing rice in places.

The net effect of these conditions may be gathered from the following

estimates of yield of the principal crops as compared with similar statistics for the two previous years:—

	1909-10 tons	1910-11 tons	1911-12 tons
Rice	27,856,300	27,896,900	26,099,600
Cotton	842,500	688,000	559,800
Wheat	9,590,600	10,040,500	9,813,500
Jute	1,286,900	1,416,400	1,470,500
Rape and mustard	1,270,300	1,233,200	1,271,000
Linseed	427,800	563,600	641,200

Since some of the produce exported in 1911-12 was derived from crops grown in 1910-11, it is necessary to show the variations for two years. The percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in the area and outturn of the crops, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1910-11		1911-12	
	Area per cent	Outturn per cent	Area per cent	Outturn per cent
Rice	— 0·1	+ 0·1	—2·7	— 6·4
Cotton	+10·0	—18·3	—9·7	—18·6
Wheat	+8·5	+4·7	—0·9	—2·3
Jute	+2·1	+10·1	+5·7	+3·8
Rape and mustard	—4·7	—2·9	+5·7	+3·1
Linseed	+17·9	+31·6	+31·6	+13·8

A calculation based on the average monthly prices of the seven principal food grains current in India during the five years 1903-1907 yields index numbers as follows:—1907, 122; 1908, 154; 1909, 126; 1910, 108; and 1911, 105. A further investigation as to the effect of these variations in price, when applied to the estimated normal consumption of food grains per head of the population, shows that in 1911-12 the sum saved, as compared with 1910-11 and so made available for other purchases, was about ₹9·97 crores (£6,646,000), whereas the total value of the imports was ₹192·06 crores (£128,039,000) and the increase in the value of total imports was ₹23 crores (£15,333,000). But this does not represent the full increase in purchasing power. Most of the consumers of food grains are cultivators and profited at once by fairly favourable crops, and by prices generally higher than in the previous year.

In India it is impossible to make a general valuation of the agricultural produce seeing that the data are not available. But in respect of cotton, jute, rice, wheat, tea, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, and groundnut a rough computation may be attempted. The prices used in this computation are the average wholesale prices ruling at certain principal marts in India. In respect of groundnuts it has been necessary to accept the declared values of exports in the absence of any other regular quotations. The calculation does not show the farm values; but for comparative purposes it has some interest. In 1910-11 there was a relative shortage in cotton, rice, and sesamum; but the outturn of jute, tea, wheat, linseed and rapeseed were greater, while prices in cotton, linseed, rice, and sesamum were strong. In 1911-12 supplies of rice and cotton again diminished as well as those of wheat; but the yield of jute and oilseeds was better and, with the exception of wheat, prices were higher than in the previous year. A calculation, restricted to the specified crops and based on the crop estimates and official price records, has been carried out. It suggests that the aggregate value of the said crops has been approximately as follows in the last five years:—1907-08, ₹420·24 crores (£280,160,000); 1908-09, ₹461·93

crores (£307,953,333); 1909-10, R551·84 crores (£367,893,333); 1910-11, R513·52 crores (£342,346,667); and 1911-12, R504·38 crores (£336,252,631).

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE

The year under review has, on the whole, been a good one. But disturbing and depressing influences were not absent. In Europe labour troubles were widely experienced, and international complications impaired confidence. Drought in Europe and general sluggishness of trade in the United States contributed to produce a serious decline in the value of securities; and, although money was for the most part plentiful, high bank rates during part of the year cramped operations. Perhaps the factors most generally felt have been the fall in the price of cotton and the high level of freights. The great rise in the price of sugar must also be remembered as a distinctive feature of the year. Indeed 1911 was characterised by a notable increase in prices generally and in the cost of living. Sauerbeck's index number for 1911 is 80 against 78 for 1910 and 74 for 1909. The year was exceptionally full of incidents, and prominent among these were His Imperial Majesty's coronation in England and his ceremonial visit to India. The closing month of the Indian statistical year was signalised by a colliery strike in the United Kingdom of dimensions unprecedented in this or any other industry. It began on the 1st of March and lasted virtually till the 11th of April 1912. It has been estimated that 1,065,000 colliers were on strike and about 935,000 other industrials were thrown out of work. The full measure of its effect on trade statistics had not appeared at the time of writing this review; but the smallness of the perceptible effect produced by this and by the earlier strikes of colliers, seamen, dockers, and railway employés has left no doubt as to the essentially healthy condition of British trade in other respects.

The total trade of the **United Kingdom** rose from £1,108·64 millions to £1,134·84 millions, the increase being £26·2 millions or 2·36 per cent. Her imports of merchandise advanced from £678·26 millions to £680·56 millions, and her exports from £430·38 millions to £454·28 millions. The increases were respectively £2·3 millions and £23·9 millions, and the rates of progress were ·34 per cent on the one hand and 5·55 per cent on the other. Thus, for the second year in succession, the high level of 1907 has been surpassed. In the **United States** imports, at £319·39 millions, were less by £6·22 millions than in 1910; but exports advanced by £47·79 millions to £428·84 millions and brought the total to £748·22 millions, which is better by £41·57 millions or 5·9 per cent than in the previous year. **Germany** shows the largest increase with a total trade of £867·62 millions, the increase being £61·06 millions or 7·6 per cent. This is made up of £30·23 millions in imports and £30·83 millions in exports, bringing the figures for these sections of the trade to £469·28 millions and £398·34 millions. **Austria-Hungary** imported goods worth £131·69 millions, which was some £12·82 millions more than in 1910; but her exports declined by £1·48 millions to £99·3 millions, and the net increase of £11·34 millions gave a total trade of £230·99 millions. **France** also showed a decline in exports which fell from £249·35 to £246·88 millions; but drought made her a large buyer, and her imports at £326·43 in place of £286·93 millions brought her total up by a net £37·03 millions to £573·31 millions. **Belgium's** total trade advanced from £286·46 to £301·03 millions.

In India the imports of merchandise rose from £86·24 to £92·38 millions,

while exports rose from £139·92 to £151·83 millions, and the total trade from £226·16 to £244·21 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £18·05 millions or 8 per cent. In rate of progression India therefore compares well with any of the principal countries, but in the amount of her increase she falls short of most of those enumerated.

India's grand total of Exports and Imports, stated in Indian currency, was R430·1 crores as against R386·06 crores in 1910-11, the increase being one of R44·05 crores or 11·41 per cent. The total includes some R63·78 crores (£42,520,000) of gold and silver, imported and exported, and R6·03 crores (£4,018,000) of foreign merchandise re-exported, but it excludes about R5·48 crores (£3,653,300) of stores imported by Government, of which R2·52 crores (£1,680,000) represent material for State Railways.

Exports represented 55·4 per cent of this grand total and amounted to R238·11 crores (£158,738,000), as against R217 crores (£144,667,000) in the previous year. The increase here was R21·11 crores (£14,073,000); and this represented 47·9 per cent of the total increase in trade and 9·7 per cent on the export figures for 1910-11.

Imports had a total value of R192 crores (£128,000,000) as against R169·06 crores (£112,706,700) in 1910-11, the advance here being R22·94 crores (£15,300,000) or 13·6 per cent.

Exports of Indian merchandise represented 51·5 per cent of the total trade, as against 53·3 per cent on 1910-11. These exports rose from R205·62 crores (£137,081,000) to R221·72 crores (£147,813,000) which implies a rise of R16·1 crores (£10,733,000) or 7·8 per cent. This accounts for 36·5 per cent of the total increase in the year's trade.

Re-exports of Foreign merchandise advanced from R4·26 crores (£2,841,000) in 1910-11 to R6·03 crores (£4,018,000), the increase here being R1·76 crores (£1,177,000) or 41·4 per cent. For the second year in succession large quantities of cane sugar were re-exported to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The movements of **treasure** merit special mention, the large imports of sovereigns and exports of silver being specially interesting.

In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade of India for the year 1911-12 is summarised and compared with the value of the trade in each of the two preceding years. Government transactions both in merchandise and in treasure are excluded. *The unit in every case is 1,000 :—*

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Exports—						
Indian merchandise	1,84,49,64	122,998	2,05,62,10	137,081	2,21,72,01	147,813
Foreign merchandise re-exported	3,38,87	2,259	4,26,11	2,841	6,02,63	4,018
Gold	3,34,85	2,232	3,91,39	2,609	3,72,63	2,484
Silver	3,04,48	2,030	3,20,41	2,136	6,63,53	4,423
Total Exports	1,94,27,84	129,519	2,17,00,01	144,667	2,38,10,80	158,738
Imports—						
Merchandise	1,17,06,04	78,040	1,29,35,40	86,236	1,38,57,49	92,383
Gold	25,01,75	16,678	27,89,25	18,595	41,49,36	27,663
Silver	12,40,86	8,273	11,81,23	7,875	11,92,85	7,952
Total Imports	1,54,48,65	102,991	1,69,05,88	112,706	1,91,99,70	127,998
GRAND TOTAL	3,48,76,49	232,510	3,86,05,89	257,373	4,30,10,50	28,673

The increases or decreases under these several heads in the year under review are as follows, as compared with the two previous years :—

	1910-11			1909-10		
	₹	£	Per cent	₹	£	Per cent
Exports—						
Indian merchandise	+ 16,09,91 =	10,733 =	7·8	+ 37,22,37 =	24,815 =	20·18
Foreign merchandise	+ 1,76,52	1,177	41·4	+ 2,63,76	1,759	77·84
Gold	— 18,76	125	4·8	+ 37,78	252	11·3
Silver	+ 3,48,12	2,287	107·1	+ 3,59,05	2,393	117·9
Total Exports	+ 21,10,79	14,072	9·7	+ 43,82,96	29,219	22·56
Imports—						
Merchandise	+ 9,22,09 =	6,147 =	7·13	+ 21,51,45 =	14,343 =	18·38
Gold	+ 13,60,11	9,068	48·76	+ 16,47,61	10,985	65·86
Silver	+ 11,62	77	0·98	— 48,01	321	3·9
Total Imports	+ 22,93,82	15,292	13·57	+ 37,51,05	25,007	24·28
GRAND TOTAL	+ 44,04,61	29,364	11·41	+ 81,34,01	54,226	23·32

Bengal's share of the total movement of merchandise was 37·7 per cent as against 37·4 per cent in 1910-11. Her aggregate rose from ₹126·86 crores (£84,573,000) to ₹138·18 crores (£92,120,000), the advance being ₹11·32 crores (£7,546,700) or 8·9 per cent. The increase in exports was one of ₹7·88 crores (£5,253,600) or 10·06 per cent, bringing the total to ₹86·2 crores (£57,467,000) in place of ₹78·32 crores (£52,213,000) in 1910-11. The total imports of ₹51·98 crores (£34,650,000) marked an increase of ₹3·44 crores (£2,293,000) or 7·09 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

Eastern Bengal and Assam returned a total trade of ₹5·98 crores (£3,986,700), which consisted of ₹64 lakhs (£426,700) imports and ₹5·34 crores (£3,560,000) exports. The comparative figures recorded for this province, therefore, show an increase of ₹94 lakhs (£626,700) or 18·6 per cent.

Bombay, which did 30·7 per cent of the total trade in place of 32·5 per cent in 1910-11, shows an increased aggregate of ₹112·44 crores (£74,960,000), as against ₹110·39 crores (£73,593,000) in 1910-11, the advance here being one of ₹2·05 crores (£1,370,000) or 1·9 per cent. Her exports advanced by ₹5·14 lakhs (£34,300) to ₹63·09 crores (£42,060,000) and her imports by ₹2 crores (£1,330,000) to ₹49·35 crores (£32,900,000). The percentage increases in these two cases were ·08 per cent and 4·2 per cent, respectively.

Sind's total movement of merchandise marked an advance from ₹33·63 crores (£22,420,000) to ₹37·84 crores (£25,266,700) in the year under review and consisted of ₹24·62 crores (£16,413,300) in exports and ₹13·22 crores (£8,813,300) in imports. Her share in the total trade of the country rose to 10·3 per cent. It slightly exceeded the share of Burma in spite of the dominant position of the latter province in the great rice trade which largely exceeds the wheat trade in value. Sind's export trade developed from ₹22·11 crores (£14,740,000) to ₹24·62 crores (£16,413,300), and her imports amounted to ₹13·22 crores (£8,813,000) in place of ₹11·52 crores (£7,680,000) in 1910-11. The increase in exports was one of ₹2·51 crores (£1,673,300) or 11·3 per cent and that in imports amounted to ₹1·7 crores (£1,133,000) or 14·7 per cent.

Madras returns a total trade of ₹34·79 crores (£23,193,000), which is greater by ₹3·08 crores (£2,053,000) or 9·7 per cent than in the previous year. Her exports increased by 9·6 per cent to ₹23·1 crores (£15,400,000), and her imports by 10 per cent to ₹11·69 crores (£7,793,000).

Burma returns a total trade of R37·08 crores (£24,720,000), which is greater by R5·48 crores (£3,653,300) or 17·3 per cent than in the previous year. Her exports improved by R4·55 crores (£3,033,300) or 21·8 per cent to R25·39 crores (£16,926,700); while her imports advanced by R93·02 lakhs (£620,100) or 9 per cent to R11·68 crores (£7,790,000).

The **exports of Indian merchandise** form 60·5 per cent of the sum of imports and exports, and 97·35 per cent of the total exports, as against 60·61 per cent and 97·97 per cent in 1910-11. The total value was R221·72 crores (£147,813,000), as against R205·62 crores (£137,081,000) in 1910-11, the increase being R16·1 crores (£10,733,000) or 7·8 per cent.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles form 44·4 per cent of the total as against 46·3 per cent in 1910-11. The total value under this head was R98·46 crores (£65,640,000) as against R95·16 crores (£63,440,000) in 1910-11, the increase being R3·3 crores (£2,200,000) or 3·5 per cent. The principal items are **raw cotton, seeds** and **raw jute** which constitute respectively 29·9, 27·4 and 22·9 per cent of the total in this class as against 37·9, 26·4 and 16·3 per cent in 1910-11. In **cotton** there was a decline of 1,388,000 cwts or 16 per cent in quantity and of R661·58 lakhs (£4,410,500) or 18·3 per cent in value. **Seeds** at R26·94 crores (£17,960,000) established a record, and marked an advance of R1·82 crores (£1,213,300) or 7·2 per cent. The development in **raw jute** amounted to no less than R7·07 crores (£4,713,300), or 45 per cent on the previous year's figure; while the quantity rose by 27 per cent. But the value figures for 1906-07 still hold the palm. **Raw hides** advanced by R58·12 lakhs (£387,000) or 10·8 per cent and stood at R5·98 crores (£3,986,700). The highest figure recorded under this head was R6·4 crores in 1906-07. **Raw skins** showed a further decline of R13·18 lakhs (£87,900) or 3·7 per cent which brought them down to R3·47 crores (£2,313,300).

Exports of Indian manufactures represent about 15·9 per cent of the total exports. Their value declined from R36·98 crores (£24,653,300) to R35·25 crores (£23,500,000), the loss being R1·72 crores (£1,106,700) or 4·6 per cent. Of the total in this class, **jute goods** represented nearly 45·4 per cent, and they continued to hold the lead though with a diminished value of R16·01 crores (£10,673,300), less by R98·79 lakhs (£658,600) or 5·8 per cent than in 1910-11. **Cotton goods** declined by a net R123·31 lakhs (£822,100) or 11·2 per cent to R9·78 crores (£6,520,000), which is 18 per cent lower than the figure of two years ago. The decline is accounted for by falls of R103·39 lakhs (£689,300) in **yarns**, and of R23·73 lakhs (£158,200) in **piece goods**, partly offset by a rise of R3·8 lakhs (£25,300) in **other cotton goods**. Exports of **lac**, which have been inactive since 1907-08, receded by a further R14·62 lakhs (£97,500) or 7 per cent to R1·96 crores (£1,306,700). Exports of **hides and skins, dressed or tanned**, rose by R39·43 lakhs (£263,000) or 9·6 per cent, bringing the total from R4·09 crores (£2,727,000) to R4·48 crores (£2,986,700). **Tanned hides**, at R1·48 crores (£986,700), showed a rise of R20·9 lakhs (£139,300), and **tanned skins**, at R3 crores (£2,000,000), gained R18·53 lakhs (£123,500).

Articles of food and drink constitute some 31·3 per cent of the total exports. They show an advance of R13·96 crores (£9,306,700) or 25·2 per cent, bringing the total value up to R69·32 crores (£46,213,300) as compared with R55·36 crores (£36,906,700) in 1910-11. Of this class, **rice** represented 41·91 per cent and it stood at R29·06 crores (£19,373,300), against R23·23 crores

(£15,486,700) in 1910-11, the advance being R5·82 crores (£3,880,000) or 25·1 per cent. Two years ago the value of the rice exports was only R18·24 crores (£12,160,000). **Wheat and wheat flour**, at R14·14 crores (£9,426,700), showed an increase of R55·5 lakhs (£370,000) or 4·08 per cent and represented 20·4 per cent of the total class. **Other food grains**, at R8·26 crores (£5,506,700), showed a rise of R6·51 crores (£4,340,000) or 372 per cent in which barley, gram, pulses, and maize participated. All other articles of food and drink marked increases. **Tea** rose by R53·01 lakhs (£353,400) to R12·95 crores (£8,633,300). **Coffee** rose by R1·46 lakhs (£9,730) to R1·35 crores (£900,000), **fruits and vegetables** by R36·32 lakhs (£242,100) to R1·38 crores (£920,000), **provisions** by R6·16 lakhs (£41,100) to R1·08 crores (£720,000), and **spices** by R11·96 lakhs (£79,700) to R92·91 lakhs (£619,400).

Exports of metals and manufactures thereof represent only ·74 per cent of the total exports. The value under this head advanced by R18·53 lakhs (£123,500) or 12·7 per cent to R1·64 crores (£1,093,300). But the principal article, **manganese ore**, fell away by R5·39 lakhs (£35,900) to R86·5 lakhs (£576,700).

Chemicals, drugs, etc., with an advance of R15·54 lakhs (£103,600), stand now at R15·18 crores (£10,120,000), as against R15·02 crores (£10,013,300) in 1910-11.

Exports of oils, at R1·59 crores (£1,060,000), have advanced by R18·09 lakhs (£120,600) from the true figure of the previous year. This net increase represents the aggregate of advances of R10·28 lakhs (£68,500) in **vegetable oils**, R4·74 lakhs (£31,600) in **mineral oils** (including wax) and R2·79 lakhs (£18,600) in **essential oils**.

In **Re-exports of Foreign merchandise** which represent 2·65 per cent of the total exports, the total value was R6·03 crores (£4,020,000), as against R4·26 crores (£2,840,000) in 1910-11. The advance is one of R176·52 lakhs (£1,176,800) or 41·4 per cent. The largest single item in this class is still **cotton manufactures** (including *twist and yarn*) with a total of R1·84 crores (£1,226,700), which is more by R22·92 lakhs (£152,800) than the R1·61 crores (£1,073,300) of 1910-11. But, for reasons peculiar to the year, **sugar** approached it more nearly than has been done by any other article, and, with an advance of R140·78 lakhs (£938,500) showed an abnormal total of R173·19 lakhs (£1,154,600). **Metals and hardware** showed a further increase of R3·74 lakhs (£24,200), bringing the total to R39·06 lakhs (£260,400), in place of R35·32 lakhs (£235,500) in 1910-11. **Raw wool** rose by R7·97 lakhs (£53,100) to R37·45 lakhs (£249,700), **provisions** by R7·55 lakhs (£50,300) to R27·93 lakhs (£186,200), and **apparel** by R3·37 lakhs (£22,500) to R22·07 lakhs (£147,100), **oils** fell by R49,567 (£3,304), and other articles fell by R9·32 lakhs (£62,100).

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

This section of India's sea-borne trade forms about 32·2 per cent of the whole. Its value in 1910-11 was R129·35 crores (£86,236,000), but in the year under review it rose to R138·57 crores (£92,380,000). The advance of R9·22 crores (£6,147,000) represents 7·1 per cent of the previous year's figures; and the total exceeds the record of 1907-08 by R8·67 crores (£5,780,000). The following statement compares the value of the imports in 1911-12 with the average values for each quinquennial period from 1885-86 to 1909-10 and with

the single year 1910-11 (*the unit being 1,000*). It shows also the centesimal variations, the average annual total value from 1885-86 to 1889-90 being taken as 100.

		R	£	Variation
Average,	1885-86 to 1889-90 . .	61,19,76 =	43,624	100
„	1890-91 „ 1894-95 . .	68,47,04	44,192	111·9
„	1895-96 „ 1899-1900 . .	69,89,38	43,995	114·2
„	1900-01 „ 1904-05 . .	83,61,72	55,745	136·6
„	1905-06 „ 1909-10 . .	1,15,92,26	77,281	189·4
In the year	1910-11 . .	1,29,35,40	86,236	211·3
„	1911-12 . .	1,38,57,49	92,383	226·4

The value of each of the seven classes in which the articles are grouped was, in **thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling** :—

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
I. Animals, living (mostly horses) . . .	44,10 =	294	30,56 =	204	34,66 =	231	59,40 =	396	49,32 =	329
II. Articles of food and drink . . .	17,13,42	11,423	19,52,64	13,018	18,95,86	12,639	20,87,43	13,916	20,06,56	13,377
III. Metals and manufactures of metals .	30,14,30	20,095	29,96,46	19,976	26,03,60	17,357	26,80,95	17,873	26,56,90	17,713
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyes .	3,58,85	2,392	3,27,16	2,181	3,76,44	2,510	3,69,95	2,466	3,93,67	2,624
V. Oils	3,69,49	2,463	4,15,85	2,772	3,34,84	2,232	3,60,61	2,404	4,44,08	2,960
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles . . .	5,00,40	3,336	4,78,64	3,191	4,79,68	3,198	4,62,01	3,080	6,80,97	4,540
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured .	69,88,95	46,593	59,25,25	39,502	59,80,95	39,873	69,15,05	46,101	76,25,99	50,840

Of these, the class **articles manufactured and partly manufactured** contributes the largest sum. In 1910-11 it formed 53·5 per cent of the total. In the year under review the ratio was 55 per cent, and the aggregate in this class advanced from R69·15 crores (£46,100,000) to R76·26 crores (£50,842,900) which exceeds the record of 1907-08. The advance of R7·11 crores (£4,740,000) represents 10·3 per cent on the previous year's figures. The total increase in **cotton goods** within that class amounted to R4·73 crores (£3,153,300), or 10·6 per cent, bringing the total value up from R44·84 crores (£29,893,300) to R49·57 crores (£33,046,600). **Grey goods** with a value of R19·65 crores (£13,100,000) represent 39·6 per cent of the cotton goods; and the increase of R1·96 crores (£1,307,000) in this class represents an advance of about 11 per cent. **White goods**, on the other hand, rose from R9·55 crores (£6,366,700) to R10·98 crores (£7,320,000), the increase here being R1·44 crores (£960,000) or 15 per cent. **Coloured goods**, at R12·26 crores (£8,173,300), showed an advance of R49·34 lakhs (£328,900), while **yarns**, at R3·79 crores (£2,527,000), gained R65·34 lakhs (£435,600). **Woollen goods**, at R3·41 crores (£2,273,000), show an increase of R38·76 lakhs (£258,400), but **silk manufactures** declined by R11·1 lakhs (£74,000) to R2·65 crores (£1,766,700). **Apparel** rose to R3·53 crores (£2,353,300) and made an advance of R43·56 lakhs (£290,400) in value. Other notable advances in this class were R30·26 lakhs (£201,700) in **carriages and carts** and R14·24 lakhs (£94,900) in **instruments**, etc.

The third class, **metals and manufactures thereof**, comes next in importance. Its total value fell from R26·81 crores (£17,873,300) to R26·57 crores (£17,713,300), the net decline being one of R24·05 lakhs (£160,300) or about

1 per cent; but owing to the larger increases under some other heads, its share of the total declined from 20·7 per cent to 19·1 per cent. **Railway plant,** with a total of R4·44 crores (£2,960,000), showed a rise of R19·16 lakhs (£127,700); but there was a heavy decline of R47·32 lakhs (£315,400) under **machinery.** The total value of **metals** fell from R14·49 crores (£9,660,000) to R14·31 crores (£9,540,000), the net decline being R18·01 lakhs (£120,100). This resulted from a decline of R93 lakhs (£620,000) or 25 per cent under **copper** recouped in part by increases in other lines, including R54·08 lakhs (£360,500) or 10·9 per cent under **iron,** of R9·2 lakhs (£61,300) or 2 per cent under **steel,** and of R8·05 lakhs (£53,700) or 18 per cent under **tin. Hardware and cutlery** advanced by R22·17 lakhs (£147,800) to R3·57 crores (£2,380,000).

In the second class, **articles of food and drink,** which represents about 14·5 per cent of the total imports of merchandise, there was a contraction amounting to R80·87 lakhs (£539,100) or 3·9 per cent which brought the total to R20·07 crores (£13,380,000). The decline was due entirely to a heavy fall in imports of **sugar** which receded by R123·27 lakhs (£821,800) or 9·4 per cent to R11·93 crores (£7·95 millions). The imports of **provisions** rose to R3·19 crores (£2·13 millions), the increase being R16·12 lakhs (£107,500); and those of **salt** advanced by R14·04 lakhs (£93,600). **Rice not in husk** fell away from R7·85 lakhs (£52,300) to R20,000 (£1,300), as India was the largest seller.

Chemicals, drugs, etc., showed a net improvement of R23·71 lakhs (£158,100) which resulted from the increases of R17·59 lakhs (£117,300) under **tobacco,** of R8·87 lakhs (£59,100) under **chemicals,** and of R5·45 lakhs (£36,300) under **drugs** and **medicines,** counterbalanced to some extent by the decline of R10·63 lakhs (£70,900) under **mineral dyes** which moved from R102·71 lakhs (£684·700) to R92·08 lakhs (£613,900).

The growth in the imports of **oils** was maintained, the total rising by R83·47 lakhs (£556,500) to R4·44 crores (£2,960,000). This increase is more than accounted for by the arrivals of **kerosene oil** from the United States of America, which showed, at R2·59 crores (£1,727,000), an advance of R106·55 lakhs (£723,700).

In **Raw materials,** at R6·81 crores (£4,540,000), there was a net improvement of R2·19 crores (£1,460,000). This was mainly due to increases of R189·37 lakhs (£1,262,500) in **raw cotton,** of R11·03 lakhs (£73,500) in **precious stones and pearls, unset,** and of R20·75 lakhs (£138,300) in **silk,** against decreases of R9·85 lakhs (£65,700) in **timber** and of R6·14 lakhs (£40,900) in **coal.**

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK

These represent about 14·5 per cent of the total imports. The value during the last three years of the principal articles in this group has been:—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Sugar	11,52,20,492=	7,681,366	13,16,59,659=	8,777,311	11,93,32,376=	7,955,492
Provisions	2,89,87,575	1,932,505	3,02,93,776	2,019,585	3,19,05,961	2,127,064
Liquors	1,91,48,009	1,276,534	1,89,81,666	1,265,444	1,93,95,694	1,293,046
Spices	1,28,75,669	858,378	1,54,16,512	1,027,767	1,54,32,696	1,028,846
Salt	68,87,972	459,198	70,10,565	467,371	84,14,510	560,967
Tea	17,57,989	117,199	20,75,074	138,338	29,30,861	195,391
Fruits and vegetables	13,25,798	88,387	14,71,573	98,105	13,95,401	93,027
Grain and pulse	29,96,291	199,753	14,61,742	97,449	12,74,644	84,976

Sugar represents 59·5 per cent of the total value of imported articles of food and drink as against 63·07 per cent in 1910-11; and in spite of a decline resulting from quite exceptional conditions it retains its position as the second article in order of importance in any class of imports. The arrivals in 1911-12 amounted to 612,082 tons and some £7·95 millions, in place of 739,102 tons and £8·78 millions in 1910-11.

The years 1910 and 1911 will both be remembered as illustrating the risky nature of the sugar trade. In 1910, world's prices, which in the summer had been strong enough to divert cane sugar from India, broke abruptly in the autumn on the appearance of a bumper beet crop ; and the ensuing collapse in India very seriously affected the local markets. In 1911 prices were ruinously low in the first few months. They gathered strength in March and April on the discovery that demand was vigorous and that the Cuban supplies had been overestimated. When the drought in Europe made it clear that the outturn of beet must be very short, prices rocketed, and once more large quantities of cane sugar were re-shipped from India to the United Kingdom. The average beet sugar crop of the three years ending 1908 was about 6,679,000 tons. That of 1909 had been only 6,138,000 tons ; and the bumper crop of 1910 amounted to about 8,000,000 tons. The crop of 1911, however, contracted to about 6,250,000 tons. The last official year had closed with first products beet f.o.b. Hamburg at 9*s*. 9½*d*. per cwt in London. In April the Cuban reports and free consumption raised it to 10*s*. 8¾*d*. In June it was easier at 10*s*. 5*d*., although insects were known to have damaged the growing crop. But in July the drought began to arouse anxiety ; and the rates in the successive months moved as follows :—July, 12*s*. ; August, 13*s*. 9¾*d* ; September, 16*s*. 9*d* ; October, 18*s*. 3*d* ; November, 16*s*. 8*d* ; January, 14*s*. 7½*d* ; February, 15*s*. 1*d* ; March, 15*s*. 7¾*d*. Stocks had been depleted in the earlier part of the year, and the lowness of the water in the German rivers delayed the movement of available supplies. Prices would therefore have gone even higher but for the free arrivals of Java sugars from August onwards. Russia was limited under the Convention to an exportation of 200,000 tons ; but she alone had a reserve of beet sugar. It amounted to about 500,000 tons, and while she desired to ship it, the several interests in the market took opposite views as to whether this should be permitted. The point was referred to the Permanent Commission in December ; but was postponed to the meeting of January with the intimation that England would withdraw from the Convention unless the point were conceded. It was ultimately agreed that Russia should be allowed to export an additional 150,000 tons. The anticipation of this decision was aided by an increase in the final beet estimates in reducing prices for a time ; but anxiety about the Cuban outturn had a hardening tendency in February and March.

Beet sugar was quoted in the Calcutta market only in April and May, and in Bombay and Karachi only from April to July. Of the small total imports, only about 7·3 per cent were received in months subsequent to July. The quotations were R9-13-2 (13*s*. 1*d*.) and R9-14-3 (13*s*. 2*d*.) per cwt in Calcutta, and from R9-12 (13*s*.) to R10 (13*s*. 4*d*.) in Bombay.

Java sugar ruled the market. Average 16/18 Dutch Standard opened at R9-12-6 (13*s*. ½*d*.) in Calcutta, went down to R9-7-1 (12*s*. 7*d*.) in July 1911 on the imminence of the new crop, but thereafter hardened rapidly in sympathy with beet. In September it moved to R11-10-6 (15*s*. 6½*d*.), reached R12-8 (16*s*. 8*d*.) in December, and, after a drop in January 1912 on the prospect of

Russia's large shipments, was found to be very firmly held and rose to R13 (17*s.* 4*d.*) in February and R13-4-4 (17*s.* 8⅓*d.*) in March. In Bombay, the rates followed very much the same course, though on a somewhat lower level, prices opening at R8-15-6 (11*s.*11½*d.*) and closing at R12 (16*s.*).

The arrivals of beet and of cane sugar in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement (**in cwts**). These statistics assign shipments to the country in which the sugar was produced.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Cane—					
From Mauritius . .	2,600,193	2,514,440	2,435,560	2,923,983	1,709,773
„ Reunion . .	23,587	19,505	...	...	...
„ China . .	7,340	6,384	22,095	129,363	12,656
„ Java . . .	6,593,669	6,172,039	7,815,015	8,758,723	8,160,468
„ Straits Settlements	11,787	804	3,113	954	767
„ Other countries .	14,265	6,087	1,114	1,164	4,030
TOTAL .	9,250,841	8,719,259	10,276,897	11,814,187	9,887,694
Beet—					
From Austria-Hungary .	730,265	1,918,158	782,773	714,097	241,433
„ Germany . .	51,879	3,071	51,538	8,211	9,812
„ Belgium . .	1,302	988	1,474	1,142	1,599
„ France . .	9,782	472	306	444	241
„ Other countries .	832	21,335	23,096	1,064	1,053
TOTAL .	794,060	1,944,024	859,187	724,958	254,138
Total Sugar, excluding molasses and confectionery . . .	10,044,901	10,663,283	11,136,084	12,539,145	10,141,832
Value { R	8,79,19,287	10,40,97,056	10,97,82,740	12,44,23,125	11,24,35,119
Value { =£	5,861,286	6,939,804	7,318,849	8,294,875	7,495,675

The quantity of sugar retained for consumption in India in the last two years have been 12,104,000 cwts in 1910-11 and 8,248,000 cwts in 1911-12. The chief sources of cane sugar are Java and Mauritius, while in respect of beet sugar Austria-Hungary has uniformly retained the first place.

The Indian crop gathered in the beginning of 1911 was successful in most places and was estimated at 2,217,800 tons of raw sugar against 2,034,400 tons on the average of the preceding five years. The good prices and the manifestation of interest in the internal industry stimulated planting, with the result that the crop gathered in the beginning of 1912 is believed to have exceeded the previous year's figures by 10 per cent in area and to have given a yield of about 2,390,400 tons, to which the production of palm sugar should be added, if it were known. Certain steps towards the establishment of a modern sugar industry in India were taken during the year. The figures above comprise only those tracts that make returns of cane cultivation ; but there is reason to believe that India now produces about 3,000,000 tons of cane sugar. This is about one-third of the world's recorded cane crop and makes India the largest single producer. Cane sugar, including that of India, represents about 57·6 per cent of the world's total sugar supply, yet India bought about 8 per cent of the cane sugar external to India in 1911-12 ; and 97·5 per cent of the sugar imported into the country was cane sugar. These facts are so striking that it

is well to show here the yearly progress in each of the two classes absolutely and in relation to the total.

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total
Percentage of total quantity . . .	7·7	92·3	100	5·8	94·2	100	2·5	97·5	100
Percentage of total value	8·4	91·6	100	6·0	94·0	100	2·4	97·6	100
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in total quantity .	—55·8	+17·8	+4·4	—15·6	+14·9	+12·6	—64·9	—16·3	—19·1
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in total value .	—54·2	+19·4	+5·5	—17·7	+16·1	+13·3	—64·0	— 6·2	— 6·6
Average value per cwt R	10·5	9·8	9·86	10·25	9·9	9·92	10·51	11·1	11·08
=s.	14·0	13·0	13·15	13·7	13·2	13·23	14·01	14·8	14·77

In the three years ending 1906-07, cane represented 62·7 per cent of the total and beet 37·3 per cent.

The imports of **sugar of both kinds** together contracted by 2,397,313 cwts and by R119·88 lakhs (£799,200). This is the first contraction on record since 1902-03, and it arose from abnormal conditions external to India. The decreases amounted to 19·1 per cent in quantity and 9·6 per cent in value, marking a rise of 11·7 per cent in the average value per unit.

The imports of **cane sugar** declined by 1,926,493 cwts, or 16·3 per cent, and by R72·31 lakhs (£482,100), or 6·2 per cent; the difference marking an advance of 12 per cent in the specific value per unit. The greater part of the decrease in quantity is traceable to the contraction in the imports from Java and Mauritius to India. The total quantity of cane sugar retained for consumption in India was about 7,994,000 cwts.

Beet sugar showed a decline of 470,820 cwts or 64·9 per cent in quantity and of R47·57 lakhs (£317,100) or 64 per cent in value, marking thereby a rise of 2·5 per cent in specific value.

In **refined sugar,** Java greatly surpasses any other source of supply. Four years ago refined sugar formed 88 per cent of the imports from Java. Now it forms 98·5 per cent; and this is in keeping with the remarkable trend towards superior sugars shown by the Java industry in recent years. Her aggregate in 1911-12 was 7,955,324 cwts as against 8,357,457 cwts in 1910-11; and Mauritius, another cane country, came second with 1,695,119 cwts against 2,906,765 cwts in 1910-11. Austria-Hungary, though taking the first place as a source of beet, comes third in refined sugar with 235,955 cwts, while Germany's contribution was only 7,833 cwts.

Statistically the most striking feature in the Indian sugar trade has been the enormous re-shipment of cane sugars in the autumn months. These aggregated 1,776,471 cwts and R173·19 lakhs (£1,154,600) as compared with 320,285 cwts and R32·41 lakhs (£216,100) in 1910-11. This and the high prices have unquestionably afforded a most timely respite to the internal sugar industry and have given it a better chance to set its house in order. The propaganda in favour of an effort to establish a modern industry gathered strength during the year. Certain tentative measures have been adopted by Government; and the several Local Governments are preparing reports as to the existence of compact areas suitable for central factories. It would be vain to argue from the abnormal figures of 1911; but it was pointed out in last year's Review that whereas, ten years before, imported sugar had formed only 5·9 per cent of India's sugar supply, it had come to represent more than 20 per cent of it. The consumption per head of population had risen from 1·96 lbs and 2·82 annas (or pence) to 6·79 lbs and 8·64 annas (or pence). The imports had risen from an

average of 200,800 tons to one of 397,000 tons, and the recorded acreage under cane had declined on such a scale that the available sugar from these limited sources had presumably fallen by about 409,000 tons. Price records showed that in sixteen years the prices of foodstuffs in India had risen by 32 per cent. The price of Indian crude sugar known as *gur* had risen only 26 per cent. In other words, sugar had not fully shared in the appreciation of foodstuffs, and it is difficult to dissociate this fact from the circumstance that the world's price of, say, Java sugar had declined in the same period by 25 per cent. It is recognised that the sparse distribution and defective cultivation of cane in India together with the petty scale and the inefficient methods of the indigenous industry are the antitheses of the practice, exemplified by the "central factories," which has been gradually adopted in competing countries. It is being recognised that these conditions result in losses possibly sufficient to account for the discrepancy of cost. The creation of a centralised industry in Formosa in a few years has been watched closely ; and the year 1910-11 saw the realisation of the result foreshadowed in the Review for 1908-09, namely, the saturation of the Japan markets with Formosan sugar and the diversion towards India of the Java sugar that formerly went to Japan. It is now to be added that the further menace of the Formosan industry has taken shape in the early months of 1912, and the first importations of Formosan sugar into India have taken place.

In 1911 the system of assigning values to the several descriptions of foreign sugar for fiscal purposes was modified in such a way as to enable merchants to estimate in advance what amount of duty would be payable on a given consignment.

Provisions—This term, as applied to foreign merchandise, covers a number of heads, and several of these are of a very comprehensive character, though representing small amounts. The total value is R319·06 lakhs (£2,127,100) as against R302·94 lakhs (£2,019,600) in 1910-11. This represents 15·9 per cent of the value of all articles of food and drink imported, and shows an increase of R16·12 lakhs (£107,500) or 5·3 per cent. **Dried fruits** consist mainly of almonds and dates, but comprise many other fruits imported in small quantities. The total of dried fruits is R95·37 lakhs (£637,100) as against R94·48 lakhs (£629,900) in 1910-11. The largest single item is **dates**, and it has declined in total value from R61·08 lakhs (£407,200) to R60·26 lakhs (£401,700), but there was a small advance in quantity attended by a fall of 6·8 per cent in the specific value. **Almonds** show an advance of R1·34 lakhs (£9,000) from R22·57 lakhs (£150,500) to R23·92 lakhs (£159,500). The trade in **salted fish**, which fell to R17·69 lakhs (£117,900) in 1910-11, recovered to R19·11 lakhs (£127,400) in the year under review; and the continuous development in the importation of **biscuits** was maintained with a rise from R32·48 lakhs (£216,500) to R34·71 lakhs (£231,400). Other important items which show progressive trade are **canned and bottled provisions** and **farinaceous foods**, each of which exceeds R35 lakhs (£233,300), and **preserved milk** with a value of R32·35 lakhs (£215,700) in place of R26·49 lakhs (£176,600). The comprehensive category of "**other sorts**", which had risen in 1910-11 from R41·91 lakhs (£279,400) to R45·11 lakhs (£300,700) developed further to R48·22 lakhs (£321,500), the advance being one of 6·9 per cent.

Liquors are statistically distinguished as malt liquors, spirits, and wines. Malt liquors constitute the first class in volume but the second in value; and

these showed a slight contraction in 1911-12. In spirits there was expansion in quantity and in value, while in both respects wines showed some development. The following statement summarises the trade of the last three years :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	gallons	₹	£	gallons	₹	£	gallons	₹	£
Malt liquors .	4,193,714	54,73,476=	364,899	4,254,339	55,46,898=	369,793	4,250,868	54 55,737=	363,716
Spirits . .	1,694,124	1,10,29,727	735,315	1,537,145	1,07,31,294	715,420	1,557,833	1,10,64,049	737,603
Wines . . .	338,501	26,44,806	176,320	331,514	27,03,474	180,232	335,716	28,75,908	191,727

The total value, ₹193·96 lakhs (£1,293,100), represents 9·7 per cent of the imports of articles of food and drink, and is more by ₹4·15 lakhs (£27,700) than in 1910-11.

In **malt-liquors** the contraction amounts to ·1 per cent in quantity and 1·7 per cent in value. From the United Kingdom came 86·7 per cent of the whole, as against 88·5 per cent in 1910-11; while the share of Germany rose from 10·9 to 11·7 per cent with an increase of 8·2 per cent in her total quantity; and other foreign countries supplied 1·8 per cent in place of ·6 per cent.

These import figures do not represent the consumption of malt liquors in India, seeing that in 1911 Indian breweries produced 4,083,806 gallons against 4,191,493 gallons in 1910. This marks a decline of 107,687 gallons in Indian production and brings the total decline in the last five years to 1,526,315 gallons or 27·2 per cent.

The factor of indigenous production is even more dominant in respect of **spirits**. The following statement shows the totals in gallons of all spirits including liqueurs and methylated and perfumed spirits, imported from the several countries in the last three years; and, below the totals, are noted the quantities of spirit issued from Indian distilleries.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
From United Kingdom	805,006	802,671	824,555
„ France .	313,965	296,348	272,024
„ Germany .	154,753	135,553	135,082
„ Other countries	420,401	302,570	326,172
Total .	1,694,125	1,537,142	1,557,833
Issued from Indian distilleries	9,020,603	9,686,290	10,092,139

The increases of 20,691 gallons in quantity and of ₹3·33 lakhs (£22,200) in value are equivalent to 1·3 per cent and 3·1 per cent, respectively, and the difference marks an advance of 1·7 per cent in the specific value exclusive of duty.

The quantities of the principal descriptions of potable spirits imported were (in gallons) :—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Whisky . .	644,948	638,341	655,673
Brandy	374,209	358,814	336,485
Gin	80,811	72,185	73,792
Rum	69,479	39,306	50,782
Other sorts	160,634	106,120	110,897
Total	1,330,081	1,214,766	1,227,629

The imports of "other sorts" of potable spirits were from Germany 41,181 gallons, the United Kingdom 19,677 gallons, Java 30,840 gallons, China 9,097 gallons, and Ceylon 1,769 gallons.

The revenue from **spirits** was ₹7·79 crores (£5,191,000) in 1910-11 as against ₹7·21 crores (£4,808,000) in 1909-10 and ₹6·48 crores (£4,321,000) in

1906-07. The increase in the quinquennium is R1·31 crores (£870,000) or 20 per cent. In the same quinquennium the increase in the revenue from beer was R2·72 lakhs (£18,100) or 48 per cent. The receipt in 1911-12 was R8·39 lakhs (£55,900) as against R7·5 lakhs (£50,000) in 1910-11 and R5·67 lakhs (£37,800) in 1906-07.

The total quantity and value of **wines** imported were 335,716 gallons and R28·76 lakhs (£191,700), as against 331,514 gallons and R27·03 lakhs (£180,200) in 1910-11. Thus there were expansions of 4,202 gallons or 1·2 per cent in quantity and of 6 per cent in value, marking thereby an improvement of 5 per cent in the average value, which is now R8-9-1 (11*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d*), instead of R8-2-6 (10*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d*) per gallon in 1910–11.

Imports of spices declined in quantity by 7·6 per cent, while the total value showed a minute increase and stood at R154·33 lakhs (£1,028,900). **Betelnuts**, with a quantity of 57,528 tons as against 62,633 tons in 1910–11, had a value of R104·52 lakhs (£696,800), which is lower by 3 per cent than in 1910-11. Of this article, 90·3 per cent came from the Straits Settlements, 62·8 per cent being landed in Calcutta and 19·6 per cent in Madras. The trade in **cloves**, which come principally from Zanzibar, rose from 3,312 tons valued at R22·55 lakhs (£150,300) to 4,465 tons valued at R32·4 lakhs (£216,000). This represented a rise of 34·8 per cent in quantity and 43·7 per cent in value, attended by an increase of 6·2 per cent in specific value. **Pepper**, imported chiefly from the Straits, declined by Rs. 3·84 lakhs (£25,600) to Rs. 7·14 lakhs (£47,600).

Salt represents 4·2 per cent of the value of articles of food and drink imported. The quantity and value have been as follows in the last five years :—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Quantity (tons)	558,684	588,887	498,448	480,775	563,984
Value (unit R1,000)	80,21	84,07	68,88	70,10	84,15
Sterling (unit £1,000)	535	560	459	467	561

Thus in 1911-12 the increase in quantity was one of 83,209 tons or 17·3 per cent, while the value showed an advance of R14·04 lakhs (£93,600) or 20 per cent. This difference marks an advance of 2·3 per cent in the value per unit.

Since 1906-07, the rate of salt duty has been R1 per maund (equal to 1*s.* $9\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per cwt and since that date the progression in consumption has been as follows :—1906-07, 1,488,635 tons : 1907-08, 1,547,601 tons : 1908-09 1,580,230 tons : 1909-10, 1,588,356 tons : 1910-11, 1,490,191 tons : 1911-12 (estimated), 1,759,606 tons (+18 per cent).

The year's trade opened with much better prices than had been current twelve months before. The improvement was secured by combination under the auspices of the Salt Union, but the independence of interests that refused to join in or to renew the British Salt Association introduced an element of weakness. But on the whole trade was good, and the average of the monthly prices of Liverpool salt ex-warehouse in Calcutta was about R65-8-0 as against R45-6-8 per 100 maunds in the previous year (these rates being equal to 1*s* $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* and $9\frac{11}{12}$*d.* per cwt). The quotation was R66 (£4 8*s*) on 30th March 1911, R75 (£5) on 20th April, R70 (£4 13*s.* 4*d.*) in May, R68 (£4 10*s.* 8*d.*) in June to August, recovering to R71 (£4 14*s* 8*d.*) in November and December. In January it dropped smartly to R41 (£2 14*s.* 8*d.*) on importation of an outsider's salt from Aden and as this induced heavy clearances, the market only attained R58(£3 7*s.* 4*d.*) in March, the closing month of the year.

CORRIGENDUM SLIP.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1911–12.

Page 17, line 18. *For* 3.62 Million lbs. *read* 6.95 Million lbs.
„ „ „ 44. „ 667 tons *read* 768 tons.

The Secretary,
Revenue and Statistics Department,
India Office, London.

25732—800.

Tea—The year saw a great development in the importation of foreign tea. The quantity advanced from 4,625,327 lbs to 6,611,816 lbs and the value from R20·75 lakhs (£138,300) to R29·31 lakhs (£195,400). The increase is therefore one of 43 per cent in quantity and 41·2 per cent in value. This discrepancy shows a rather anomalous fall of 2 per cent in the average value per unit, which was 7 annas 1 pie ($7\frac{1}{12}d.$) per lb. Imports of **black tea** from Ceylon increased in quantity from 1,237,362 lbs to 1,826,284 lbs (or by 47·6 per cent) and from R4·89 lakhs (£32,600) to R8·15 lakhs (£54,300) (or by 66·7 per cent) in value. Arrivals of **green tea** from China rose from 1,489,587 lbs to 3,036,274 lbs (or by 104 per cent in quantity), and from R7·38 lakhs (£49,200) to R13·91 lakhs (£92,700) (or by 88·5 per cent in value). There was thus a rise of 13 per cent in the specific value in the former and a fall of 7·5 per cent in the latter. Estimates of **re-exportation** must be taken with some reserve, for it is known that, more especially on the land routes, foreign tea is not always accurately distinguished from Indian tea. But if the figures be accepted as correct, 441,302 lbs were re-exported by sea and 317,184 lbs by land, making a total of 758,486 lbs of which 87·3 per cent was black tea. On the average of the last five years, it would appear that some 3·62 million lbs of foreign tea are yearly retained for consumption in India.

Fruits and vegetables—The total value of this trade is R13·95 lakhs (£93,000) as against R14·72 lakhs (£98,100) in 1910-11. **Cocoanuts** declined from R4·86 lakhs (£32,400) to R4·25 lakhs (£28,300); while **copra**—which is strictly a raw material for the oil industry—dropped to R7,000 (£500) from R13,500 (£900). **Other sorts** showed a very slight decrease from R9·72 lakhs (£64,800) to R9·64 lakhs (£64,300).

Grain and pulse—Imports under this head are usually indicative of the degree of shortage in Indian crops; and the decline apparent in the figures for the past two years as shown below is a matter for congratulation:—

	199-10 Tons	1910-11 Tons	1911-12 Tons
Rice	13,679	6,266	353
Wheat	389	50	1,768
„ flour	2,371	2,901	3,908
Pulse	4,240	1,057	2,130
Gram	57	28	56
Barley	3	13	776
Jáwar and bájra	248	20	223
Oats	3,442	768	286
Other sorts	345	63	34
TOTAL	24,774	11,166	9,534

The total imports decreased from 11,166 tons valued at R14·62 lakhs (£97,500) to 9,534 tons valued at R12·75 lakhs (£85,000). The most noticeable decreases are under **rice**: from 6,266 tons and R7·86 lakhs (£52,400) to 353 tons and R38,000 (£2,500), **oats**: from 667 tons and R78,000 (£5,200) to 286 tons and R25,000 (£1,700), while **pulse** showed an advance from 1,057 tons and R1·18 lakhs (£7,900) to 2,130 tons and R2·67 lakhs (£17,800), **wheat** from 50 tons and R5,000 (£300) to 1,768 tons and R2·48 lakhs (£16,500), **wheat flour** from 2,901 tons and R4·62 lakhs (£30,800) to 3,908 tons and R5·97 lakhs (£39,800) and **barley** from 13 tons and R1,000 (£67) to 776 tons and R68,000 (£4,500). Imports of **rice** from Eastern sources were stopped by the shortage in those regions; and such small quantities as came from abroad were drawn mainly from Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The following statement

shows the imports of the principal kinds of grain and pulse into Bombay and Burma during the last two years, **in tons**—

	Into Bombay		Into Burma	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
Wheat	25	1,681	...	...
Wheat flour	152	47	2,630	3,800
Pulse	487	1,137	485	388

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS

Hardware and cutlery form 13·4 per cent of the total value of imports of metals and manufactures of metals. From the following statement it will appear that their value has advanced by R22·17 lakhs (£147,800) or 6·6 per cent, and is the largest on record :

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Cutlery	14,77,396=	98,493	21,23,140=	141,543	21,84,911=	145,661
Agricultural implements	9,16,850	61,123	10,26,347	68,423	11,08,200	73,880
Other implements and tools	19,85,158	132,344	23,78,513	158,568	23,27,438	155,163
Enamelled ironware	12,85,946	85,730	19,02,752	126,850	25,26,705	168,447
Sewing machines	15,41,673	102,778	23,90,917	159,394	22,44,753	149,650
Unspecified hardware	2,04,57,501	1,363,833	2,36,47,445	1,576,496	2,52,94,325	1,686,288
TOTAL	2,76,64,524	1,844,301	3,34,69,113	2,231,274	3,56,86,332	2,379,089

The articles comprised in the heading are so heterogeneous that a comprehensive figure of quantity cannot be given. **Enamelled ironware** is an item of peculiar interest, as it is a substitute for the distinctive Indian vessels of copper and brass. During the years when the prices of these metals were very high, the importation of enamelled ware made great progress; and in 1907-08 the total value rose to R24·49 lakhs (£163,200). But on the return of copper prices to more normal levels, the importation of enamelled ware declined until 1910-11 when the expansion was resumed and brought the total to R19·03 lakhs (£126,900). This movement has been greatly accelerated in 1911-12; and the advance recorded is one of R6·24 lakhs (£41,600) or 32·8 per cent. It may be noted that imports of wrought copper simultaneously showed a decline of 127,117 cwts and R67·71 lakhs (£451,400). *Austria-Hungary* occupies the premier place in the trade in enamelled ware, and has done 71·1 per cent of the whole business, as in 1910-11. *Germany* holds the second place with 17·8 per cent in place of 16·5 per cent in 1910-11. Imports of **sewing machines** declined in value by R1·46 lakhs (£9,700) or 6·1 per cent. The value of **agricultural implements** is still short of the level at which it stood four years ago; but it shows a gain of R82,000 (£5,500) or 8 per cent on the figure for 1910-11, while **other implements and tools** show a decrease of R51,000 (£3,400) or 2·1 per cent. The progress in **cutlery** amounts to some 3 per cent or R62,000 (£4,100); and the R16·47 lakhs (£109,800) by which the value of **unspecified hardware** has developed is 7 per cent of the previous year's figures. This residual heading covers **lampware**. This now has a value of R40·24 lakhs (£268,300), which exceeds the R34·03 lakhs (£226,900) of the previous year by R6·21 lakhs (£41,400) or 18·2 per cent. The superiority, cheapness, and wide distribution of kerosene have led to an almost general abandonment of vegetable illuminants, and it seems probable that a trade might now be created in cooking lamps costing about R2 (2*s.* 8*d.*). Much of the cooking by the common people in India is done with dried cow-dung as fuel. This leads to the destruction of the manure, the preservation of which becomes increasingly important; and it is stated by persons in daily touch with the agricultural classes that the people would use a kerosene lamp that was durable and cheap.

The share of the **United Kingdom** in the hardware and cutlery trade, while showing centesimally a decline from 60·1 per cent to 59·5 per cent of the total, advanced absolutely by R11 lakhs (£73,300) or 5·4 per cent to R212·27 lakhs (£1,415,100). **Germany's** share shrank relatively from 19·8 per cent to 19·5 per cent of the total, but improved absolutely by R3·11 lakhs (£20,700) or 4·7 per cent to R69·56 lakhs (£463,700). The ratio of **Belgium's** trade to the total remained practically constant at about 2·4 per cent, although her shipments advanced, by R45,000 (£3,000) or 5·6 per cent, to R8·5 lakhs (£56,700). **Austria-Hungary's** progress continues. Her share increased by 18·5 per cent or R4·51 lakhs (£30,100) to R28·81 lakhs (£192,100), and she now does 8·1 per cent of the total. The **United States** account for R23·71 lakhs (£158,100) and show an increase of R2·18 lakhs (£14,500) or 10·1 per cent over their contribution in 1910-11. Their share in the total represents 6·6 per cent as against 6·4 per cent in the previous year.

Metals represent 10·3 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise. In 1910-11 the quantity had risen to 696,527 tons and the value to R14·49 crores (£9,660,000). In the year now under review, the quantity advanced to 728,507 tons (*i.e.*, by 4·6 per cent), but the total value fell to R14·31 crores (£9,540,000) or by 1·2 per cent. The quantity is the largest on record, and the fall in relative value is accounted for by the expansion in cheap metals and simultaneous contraction in most of the dearer metals Arrivals of **copper** contracted by R93 lakhs (£620,000), of **quicksilver** by R1·93 lakhs (£12,900) and of **lead** by R99,000 (£6,600); while **iron** showed an increase of R54·05 lakhs (£360,300), **steel** of R9·2 lakhs (£61,300), and **tin** of R8·05 lakhs (£53,900).

Copper represents about 19·4 per cent of the total value of imports of metals in 1911-12, against 25·6 per cent in 1910-11. The commodity is one of peculiar importance in India, since most of the domestic vessels of the people are made of copper or brass; and departure from this usage is rendered difficult by certain ritual observances of cleanliness. The world's production increased in 1911 by about 4 per cent to 886,640 tons; and in the early part of the year the Western markets dragged. The price of standard copper stood at £54 5*s.* in April, and after drooping to £53 18*s.* 9*d.* in May, advanced during June and July to £57 15*s.* In August, September and October it was depressed by labour troubles, by political anxiety, by the decline in the value of securities and by the rise in bank rates in Europe. But in October a better demand began to be felt; and prices have advanced since that time, reaching £59 1*s.* 3*d.* in December, £63 12*s.* 6*d.* in January, £61 17*s.* 6*d.* in February, and £64 15*s.* in March, the average of the twelve monthly quotations being £57 14*s.* 8*d.* against £56 3*s.*2*d.* for 1910-11. The price of copper braziers in India has been more constant; but here also the improvement set in only towards the end of 1911. The average price for the official year has been R53-12-0 (£3 11*s.* 8*d.*) per cwt in Bombay in place of R53-11-8 (£3 11*s.* 7⅔*d.*) in the previous year, and in Calcutta, R51-1-7 (£3 8*s.* 1$\frac{7}{12}$*d.*) against R51-8-2 (£3 8*s.* 8⅓*d.*) in 1910-11. That imports of copper have declined is not due to any failure in India's prosperity, but shows that the trade in so durable an article, while it is a good indicator of recovery from distress, does not necessarily reflect continuous well-being: The imports amounted to 554,496 cwts with a value of R277·96 lakhs (£1,853,100) as compared with the previous year's figures of 732,914 cwts and R370·96 lakhs (£2,473,100). There has thus been a decline of about 25 per cent both in quantity and in value. **Wrought copper** represents 91·8 per cent of the

total quantity of copper imported, and it accounted for 71·2 per cent of the total decline in the trade. Its arrivals receded from 636,084 cwts valued at R323·97 lakhs (£2,159,800) to 508,967 cwts having a value of R256·26 lakhs (£1,708,400), the rate of contraction being about 20 per cent both in quantity and in value. **Unwrought copper** fell by 53 per cent in quantity and by 53·8 per cent in value, the average value having fallen from R48·53 (£3 4*s.* 8*d.*) to R47·67 (£3 3*s.* 6¾*d.*) per cwt. Copper ore exists in several parts of India, but the production continues negligible. The quantity produced in 1911 was 2,238 tons valued at R51,059 (£3,404).

Brass—The quantity of brass imported is equal to about 3·3 per cent of the quantity of copper imported. The imports of brass decreased from 18,593 to 18,207 cwts, and from R10·51 lakhs (£70,100) to R9·81 lakhs (£65,400), the decline being one of 386 cwts, or 2·1 per cent, in quantity and of R70,234 (£4,682), or 6·7 per cent, in value, due in part to a fall of 4·7 per cent in the specific value per unit.

Iron and Steel—Imports of iron and steel constitute 7·3 per cent of the total value of the import trade of India and 13·2 per cent of the imports of manufactured articles. The year under review was rather featureless in the iron trade, but on the whole it was more profitable than either of its immediate predecessors. The stocks of pig iron, which have been growing since 1908, prevented iron masters from sharing greatly in the profits of the more active manufacturing industries; but, from July onwards, stocks were somewhat reduced, and after November there was more movement in warrants than had been seen for two years. Activity in shipbuilding is not only a valuable gauge of general commercial well-being but is an important asset of the iron trade. In this respect 1911 was the most successful year on record. The tonnage (exclusive of warships) launched in the United Kingdom had, in the ten years ending 1907, an average of 1,466,397 tons. In the two succeeding years, it stood as low as 929,669 and 991,066 tons, respectively. In 1910, improvement in the commercial outlook was indicated by a rise to 1,143,169 tons; and in 1911 the figure of 1,803,844 tons was attained. This is the largest figure on record. The net increase made to British tonnage in the year is estimated at 660,000 tons. In March 1912 the iron trade in all its branches was under the cloud of the great coal-strike, the full effect of which cannot yet be estimated.

An interesting development in the year has been a reaction on the part of many experienced engineers at home from that preference of steel to iron which has been conspicuous for many years. It will be noticed from the statistics below that comparison of the relative rates of progress in the imports of iron and of steel might suggest that this reaction is not confined to Europe. But the discrepancy in all probability arises really from the tendency to record as iron any goods in respect of which an exact identification of material is impracticable.

The world's production of pig iron in 1911 has been estimated at 60,250,000 tons as against 65,711,000 tons in 1910. The nature of the changes, as regards the three principal countries, may be seen from the following statement (in tons):—

	1909	1910	1911
United States . . .	25,795,471	27,303,567	22,800,000
Germany . . .	12,918,000	14,793,325	15,000,000
United Kingdom . .	9,666,900	10,216,745	9,800,000
TOTAL .	48,380,371	52,313,637	47,600,000

The price of **Cleveland warrants** in the United Kingdom averaged 47*s.* 6⅞*d.* per ton in 1911, against 50*s.* 5⅜*d.* in 1910. In April 1911 the price was 47*s.* It fell to 46*s.* 3*d.* in May, rose gradually to 47*s.* 6*d.* in September, again came down to 46*s.* 9*d.* in October, touched 48*s.* in December and 50*s.* 9*d.* in January 1912, and closed at 50*s.* in March.

The price of **iron bars (Swedish rolled)** in Calcutta averaged R8-13-1 (11*s.* 9$\frac{1}{19}$*d.*) per cwt in 1911-12, against R8-11-8 (11*s.* 7⅜*d.*) in 1910-11, the rates having stood at R8-13 (11*s.* 9*d.*) for the greater part of the year.

The following statement shows the total quantities and values of the **imports** of iron and steel, distinctly and conjointly, in each of the last five years (**unit =1,000**):—

	Iron			Steel			Total		
	Tons	R	£	Tons	R	£	Tons	R	£
1907-08 . .	276	4,96,69	= 3,311	341	4,78,47	= 3,190	617	9,75,16	= 6,501
1908-09 . .	262	4,75,94	3,173	349	4,28,45	2,856	611	9,04,39	6,029
1909-10 . .	282	4,96,89	3,313	320	3,87,20	2,581	602	8,84,09	5,894
1910-11 . .	280	4,96,65	3,311	363	4,47,58	2,984	643	9,44,23	6,295
1911-12 . .	314	5,50,69	3,671	370	4,56,78	3,045	684	10,07,47	6,716

At the same time, it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish iron from steel in certain lines of goods; and while their separation has the disadvantage of obscuring the statistics regarding the aggregate trade in specific articles made alternatively of either substance, the tendency to class as iron all articles of doubtful identity is apt to make such separation inaccurate and positively deceptive. From the particulars stated above the value of iron would appear to have exceeded steel by R93·91 lakhs (£626,000), though its quantity was smaller by 56,000 tons. The imports of **iron** increased by 33,869 tons in quantity (12·1 per cent) and by R54·04 lakhs (£360,300) in value (10·9 per cent), while **steel** rose in quantity by only 7,422 tons and in value by R9·2 lakhs (£61,300), the progress in both respects being 2 per cent. The share of iron in the total values of the last three years has been 56·2 per cent, 52·6 per cent, and 54·7 per cent. In so composite a class of goods, it is not permissible to assume that the quantitative relations of one description to another are constant or that the price movements of the various descriptions are uniform. For this reason, there would be little real use in bringing out the variations in the average value per cwt of total arrivals.

From the statement below, it will be seen that the share of the **United Kingdom** in the total quantity of the trade fell from 60·3 per cent to 59·6 per cent, and this was in spite of the fact that she increased her shipments from 387,289 to 408,198 tons. In iron the British figures advanced from 217,847 to 250,675 tons, but in steel there was a decline from 169,442 to 157,523 tons. **Germany** supplied 128,497 tons in all, in place of 126,902 tons in the previous year, and while her steel shipments advanced from 114,039 to 115,410 tons, those of iron rose from 12,863 to 13,087 tons. **Belgium's** total was 101,589 tons in place of 96,043 tons; and of this, 80,195 tons in place of 65,744 tons were of steel, while iron declined from 30,299 to 21,394 tons:—

	Total			United Kingdom			Germany and Belgium		
Unit ton	Iron	Steel	Total	Iron	Steel	Total	Iron	Steel	Total
Bars . .	25,488	121,857	147,345	6,010	12,878	18,888	15,665	108,539	124,204
Sheets and plates .	1,930	101,423	103,353	564	53,792	54,356	1,360	40,987	42,347
Sheets and plates, galvanised .	161,789	...	161,789	150,193	...	150,193	1,281	...	1,281
,, tinned .	21,069	...	21,069	20,564	...	20,564	9	...	9
Hoop . .	3,456	19,224	22,680	2,043	14,518	16,561	1,388	3,819	5,207
Angle, bolt, and rod	1,407	...	1,407	584	...	584	630	...	630
Angle, channel . .	...	33,159	33,159	...	18,257	18,257	...	13,902	13,902
Beams, etc. . .	3,117	60,708	63,825	2,761	49,749	48,510	336	17,374	17,700
Pipes and tubes .	33,434	...	33,434	30,482	...	30,482	309	...	309
Nails, etc . .	18,172	...	18,172	3,906	...	3,906	6,812	...	6,812
Other sorts . ..	43,940	34,869	78,809	33,568	17,329	50,897	6,701	10,984	17,685
Total for 1911-12 .	313,802	370,240	684,042	250,675	157,523	408,198	34,481	195,605	230,086
Total for 1910-11 .	279,933	362,818	642,751	217,847	169,442	387,289	43,162	179,783	222,945

Galvanised sheets constitute the largest item; and, as it relates to a branch of manufacture which has been continuously prosperous for some years, it is interesting to find that it shows an advance of 34,424 tons or 27 per cent. Most of this trade is done by the United Kingdom, and although the combined figures of Germany and Belgium advanced from 477 to 1,281 tons, this represented only a partial recovery from the decline of recent years. But it is known that Germany is largely extending her equipment for this branch of manufacture; and her share in the 1,281 tons was 1,009 tons. **Bars**, of which about five-sixths are steel, occupy the second place in magnitude; and of this, Germany and Belgium between them do about 84·3 per cent. In this article there was a decline of 4,667 tons or 3 per cent. **Sheets and plates** are mainly of steel, and the development here is one of 15,987 tons. More than 60 per cent of this expansion is accounted for by the addition of 9,643 tons in the shipments from Germany and Belgium. The value per cwt of sheets and plates imported from Germany and Belgium rose from R5-10-0 (7*s.* 6*d.*) in 1910-11 to R5-11-3 (7*s.* 7¼*d.*); and the average value of British sheets receded from R8-11-1 (11*s.* 7 1/12*d.*) to R8-10-11 (11*s.* 6 11/12*d.*). In **tinned plates**, which are the product of a very prosperous British industry, the United Kingdom continues so far to have its own way, although American competition is becoming more redoubtable. The total shows an improvement of 1,626 tons. Comparison of the rates of progress in quantity and in value points to a growth of 6·9 per cent in specific value. **Beams, etc.**, show a decline of 5,803 tons, which is more than accounted for by the contraction of 7,608 tons in arrivals from the United Kingdom, the share of Germany and Belgium remaining virtually unchanged. **Pipes and tubes** form another branch of trade in which Britain is supreme. The total declined from 33,929 to 33,434 tons, of which the United States contributed 7·6 per cent. The net decline of 495 tons is made up of increases of 1,941 tons (6·8 per cent) in the shipments from the United Kingdom and of 79 tons from Germany and Belgium and a contraction of 2,515 tons in arrivals from other countries. The total sum was R49·76 lakhs (£331,700), of which the United Kingdom did R43·08 lakhs (£287,200), the United States R5·66 lakhs (£37,700) and Belgium R12,000 (£800). In **angle, channel**, etc., the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 18,257 tons or 56·8 per cent of the total, while Germany and Belgium contributed 13,902 tons or 43·2 per cent. The total shows an increase of 4,998 tons and R4·7 lakhs (£31,300). In the trade in **hoop** iron, Britain's share was 73 per cent; and the trade, as a whole, decreased by 5,260 tons and R7·24 lakhs (£48,300). **Nails** come mainly from Germany and Belgium; and the total trade declined from 18,761 tons to 18,172 tons or by 3·1 per cent.

Lead was one of the metals that took part in the extraordinary advance in prices in 1907. In that year it touched £19 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, but by March of the following year it had fallen to £13 15*s.* In 1908-09 its highest point was £14 7*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1909-10 it closed at £13 10*s.* In 1910-11 prices ranged from £12 13*s.* to £13 10*s.* In the year under review it oscillated between £13 2*s.* 6*d.* in May and £16 5*s.* in November. Thereafter it declined and closed at £16 in March 1912. The arrivals of lead aggregated 118,012 cwts with a value of R16·91 lakhs (£112,700), and were smaller than the figures of the previous year by 18,489 cwts or 13·5 per cent in quantity, and by R99,000 (£6,600) or 5·5 per cent in value. This contrast marks a rise of 9·2 per cent in specific value, *i.e.*, from R13-1-10 (17*s.* 5 5/8*d.*) to R14-5-3 (19*s.* 1¼*d.*) per cwt. The United Kingdom supplied lead sheets for **tea chests** to the value of R6·88 lakhs (£45,900), as

compared with R7·32 lakhs (£48,800) in 1910-11; while imports of this class from other countries showed a small decline at R29,107 (£1,900). There is thus a net decline of R89,978 (£6,000) or 11·1 per cent in value and of 11,264 cwts or 21·1 per cent in quantity. The average value of the British sheet rose from R15-12-11 (£1 1*s*. 0$\frac{1}{5}$*d*.) to R16-15-2 (£1 2*s*. 7$\frac{1}{8}$*d*.) per cwt, while that of the foreign articles rose from R10-10 (14*s*. 2*d*.) to R19-1-7 (£1 5*s*. 5$\frac{7}{9}$*d*.).

Tin has for years shown marked price oscillations, and in the last two years it has been the subject of effective bull operations by a powerful syndicate. In 1906 the average price was £180 12*s*. 11*d*.; in 1907 it was £172 9*s*. The lowest point since then was £123 9*s*. in January 1908; and in 1910-11 it rose from £152 to £180 10*s*. In April 1911 the market was at £194 5*s*. and it has oscillated between £215 in June, £182 12*s*. 6*d*. in October, £204 in December, and £193 in March 1912. The year was notable not only for the great rise in price, but also for the adoption by the Metal Exchange of the new "standard" form of contract under which tins other than Straits and Australian may be delivered subject to certain allowances. This measure is designed to protect consumers from violent fluctuations operated by the syndicate; but an impression has gained ground that the operations of that syndicate would have failed but for a real if relative shortage of supply. India draws her supplies mainly from the Malay Archipelago; and in 1911-12 her receipts amounted to 36,807 cwts valued at R53·11 lakhs (£354,100) in place of 36,936 cwts with a value of R45·05 lakhs (£300,300) in 1910-11. The total value advanced by 17·9 per cent. With no appreciable change in quantity, there was thus a rise of 17·9 per cent in specific value, and this approximately reflects the rise in average prices of tin in London. **Unwrought tin** from the Straits was imported to the extent of 30,363 cwts with a value of R43·85 lakhs (£292,300), which shows a quantitative drop of some 2,849 cwts from the 33,212 cwts of the previous year, though there is an advance of R3·32 lakhs (£22,100) in value on the R40·53 lakhs (£270,200) of 1910-11.

The quantity of tin raised in the Mergui and Tavoy districts in Burma in 1911 was 145 tons valued at R3·25 lakhs (£21,700) as compared with 109 tons valued at R2·05 lakhs (£13,700) in 1910. The increase is one of 33 per cent in quantity, 58 per cent in value, and 19 per cent in specific value. The ore was exported to the Straits for treatment.

Machinery in 1911-12 represented 16 per cent of the total value of imported metals and manufactures thereof, and 3·1 per cent of the imports of all merchandise. For the third year in succession, there has been a decline in the arrivals of machinery; and in India this is an important fact. Growth was continuous up to 1908-09; and up to that time textile machinery held the first place. In 1908-09 it was a subject of congratulation that the growth should have continued in spite of the general business depression that arose in 1907-08; but in 1909-10 that depression took effect unmistakably in all classes of machinery. The downward movement was maintained in 1910-11, when, although the only head that failed to record an improvement was textile machinery, the decline in this class was so great as to more than counterbalance the substantial developments in other descriptions in that year. In the year under review, there has been a falling off under all heads excepting "electrical," the total value of all classes of machinery having receded by R47·32 lakhs (£315,500), or 10 per cent, to R425·72 lakhs (£2,838,100). **Textile** machinery cedes the premier place to the composite heading of "other sorts"; and it shows a total value of only R135·81 lakhs (£905,400) in place of R163·96 lakhs (£1,093,100) in 1910-11, and R215·15 lakhs (£1,434,300) in 1909-10. This

discloses a drop of no less than R28·14 lakhs (£187,600) or 17·1 per cent ; and the total is the smallest recorded since 1905-06, when the item was first distinguished. The diminution results mainly from the depression in the jute industry. Bengal, as its seat, took textile machinery to the value of only R45·29 lakhs (£301,900) against R77·5 lakhs (£516,700) in the previous year, the diminution being R32·21 lakhs (£214,700) or 41·5 per cent. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton and none in jute, imported textile machinery to the increased value of R77·82 lakhs (£518,800) against R76·53 lakhs (£510,200) in 1910-11. The expansion is only one of R1·29 lakhs (£8,600) or 1·7 per cent. Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, shows likewise a moderate increase of R1·15 lakhs (£7,600), her total moving from R7·56 lakhs (£50,400) to R8·71 lakhs (£58,100). Sind, which in 1910-11 figured at R2·36 lakhs (£15,700) in the accounts, has advanced her imports of textile machinery to R3·99 lakhs (£26,600). Bengal's share of the total of **all descriptions of machinery** is 35·7 per cent, and represents a sum of R151·93 lakhs (£1,012,900), as compared with R190·02 lakhs (£1,266,800) in 1910-11, the decline being R38·09 lakhs (£253,900) or 20 per cent. Bombay led, but with an abatement of R10·68 lakhs (£71,200) or 6·1 per cent, her total being R165·4 lakhs (£1,102,700) in place of R176·08 lakhs (£1,173,900) in 1910-11. Burma reduced her business from R44·38 lakhs (£295,900) to R40·52 lakhs (£270,100)—a drop of R3·86 lakhs (£25,700) or 8·7 per cent. Madras, Sind and Eastern Bengal and Assam show slight improvements of R4·16 lakhs (£27,700), R1·05 lakhs (£7,000) and R11,000 (£700) respectively ; but their aggregate gain—equal to about 8·5 per cent of the previous year's record—falls far short of the heavy losses sustained by the other provinces. Both in **steam engines** and **mining** machinery, the totals of R70·88 lakhs (£472,500) and R12·57 lakhs (£83,800) compare unfavourably with those of 1910-11 ; **electrical** machinery, however, with its total of R40 lakhs (£266,700) is the best on record. The comprehensive heading of **other sorts,** though its R166·46 lakhs (£1,109,700) constitutes the largest item, is less by some R7 lakhs (£46,700) than in 1910-11, and falls short by nearly R51 lakhs (£340,000) of the value in 1908-09. It comprises agricultural machinery of the value of R93,675 (£6,245).

Railway material, including imports on Government account, forms 23 per cent of the total value of metals and manufactures imported in 1911-12. The movement in the last five years is shown in the following statement, **the unit being 1,000 :—**

	R		£
1907-08	9,88,74	=	6,592
1908-09	11,93,94		7,960
1909-10	8,39,07		5,594
1910-11	6,18,60		4,124
1911-12	6,95,73		4,638

The increase of R77·13 lakhs (£514,200) marks a rise of 12·5 per cent. Some two-thirds of it is accounted for by rolling stock, the value of which expanded from R200·27 lakhs (£1,335,100) to R251·11 lakhs (£1,674,100). Material for private lines shows a value of R443·73 lakhs (£2,958,200) against R424·53 lakhs (£2,830,200) in 1910-11, the increase amounting to R19·2 lakhs (£128,000). Government railways imported materials to the extent of R252 lakhs (£1,680,000) against R194·07 lakhs (£1,293,800) in the previous year, the increase being one of R57·93 lakhs (£386,200). During the calendar year 1911, 740 miles of railway were opened, while 841 miles were sanctioned and

2,674 miles were under construction. On the 31st December 1911 the total length of line open in India was 32,839 miles.

In 1911-12 the return on the capital expenditure on railways amounted to 5 per cent as compared with 4·7 per cent in 1910-11 and 4·5 per cent in 1909-10. The net revenue from railways in 1911-12 was £15,151,100, which exceeded the expectation by £1,187,500 and exceeded the realization of the previous year by £1,345,400. The expectation for 1912-13 is £14,540,200. The Budget for 1911-12 had provided £9,500,000 for development; but of this only £8,118,400 was spent, and the railway programme for 1912-13 has a Budget grant of £9,000,000, composed of £6,341,200 for open lines including rolling-stock, £2,578,800 for lines under construction, and £80,000 for new lines.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, NARCOTICS, DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS

Chemicals—The value of the imports of chemicals in 1911-12 was R96·49 lakhs (£643,300), as compared with R87·61 lakhs (£584,100) in the previous year. **Bleaching materials** showed an advance from R3·93 lakhs (£26,200) to R4·01 lakhs (£26,700). **Calcium carbide** increased from R1·16 lakhs (£7,700) to R1·38 lakhs (£9,200). **Cyanide of Potassium** rose from R2·85 lakhs (£19,000) to R3·05 lakhs (£20,300), and the imports of **disinfectants** improved from R3·55 lakhs (£23,700)to R3·8 lakhs (£25,300). **Caustic soda** shrank from R8·42 lakhs (£56,100) to R7·8 lakhs (£52,000). **Bicarbonate of soda** showed an improvement at R4·7 lakhs (£31,300) in place of R4·19 lakhs (£27,900) in 1910-11, and **sodium carbonate** advanced from R11·45 lakhs (£76,300) to R15·78 lakhs (£105,200), while **soda, other sorts** increased from R2·24 lakhs (£14,900) to R2·51 lakhs (£16,700). **Sulphuric acid** declined from 79,772 cwts and R7·39 lakhs (£49,300) to 52,613 cwts and R4·98 lakhs (£33,200). The comprehensive heading **chemicals, other sorts** this year represents 33·5 per cent of the total in place of 32·5 per cent in 1910-11. Its total value advanced from R28·49 lakhs (£189,900) to R32·32 lakhs (£215,500).

Drugs and medicines—The market in drugs has been firm throughout the year, and the new price lists of wholesale dealers show many higher prices for 1912. Tinctures containing rectified spirit are necessarily dearer, and the shortage of the opium crop in Asia Minor, together with some diversion of supplies, has enhanced the rates for this drug and its derivatives. A rise in carbolic acid has hardened quotations for disinfectants; and glycerine is the most notable article that is cheaper. The Indian trade continues to grow. The total value of drugs and medicines imported was R103·99 lakhs (£693,300) as compared with R98·54 lakhs (£656,900) in 1910-11, the advance being R5·45 lakhs (£36,300) or 5·5 per cent. Imports of **camphor** advanced from 1,251,313 to 1,505,636 lbs—20·3 per cent—in quantity, and from R13·91 lakhs (£92,700) to R17·08 lakhs (£113,900)—22·8 per cent—in value. Thus there was a rise of 2·2 per cent in the average value in the year under review. The exports of camphor from Formosa in 1910 were 6,400,090 lbs. in place of 6,617,818 lbs. in the previous year and 2,764,733 lbs. in 1908; and the price of camphor, Japanese 1 oz tablets, in London, which stood at 1*s*. 9¼*d* per lb. in March 1911, came down to 1*s* 8⅛*d* in March 1912. **Quinine** is virtually controlled by Holland and Germany. The sales of cinchona bark at Amsterdam in 1911 amounted to 7,163,000 kilos with a quinine content of 472,037 kilos against

8,574,000 and 516,639 kilos in 1910. The average price in 1911-12 was almost the same as that in 1910-11. German brands of sulphate were quoted at 6¼*d* to 6¾*d* per oz in April 1911. The rate temporarily came down to 6*d* in July and gradually advanced to 7¼*d* in December and continued to March 1912. The average price has been 6·62 to 6·94*d*. against 6·5 to 7*d*. in 1910-11. These facts are gone into at greater length than is warranted by the statistical value of the drugs, because they have peculiar interest for India in several respects. In India the drug is admitted free of duty, and the Government of India appears to have purchased less quinine in Amsterdam last year and more from Java direct. The imports of quinine receded to 125,379 lbs., in place of 128,149 lbs, but the value advanced from R10·95 lakhs (£73,000) to R11·62 lakhs (£77,500). Thus the quantity declined by 2·2 per cent, while the value advanced by 6·1 per cent, arguing a rise of some 8 per cent in the average value per unit. **Proprietary and patent medicines** practically maintained the level of the last year at R25·91 lakhs (£172,700). **Other sorts,** on the contrary, showed an improvement of R2·74 lakhs (£18,200): from R37·6 lakhs (£250,700) to R40·34 lakhs (£268,900).

Tobacco—In 1910-11 the imports of tobacco had fallen from R94·82 lakhs (£632,100) to R49·14 lakhs (£327,600), largely as a result of an increase in the duty. In the year under review, they have recovered to R66·73 lakhs (£444,900) in response to a reduction of that duty by one-third. Of this, 76·4 per cent is represented by cigarettes. These had declined in the previous year from 3,083,746 lbs to 1,113,006 lbs and from R64·99 lakhs (£433,300) to R36·42 lakhs (£242,800); and the recovery to 1,414,830 lbs and R50·98 lakhs (£339,900) does not make good the loss, though it amounts to 27 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value. The disparity in percentages bears out the impression that the cheapest kinds of cigarettes are being displaced by local products, but it is due in part to the high levels on which the world's prices for tobacco have moved. Accepting as correct the result of certain investigation made in 1908 regarding the weights per thousand cigarettes in different classes, the number of cigarettes imported must have been some 562·82 millions as against 443·72 millions in 1910-11. This represents some 2·3 cigarettes per annum per head of the population of British India. Of the total of R50·98 lakhs (£339,900), R45·41 lakhs (£302,700) came from the United Kingdom, R20,671 (£1,400) from the United States, and R18,000 (£1,200) from Further East. The R4·9 lakhs (£32,700) from Egypt represents a different class of article and marks a substantial advance. The average value per lb for each of the sources enumerated was: British R3-6-10 (4*s* 6⅝*d*), American R2-4-1 (3*s* 0½*d*), Egyptian R6-14-3 (9*s* 2½*d*), and Eastern R5-11-8 (7*s* 7⅔*d*).

Dyes—The imports of **aniline** and **alizarine dyes** show the first contraction that has taken place since 1908-09. The figures receded from 15,072,340 lbs to 14,033,899 lbs in quantity, and from R102·71 lakhs (£684,700) to R92·08 lakhs (£613,900) in value. This marks a decline of 6·9 per cent in quantity and one of 10·3 per cent in value, together with a fall of about 3·7 per cent in the average value per unit, which is now 10 annas 6 pies (10½*d*) as against 10 annas 10 pies (10⅝*d*) per lb in 1910-11. This does not necessarily mean that the price of these dyes fell generally, for there are many grades whose prices diverge widely and which are imported in varying relative quantities. These products come chiefly from Germany where they form the subject of a very powerful and successful combination. Bombay continues to be the principal port of entry, about 76 per cent of the imports having been received there.

Aniline represents about 57 per cent of the total quantity and 66 per cent of the value; and the quantitative decline in this section of the trade is greater than the total decline recorded above. The quantity receded from 9,204,012 lbs with a value of R70·92 lakhs (£472,800) to 7,976,024 lbs with a value of R61·09 lakhs (£407,300). There was therefore a decline of 13·3 per cent in quantity, and of 13·8 per cent in value, the average value remaining practically the same, namely, 12 annas 3 pies (1*s* 0¼*d*.). **Alizarine**, on the contrary, advanced in quantity from 5,868,328 lbs to 6,057,875 lbs or by 3·2 per cent, but its value fell by about a lakh of rupees from R31·78 lakhs (£211,900) to R30·99 lakhs (£206,600) or by 2·5 per cent. The average value per lb fell from 8 annas 8 pies (8⅔*d*) to 8 annas 2 pies (8⅛*d*), and this it is which accounts for the decline of average value in the total.

OILS

The import trade in **oils** represents about 3·2 per cent of the total value of merchandise imported into India.

The rate war between the Standard and Shell interests, which broke out in August 1910, continued ostensibly throughout the year, although there were tentative returns to a better level of prices, and this tendency became more marked in the closing months. The official year opened with rates greatly below those current up to August 1910. Towards the end of May, the Shell and Burma interests reverted to earlier levels; but, as the Standard did not conform, a relapse took place within a month. Again in August, quotations began to harden, and towards the end of September another lead to full rates was given by the Burma and Shell interests. Standard responded to some extent only, and by the middle of September their competitors were forced to come down to the lower level. After that time, however, a firmer tone appeared. Considerable advances had been made by the end of the calendar year; and when the official year closed, the rates by all the competitors were not very greatly below those current when the war broke out. There is no evidence of any agreement between the Standard and Shell interests; and the truce is supposed to have resulted largely for the limited supply of tank ships for transporting the oil. But the European markets seem to have accepted the belief that the conflict is virtually at an end. It will be seen from the figures of imports given below that the prevalence of low rates induced a great expansion in business; but since there has been much speculative buying, it is not improbable that the figures for the succeeding year will show a reaction. Stocks are understood to be fairly heavy; so it is undesirable to base upon the statistics of importation for an abnormal year any estimate of the increase in actual consumption. It is interesting in this connection to notice that the imports of lampware in 1911-12 rose from R34·03 lakhs (£226,900) to R40·24 lakhs (£268,300).

For figures relating to production in India, reference should be made to the section that relates to exports.

The imports of **mineral oils** in 1911-12 had a total value of R424·26 lakhs (£2,828,400) as against R338·81 lakhs (£2,258,700) in 1910-11. Of the total quantity imported in 1911-12, 73·9 per cent was kerosene, which by itself amounted to 79·41 million gallons with a value of R325·01 lakhs (£2,166,700), as compared with 56·6 million gallons with a value of R238·48 lakhs (£1,589,900) in 1910-11. The increase was 40·3 per cent in quantity and 36·3 per cent in value.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of **kerosene** imported in each of the last two years. The imports into India proper from Burma are added at the foot. **The unit in every case is 1,000 :—**

	Quantity		Value			
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11		1911-12	
	gallons	gallons	₹	£	₹	£
United States	34,839	62,142	1,50,76=	1,005	2,59,31=	1,729
Straits Settlements	4,868	2,056	21,28	142	6,76	45
Sumatra	5,752	...	23,45	156	...	...
Borneo	5,273	13,334	18,92	126	51,30	342
Russia	5,842	1,874	23,93	160	7,59	51
Other foreign countries	24	7	14	1	5	...
Total foreign countries	56,598	79,413	2,38,48	1,590	3,25,01	2,167
Coastwise from Burma	92,076	87,768	3,32,74	2,218	2,96,89	1,979

In 1910-11, Burma oil formed 62 per cent of the total visible consumption, and her contribution seems to have advanced by 13·29 per cent as a result of an expansion in her shipments concurrently with a heavy decline in imports. In 1911-12 the contraction in shipments from Burma to India was one of 4·7 per cent in quantity and 10·8 per cent in value.

The share of the **United States** in the visible consumption on the average of the previous two years was 26 per cent; and her share in the foreign imports of the year under review is 78·2 per cent, as compared with 61·6 per cent in 1910-11. In 1911-12 she increased her shipments by 27,302,464 gallons, or 78·4 per cent, with a value of ₹108·55 lakhs (£723,700) or 72 per cent.

Borneo's share in the imports of kerosene oil advanced from 5·27 million gallons, valued at ₹18·92 lakhs (£126,100), to 13·33 million gallons having a value of ₹51·3 lakhs (£342,000). The improvement is thus one of 153 per cent in quantity and 171 per cent in value. **Sumatra**, which in 1910-11 sent a consignment of 5,752,069 gallons valued at ₹23·45 lakhs (£156,300), does not appear in the statistics of the year under report. Imports from the **Straits Settlements** as an *entrepôt* fell quantitatively from 4,867,865 gallons to 2,055,677 gallons, or by 57·7 per cent, and in value from ₹21·28 lakhs (£141,900) to ₹6·76 lakhs (£45,100), or by 68·3 per cent. The total for the three sources is 15,390,000 gallons as compared with 15,893,000 gallons in the previous year.

The share of **Russia** in the visible consumption was about 4 per cent in 1910-11, and in the year's imports, 2·4 per cent. Her share contracted by a further 3,968,300 gallons (68 per cent) and by ₹16·33 lakhs (£108,900).

Bulk oil formed 71·8 per cent of the total foreign imports, in place of 78·2 per cent in 1910-11, the total quantity received in this form being 56,984,494 gallons as against some 44,258,781 gallons in 1910-11 and 47,827,913 gallons in 1909-10. The increase amounted to 12,725,713 gallons or 28·8 per cent on the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 69 per cent, Russia 3 per cent, and Sumatra, Borneo, and the Straits together 28 per cent.

The remaining 28·2 per cent of the whole was **case oil.** The quantity was 22,428,210 gallons, the increase being 10,089,257 gallons or 81·8 per cent of the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 99·9 per cent.

The following are the average prices of the leading descriptions of kerosene during the last three years as given by the Chambers of Commerce; but it is

noticed that these do not reflect certain of the movements during the year:—

		1909-10					1910-11					1911-12				
		R	*a.*	*p.*	*s.*	*d.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*s.*	*d.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*s.*	*d.*
American—																
Chester	per case	4	11	2=6	3	1/6	4	15	1=6	7	1/12	4	12	0=6	4	
Russian—																
Rising Sun	„	3	5	1	4	5 1/12	3	14	4	5	2/3	3	9	8 1/2	4	9 3/4
Burma—																
Victoria	2 tins	2	8	11	3	4 11/12	3	4	9	4	4 3/4	3	3	6	4	3 1/2
Gold Mohur	„	2	15	6	3	11 1/2	3	13	1	5	1 1/12	3	8	11	4	8 11/12
Borneo—																
Cobra	„	2	10	0	3	6	3	6	3	4	6 1/4	3	4	5	4	4 5/12
Sumatra—																
Silver light	per case	5	1	10	6	9 5/8	5	13	6	7	9 1/2		(*a*)			(*a*)

(*a*) No quotation

The increase in the imports of **fuel oil** was sufficiently notable in 1910-11; but in 1911-12 it became more conspicuous and brought the total from 7,102,008 to 13,216,845 gallons, and from R8·24 lakhs (£54,900) to R14·61 lakhs (£97,400). Of this, 60 per cent came from Borneo, 7·9 per cent from Russia, 6·9 per cent from Sumatra and 25·2 per cent from the Straits. Most of this was taken by Burma, whose share rose from 3,787,460 to 7,614,963 gallons. Bengal comes next, and her receipts amounted to 2,472,181 gallons against 1,527,555 gallons in 1910-11. Madras took 530,860 gallons more, and her total rose to 1,373,526 gallons. Bombay with a total of 1,173,912 gallons showed an improvement of 229,585 gallons; while Karachi, which had taken practically nothing since 1906-07, received 582,263 gallons in the year under review.

Imports of **other mineral oils,** mainly for lubricating, contracted from 15,944,706 gallons to 14,787,180 gallons or by 7·3 per cent; and imports from Burma into India proper increased by 26·4 per cent to 5,859,100 gallons.

RAW MATERIALS

Coal represents 7·5 per cent of the value of raw materials imported into India. Since the spurt in 1908-09, the contraction in the imports of coal has resumed; and for the third year in succession the figures show a decline. The coal trade in England in 1911 was weighted with high freights and with strikes at the Cambrian Collieries and among seamen, dockers, and railway employees. The closing months of the statistical year were marked by a strike in which 1,065,000 colliers came out. It lasted from 1st March to 11th April and was only composed on the concession of the principle of the minimum wage. Fortunately for producers, there was a marked revival of industrial activity in most countries; but export prices at the close of 1911 showed a drop. The average value of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1911 was only 11*s* 5*d* per ton f. o. b. as against 11*s* 7½*d* in 1910 and 11*s* 2½*d* in 1909. During the strike, the price of Wallsend rose from 24*s* 6*d* to 47*s* 6*d* per ton, but towards the end of April it had receded to 23*s*. The quantity exported from England and Scotland (including coal for the use of ships in foreign trade) was 86,541,035 tons as compared with 84,046,055 tons in 1910. India's imports declined from

334,181 tons with a value of R57·21 lakhs (£381,400) to 297,912 tons with a value of R51·29 lakhs (£341,906). The decrease in quantity is therefore 10·8 per cent, and in value 10·3 per cent, the average value remaining stationary. The decline in quantity is one of 36,269 tons, and is more than accounted for by the smaller imports from the United Kingdom, whose share fell away by some 66,983 tons or 26 per cent. The United Kingdom does 64·2 per cent of the whole, with 191,258 tons having a value of R34·36 lakhs (£229,100), as compared with 258,241 tons in 1910-11, valued at R45·25 lakhs (£301,700). Natal does 8·6 per cent of the total, with 25,479 tons in place of 15,854 tons. Australia supplied 35,718 tons in place of 44,505 tons in 1910-11 ; while Japan showed an increase from 13,629 tons to 14,093 tons in quantity, but a contraction of R6,000 (£400) from R2·51 lakhs (£16,700) to R2·45 lakhs (£16,300) in value. Imports of British coal by Government amounted to 33,496 tons, valued at R9·02 lakhs (£60,100). Particulars regarding production of Indian coal are given in the article relating to exports of coal.

The increase in the imports of **raw cotton** is one of the most marked features of the year's trade. It arose from the abundance and relative cheapness of American and Egyptian supplies, but it further indicated the activity and the improved spinning efficiency of the Indian mills and the demand for finer staples. The imports amounted to 482,795 cwts and R208·64 lakhs (£1,391,000). In 1910-11 the figures, at 45,291 cwts and R19·28 lakhs (£128,500), were abnormally low ; but the highest imports in any previous year were 157,529 cwts and R70·96 lakhs (£473,100) in 1907-08. The present year's figures exceed this by 325,266 cwts or 206 per cent in quantity and by R137·68 lakhs (£917,900) or 194 per cent in value. These facts, together with the corporate effort being made by certain Bombay millowners to encourage the growth of superior cotton in India, indicate the trend of the industry. And it is striking that the quantity of foreign cotton imported last year exceeded 8 per cent of the total mill consumption. Only 5,803 cwts in place of 7,093 cwts were taken from Egypt ; and the supply from Persia showed little increase. But Asiatic Turkey sent 7,763 cwts instead of 119 cwts, while the arrivals from Austria fell from 6,540 to 5,700 cwts. The most interesting developments related to American cotton. From the United States 103,385 cwts were received in place of 2,460 cwts, while the United Kingdom was drawn on to the extent of 323,676 cwts in place of 15,558 cwts. The percentage rates of increase run into thousands.

Precious stones and pearls, unset—The figures as recorded in the trade accounts probably bear no close relation to the true imports. It is well-known that large quantities of pearls are imported and exported in such a manner as to escape record. This is not peculiar to India, and indeed the same gems often go and come repeatedly, so it can be well understood that the values under the heading of precious stones fluctuate greatly and are not amenable to verification. Fashion in the United States of America encourages the wearing of jewellery and makes that country the dominating factor in the world's market ; and in 1911 the United States imported precious stones to the value of only $42,163,000 (£8,784,000) in place of $42,316,000 (£8,816,000) in 1910. So the protracted sluggishness of general business in that country has prevented the trade in precious stones from keeping pace with the improvement of conditions elsewhere. The only stone in which a remarkable movement has taken place during the past twelve

months is pearls, the increasing scarcity of which has caused an advance not unlike that experienced in 1907, the prices now being much higher than at that time. In 1910-11 the total recorded value of precious stones fell from R80·6 lakhs (£537,300) to R78·48 lakhs (£523,200), or by 2·6 per cent; but in 1911-12 it has risen to R89·51 lakhs (£596,700) or by 14 per cent. The source of the largest single supply is Bahrein, which sent gems to the value of R46·74 lakhs (£311,600) in place of R38·41 lakhs (£256,100) in 1910-11. Next come Arabia with R15·66 lakhs (£104,400) in place of R11·03 lakhs (£73,500) and Aden and Dependencies with R12·69 lakhs (£84,600) in place of R4·72 lakhs (£31,500). Receipts from Persia amounted to R8·88 lakhs (£59,200) instead of R12·49 lakhs (£83,300). The contribution of Italian East Africa fell from R5·02 lakhs (£33,500) to R20,000 (£1,333). Asiatic Turkey sent goods to the value of R5·15 lakhs (£34,300) against R6·3 lakhs (£42,000), and the United Kingdom, R8,857 (£590) in place of R14,489 (£996). Diamonds are found in Central India and Madras, and rubies in Burma. Of the former, the ascertained production fell from R41,772 (£2,785) in 1907 to R14,103 (£940) in 1908. In 1909, 147 carats valued at R16,329 (£1,089) were obtained, in 1910, 77 carats valued at R8,845 (£590), and in 1911, 53 carats (value not yet available).

Of rubies (including a small proportion of sapphires and spinels) the output is larger, having been as follows in the last five years:

	Carats	R	£
1907 . . .	334,535	14,26,718 =	95,114
1908 . . .	215,513	6,60,627	44,035
1909 . . .	58,304	8,79,731	58,649
1910 . . .	262,019	8,82,739	58,849
1911 . . .	288,213	10,13,912	67,594

These last figures mark an expansion of nearly 10 per cent in quantity and of 14·86 per cent in value. The production of rubies is being rendered unprofitable by the sale of artificial stones.

Silk—India's imports of raw silk exceed her exports by 472,145 lbs or 21 per cent. In 1911-12 the imports grew from 2,121,799 to 2,239,105 lbs, and their value from R85·23 lakhs (£568,200) to R105·97 lakhs (£706,500). The increase of 117,306 lbs marks an addition of 5·5 per cent to the total quantity; and the expansion of R20·74 lakhs (£138,300) in value amounts to 24·3 per cent. There was, therefore, a rise of some 17·8 per cent in the specific value. Of the total, Bombay took more at R81·06 lakhs (£540,400), and Burma increased her purchases by R8·19 lakhs (£54,600) to R22·57 lakhs (£150,500). Direct imports from China, at 1,940,024 lbs, showed substantial increase on the previous year; but Japan's figure declined from 93,779 to 50,916 lbs. Receipts from the Straits Settlements, at 220,653 lbs, showed a progress of 10·7 per cent.

Wood—The imports of unmanufactured wood (which includes timber, firewood, and ornamental wood) receded from R80·45 lakhs (£536,300) to R70·79 lakhs (£471,900). The difference of R9·66 lakhs (£64,400) represents 12 per cent on the previous year's figure. Timber represents 98 per cent of the total, and more than accounts for the whole of the decline. Its figures fell from R79·07 lakhs (£527,100) to R69·21 lakhs (£461,400) and from 106,825 cubic tons to 93,373 cubic tons. **Teak** now represents 54·9 per cent of the whole, in place of 61 per cent two years ago and 60 per cent in 1910-11. The figures are 41,308 cubic tons and R38·37 lakhs (£255,800), in place of 54,291 cubic tons and R48·23 lakhs (£321,500) in 1910-11. The decrease is one of 24 per cent in quantity and 20·4 per cent in value. The returns received purport to show

that India proper also imported from Burma 131,787 cubic tons of teak valued at R133·3 lakhs (£889,000), which is less by 8,190 cubic tons and by some R3·64 lakhs (£24,000) than in 1910-11. Of the decreased foreign imports, Siam supplied about 91 per cent; and most of the rest came from Java. **Timber other than teak** also was imported in smaller quantities, and the figures stood at 51,065 cubic tons and R30·84 lakhs (£205,600), in place of 52,534 cubic tons and R30·84 lakhs (£205,600). The quantity declined by 1,469 cubic tons or 2·8 per cent, while the value remained stationary, the apparent rise in the specific value being, therefore, one of 2 per cent. The imports from the United States of America receded from 11,752 cubic tons, valued at R4·68 lakhs (£31,200), to 6,450 cubic tons with a value of R2·59 lakhs (£17,300).

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

Cotton goods—On the average of the last three years, cotton goods have represented 65·2 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles imported. The feature of the year 1911 was the large American crop ensuing on shortage, and the rapid and heavy drop in the price of cotton. Without this, the general development in trade, not in cotton goods only, would have been on a much smaller scale. In May the price of Middling American in Liverpool was 8·22 to 8·42*d*. In June it wavered down to 8·03 to 8·38*d*. By July, 6·57*d* had been touched; and by December the rate was 4·92 to 5·11*d*. The high prices prevalent for several years had kept the markets bare, while inuring buyers to abnormal rates. During the months before the fall, business was dull, more particularly in spinning; and early balance sheets disclosed losses. In February and again in June short-time received international consideration, but in neither case was the requisite majority obtained. Thereafter came the fall in cotton and the insatiable buying of cotton goods in response to concessions that still left an ample profit. The revival of the cotton industry in 1910 was felt first by Lancashire, and the great progress made in 1911 affected spinners and manufacturers in England more than their Continental and American competitors. Spinning was probably less remunerative than weaving. But both were profitable, and spinners, under the arrangement of July 1910, had the advantage of immunity from such labour troubles as occasionally threatened the manufacturers. Manufacturers and exporters had so largely sold forward that they have been able to hold for remunerative prices. Sales have been on an unprecedented scale; and if no miscarriage of the monsoon should curtail the country's power of absorption, the current year should, with cotton at present levels, be an excellent one. The enormous additions to plant which were made in 1908 and subsequent years had created fear of a glut; but in the later months of 1911 machinery had to work full time. Data relating to the raw material and its prices will be found in that section which deals with exports of raw cotton. That on exports of cotton manufactures gives facts about the Indian cotton industry. The number of cotton spindles in the world in 1907 was supposed to be about 114 millions. The number rose to 129 millions in 1908, to 131½ millions in 1909, to 134½ millions in 1910 and to 137¾ millions in 1911. The growth in the five years has been about 20·8 per cent. The growth in eleven years has been about 30·4 per cent. In the same period the United Kingdom had added some 9,023,000 or 19·8 per cent to its spindles. The average dividend declared on the capital of 100 spinning companies in England was 15⅞ per cent in 1907, 11¼ per cent in 1908, 7⅞ per cent in 1909, and 5⅝ per cent in 1910. But it is

understood that reserves were largely drawn upon to give the rate of 5⅝; and in 1911 the average dividend fell to 4⅛. The values of shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian* showed on 1st March 1912 an average gain of 8·16 per cent in the twelve months.

The **British exports of yarn** in 1911 were 223,857,600 lbs with a value of £15,664,739, as compared with 191,629,100 lbs with a value of £13,337,780. The increase in quantity is one of 32,228,500 lbs or 16·8 per cent, and that in value one of £2,326,959 or 17·4 per cent. British exports of **piece goods** rose from 6,017,625,200 yards and £78,685,438 to 6,653,613,900 yards and £90,513,089, the increase being 635,988,700 yards and £11,827,651. The aggregate increase in the value of Britain's exports of cotton goods was thus £14,154,610 or 15·4 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

The aggregate **value of the imports** into India of cotton yarn and of woven and other cotton goods in the last six years has been as follows, **the unit being 1,000 :—**

	Yarn		Woven and other goods		Total		Proportion of total imports of merchandise
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	per cent
1906-07 .	3,22,32 =	2,149	37,69,43 =	25,129	40,91,75 =	27,278	38
1907-08 .	3,69,32	2,462	44,34,93	29,566	48,04,25	32,028	37
1908-09 .	3,64,88	2,432	34,36,58	22,911	38,01,46	25,343	31
1909-10 .	3,31,96	2,213	36,05,09	24,034	39,37,05	26,247	34
1910-11 .	3,13,73	2,091	41,70,27	27,802	44,84,00	29,893	35
1911-12 .	3,79,07	2,527	45,77,86	30,519	49,56,93	33,046	36

The increase in 1911-12 was, therefore, one of ₹4·73 crores (£3,153,300) or 10·5 per cent.

In **yarn**, there was a rise of 9,455,253 lbs or 29 per cent in quantity, and of ₹65·35 lakhs (£435,700) or 20·8 per cent in total value, the specific value having thus fallen by 6·1 per cent. The quantities imported in each of the last six years are shown here in **millions of pounds :—**

1906-07 . . .	37·67	1909-10 . . .	40·3
1907-08 . . .	37·32	1910-11 . . .	32·5
1908-09 . . .	41·52	1911-12 . . .	41·96

It may be added that, on the average of the five years ending 1911-12, the quantity of imported yarn retained for consumption in India has been about 57,790,000 lbs per annum. This represents about 8 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India, the local mills supplying the balance of about 429,020,000 lbs.

In 1911-12 the United Kingdom supplied 89·1 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total advanced by 26·2 per cent to 37,377,002 lbs as against 29,610,096 lbs in 1910-11. Switzerland contributed 1,228,007 lbs or about 2·9 per cent of the total imports, as compared with 2·5 per cent in the preceding year. Japan supplied 586,677 lbs or 1·4 per cent of the total, as against 1 per cent in the previous year. Of the total, undyed yarn now forms 56·5 per cent with a total of 23,732,000 lbs and ₹216·12 lakhs (£1,440,800), while dyed yarn stands at 18,227,000 lbs and ₹162·95 lakhs (£1,086,300). Of the former, 96·5 per cent came from the United Kingdom, while the principal other sources were Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. The United Kingdom also supplied 79·4 per cent of the dyed yarns, of which goods 1·3 per cent came from Austria-Hungary, 2·8 per cent from Italy, 1·4 per cent from Belgium, 6·1 per cent from Switzerland, and 7·3 per cent from Holland. The

arrivals of Nos. 31—40s. mule expanded, from 6,745,145 lbs with a value of R53·57 lakhs (£357,100), to 9,796,510 lbs valued at R73·04 lakhs (£486,900).

It is interesting to comp are the imports of coarse, medium, and fine yarns with the production of similar descriptions by the Indian mills, **(unit=1,000 lbs)**—

		1909-10	per cent	1910-11	per cent	1911-12	per cent
Nos. 1 to 25—Imported	.	2,425=	·42	1,602=	·29	1,549=	·27
Indian	.	574,907	99·58	553,948	99·71	565,199	99·73
		577,332=	86·98	555,550=	87·15	566,748	85·45
Nos. 26 to 40—Imported	.	26,200	34·84	19,674	26·8	28,322	32·46
Indian	.	49,005	65·16	53,743	73·2	58,924	67·54
		75,205=	11·33	73,417=	11·52	87,246	13·15
Above 40— Imported	.	7,625	67·93	6,627	78·27	7,131	76·43
Indian	.	3,599	32·07	1,840	21·73	2,199	23·57
		11,224=	1·69	8,467=	1·33	9,330=	1·4
Total	.	663,761=100		637,434= 100		663,424=	100

The increase in imports of fine yarns was accompanied by a decline in arrivals of long-staple Egyptian cotton; but the receipts of American cotton rose to an unprecedented figure, and the production figures given above show that there was considerable expansion in the local spinning of 26s. to 40s.

Cotton fabrics represent 33 per cent of the total value of private merchandise imported, as compared with 32·2 per cent in 1910-11. The value increased from R4,170·28 lakhs (£27,801,900) to R4,577·86 lakhs (£30,519,100). The increase was one of R407·58 lakhs (£2,717,200) or 9·8 per cent. Some descriptions of cotton goods are not stated in yards. It is therefore convenient, in ascertaining the changes of specific value, to confine the calculation to **piecegoods only.** The imports of these amounted to 2,437,893,000 yards and R4,288·81 lakhs (£28,592,100) against 2,308,119,000 yards and R3,900·16 lakhs (£26,001,100) in 1910-11. The improvement amounts to 129·77 millions of yards and R388·65 lakhs (£2,591,000), which figures represent advances of 5·6 per cent in quantity, 10 per cent in total value, and 4·1 per cent in specific value. These ratios vary in respect of diverse classes. For example, the specific value of grey goods rose by 3 per cent, and of coloured goods by 4·5 per cent, while the increase in that of white goods was 7·1 per cent.

The following statement shows, in **millions of yards**, the relative importance of these three classes in the course of the last twenty-three years. It will be noticed that the white goods class is higher than any of the earlier figures recorded.

				Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed	Percentage of grey in total
Average,	1889-90	to	1893-94	1,223·47	368·63	374·17	62
„	1894-95	„	1898-99	1,209·77	418·59	351·49	61
„	1899-1900	„	1903-04	1,204·53	469·69	430·57	57
„	1904-05	„	1908-09	1,230·71	572·66	515·44	53
In the year	1909-10			1,236·83	493·04	462·82	56·4
„	1910-11			1,130·08	586·52	591·52	49
„	1911-12			1,218·85	629·61	589·43	50

Grey goods advanced by 7·9 per cent, and white goods by 7·3 per cent; while coloured goods declined by ·4 per cent. Bengal took 901,673,500 yards of grey goods or 74 per cent of the total, as compared with 828,228,700 yards and 73·3 per cent in 1910-11.

The following statement shows, in **millions of yards**, figures for two

years relating to the principal descriptions of imported goods belonging to these three classes under the present system of classification :—

	1910-11	1911-12
Grey (unbleached)—		
Chádars	4·12	2·42
Dhutis, sáris, and scarves	523·06	575·39
Jaconets, including madapollams, mulls, and cambrics	117·23	116·86
Drills and jeans	17·26	19·36
Sheetings	0·08	4·11
T. cloth and domestics	3·69	4·63
Longcloth and shirtings	463·52	493·89
Printers	0·08	0·21
Unspecified	1·04	1·98
Total	1,130·08	1,218·85
White (bleached)—		
Chádars	1·20	1·24
Dhutis, sáris and scarves	55·32	62·65
Nainsooks	198·26	191·85
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, cambrics, and muslins	190·74	173·96
Twills	3·20	3·55
Drills and jeans	4·89	7·51
Sheetings	0·29	0·21
T. cloth and domestics	0·02	0·01
Longcloth and shirtings	100·11	155·96
Checks, spots, and stripes	12·64	11·74
Unspecified	19·85	20·93
Total	586·52	629·61
Coloured, printed or dyed—		
Chádars	0·10	0·29
Dhutis (including lungis)	26·90	29·65
Sáris and scarves	56·36	65·79
Cambrics, including muslins, mulls, and jaconets	112·76	101·48
Drills and jeans	16·89	20·86
Twills	24·77	27·23
Prints and chintz	151·57	135·31
Shirtings	105·39	86·54
Other sorts	96·78	122·28
Total	591·52	589·43

Among **grey** goods, jaconets have reacted from the strong advance which they alone made in the previous year, while all the other important items have progressed greatly. In **white** goods the largest increase was in longcloths and shirtings, while dhutis and jaconets did well and nainsooks fell away. **Coloured** dhuties and sáris also progressed, but the larger items showed contractions not compensated.

The production in Indian weaving mills, about which particulars are given in the chapter upon exports of cotton manufactures, consists chiefly of unbleached shirtings, dhutis, T. cloths, domestics, and chádars. The continued increase amounted in the year under review to 20,829,300 lbs. or 8·5 per cent. The yardage of grey and bleached piecegoods increased from 829,196,800 yards to 883,380,610 yards, the advance being one of 54,183,800 yards or 6·5 per cent. The weight at the same time rose from 191,735,644 lbs to 204,902,153 lbs, which latter figure is equal to 33·7 per cent of the total weight of all woven cotton goods imported.

The extent to which the cotton goods of the three main classes are derived from the United Kingdom is indicated below in **millions of yards** :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	Total	From United Kingdom	Total	From United Kingdom	Total	From United Kingdom
Unbleached goods	1,236·83	1,224·64	1,130·08	1,118·99	1,218·85	1,207·19
Bleached „	493·04	483·28	586·52	575·53	629·61	618·4
Coloured „	462·82	433·03	591·52	557·35	589·43	553·9

Britain therefore supplies 99 per cent of the greys, 98·2 per cent of the whites, and 94 per cent of the coloured goods. The percentages recorded in 1910-11 were 99 per cent, 98·1 per cent, and 94·2 per cent respectively.

Besides these, there are some subsidiary classes of goods imported, the principal descriptions and values of which were (in thousands) :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	32,44 =	216·3	38,40 =	256	45,40 =	302·7
Hosiery	69,92	466·1	90,27	601·8	92,57	617·1
Sewing thread	29,79	198·6	34,65	231	36,94	246·3
Other manufactures	84,43	562·9	1,06,80	712	1,14,14	760·9

This branch of the trade therefore showed a net rise of ₹18·93 lakhs (£126,200) or 7 per cent. The United Kingdom supplies 78 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls and 83·1 per cent of the sewing thread. But of the total, she does only 45·4 per cent, seeing that the considerable trade in hosiery is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. There is, however, a decrease in Japan's trade in hosiery, which fell to ₹65·7 lakhs (£438,000) against ₹69·20 lakhs (£461,300) in 1910-11, while Germany participates to the extent of ₹14·18 lakhs (£94,500) in place of ₹10·65 lakhs (£71,000) in 1910-11.

Silk goods—The imports of silk goods represent 4·7 per cent of the total imports of textile manufactures. This trade made good progress for some years and increased from ₹182·5 lakhs (£1,216,700) in 1906-07 to ₹276·46 lakhs (£1,843,100) in 1910-11. But in the year under review the value declined to ₹265·36 lakhs (£1,769,100), which discloses a drop of ₹11·1 lakhs (£74,000) or 4 per cent. **Piecegoods** represent 69 per cent of the whole ; and in this section the progress continued, the total rising by a net ₹4·13 lakhs (£27,500) or 2·3 per cent to ₹183·05 lakhs (£1,220,300). The net increase is only the residue of the sum of ₹13·9 lakhs (£92,700), or 13·2 per cent, by which the predominant shipper **Japan** brought her consignments to ₹118·94 lakhs (£792,900) in place of ₹105·04 lakhs (£700,300) in 1910-11. The imports from China have shown some decline and stand at ₹51·78 lakhs (£345,200) in place of ₹52·52 lakhs (£350,100). Those from the Straits Settlements fell from ₹85,413 (£5,694) in 1910-11 to ₹52,977 (£3,532) in 1911-12. The Eastern section of the trade constituted by these three sources now represents 93·5 per cent of the whole. France's shipments, with a total of ₹6·24 lakhs (£41,600) in place of ₹14·47 lakhs (£96,500), showed a contraction of ₹8·23 lakhs (£54,900) or 57 per cent. Goods of **silk mixed** with other materials receded from ₹55·77 lakhs (£371,800) to ₹38·96 lakhs (£259,700), the contraction being ₹16·81 lakhs (£112,100) or 30·1 per cent. **Other sorts** are mainly **warps and yarn** imported for the production of textiles for the Indian market ; and these increased

from R40·63 lakhs (£270,900) to R41·84 lakhs (£278,900), the expansion amounting to a sum of R1·21 lakhs (£8,100) or 3 per cent.

Woollen Goods constitute 6 per cent of the total value of textiles imported into India. In India the market escaped the conditions that depressed the trade in Europe and America, and such weakening of prices as attended these conditions stimulated demand. The total value of imports rose from R301·97 lakhs (£2,013,100) to R340·73 lakhs (£2,271,500) or by 12·8 per cent. Of the net increase of R38·77 lakhs (£258,500) in value, R14·52 lakhs (£96,800) is to be ascribed to **piece-goods**, which expanded in value from R216·39 lakhs (£1,442,600) to R230·91 lakhs (£1,539,400), although in quantity they contracted from 24,319,524 to 24,046,095 yards. There was thus a rise of 7·9 per cent in specific value. The share of the **United Kingdom** in this branch of the trade advanced from R158·38 lakhs (£1,055,900) to R159·17 lakhs (£1,061,100), or by R78,700 (£5,247), while that of **Germany** advanced from R42·58 lakhs (£283,900) to R52·71 lakhs (£351,400), the increase being R10·13 lakhs (£67,500). The increase in the one case was ·5 per cent, and in the other was 22·8 per cent, bringing the share of England down to 68·9 per cent of the whole and that of Germany up to 22·8 per cent. Germany does most of the trade in **shawls**, and the total for this line made a substantial advance of R21·64 lakhs (£144,300) or 72·2 per cent, bringing the total value to R51·63 lakhs (£344,200) in place of R29·99 lakhs (£199,900). The number of shawls imported rose from 1,190,357 to 2,033,271, which constituted a record. The average value per piece of shawl in the last three years was R2-6-6 (3*s.* 2½*d.*), R2-8-4 (3*s.* 4½*d.*) and R2-8-7 (3*s.* 4 17/32*d.*). Germany supplied 1,649,711 or 81·1 per cent of the total number. **Woollen hosiery** advanced from 375,437 lbs to 444,009 lbs in quantity, and from R10·06 lakhs (£67,100) to R13·19 lakhs (£87,900) in value. The United Kingdom supplied 383,195 lbs and R11·34 lakhs (£75,600), or 86 per cent of the total. **Yarn**, on the other hand, declined from 911,629 lbs and R20·66 lakhs (£137,700) to 838,391 lbs and R18·54 lakhs (£123,600), and of this Germany supplied no less than 73·2 per cent.

Other manufactured goods—Of these the following are the most important:—

	1910-11		1911-12		Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent
	R	£	R	£	
Apparel including boots and shoes	3,09,76,764	= 2,065,118	3,53,32,382	= 2,355,492	+14·1
Arms and ammunition	32,45,222	216,348	35,19,074	234,605	+8·4
Books and printed matter	40,15,893	267,726	45,59,374	303,958	+13·5
Building materials	70,10,661	467,377	64,61,221	430,748	−7·8
Cabinetware and furniture	20,38,628	135,903	23,33,678	155,578	+14·5
Caoutchouc (manufactures)	14,08,603	93,907	17,65,287	117,686	+25·3
Carriages and carts	1,28,14,064	854,271	1,58,40,112	1,056,007	+23·6
Clocks and watches	20,15,005	134,334	23,36,966	155,798	+15·9
Earthenware and porcelain	46,41,727	309,448	53,13,896	354,260	+14·5
Glass and glassware	1,56,82,332	1,045,489	1,54,37,019	1,029,134	−1·6
Hides and skins (manufactures)	11,06,237	73,749	13,36,079	89,072	+20·8
Instruments and apparatus—					
Electrical	51,50,730	343,382	66,01,926	440,128	+28·1
Musical	24,84,298	165,620	21,75,931	145,062	−12·4
Photographic	9,05,440	60,363	10,40,769	69,384	+14·9
Scientific	31,36,002	209,067	31,83,295	212,220	+1·5
Jewellery and gold and silver plate	21,70,567	144,704	37,15,909	247,727	+71·2
Leather and manufactures of leather	37,41,324	249,422	38,70,200	258,013	+3·4
Matches	83,91,168	559,411	87,58,253	583,883	+4·4

	1910-11		1911-12		Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	₹	£	₹	£	per cent
Paints and colours and painters' materials	66,58,342	443,890	72,35,242	482,349	+8·7
Paper and pasteboard	1,12,92,136	752,809	1,17,75,651	785,043	+4·3
Ships, parts of	9,95,356	66,357	6,65,580	44,372	—33·1
Soap	53,73,470	358,231	62,76,192	418,413	+16·8
Stationery	52,63,512	350,901	55,14,224	367,615	+4·8
Tea chests	37,82,674	252,178	46,33,986	308,932	+22·5
Toys and requisites for games	38,71,277	258,085	40,77,952	271,863	+5·3
Umbrellas	12,43,279	82,885	15,19,990	101,333	+22·3
Umbrella fittings	27,70,324	184,688	25,75,690	171,713	—7·

Every subhead in this group, with the exceptions of building materials, glass and glassware, musical instruments, parts of ships, and umbrella fittings is marked by an advance. The largest item is the composite one **apparel**, which shows an advance of ₹43·55 lakhs (£290,300) or 14·1 per cent. **Glass** declined by ₹2·45 lakhs (£16,300) or 1·6 per cent, but retains the third place, while **carriages and carts**, with the largest total on record, show a rise of ₹30·26 lakhs (£201,700) or 23·6 per cent and occupy the second place in the year under review. Most of the increase is derived from **motor cars and motor cycles** at ₹100·35 lakhs (£669,000), which figure marks an increase of ₹27·1 lakhs (£180,600) or 37 per cent. **Cycles** improved by ₹5·65 lakhs (£37,600), or 20·7 per cent, to ₹33·09 lakhs (£220,600). **Paper and pasteboard** gained ground at the rate of 4·3 per cent or by a net ₹4·83 lakhs (£32,200) which is accounted for by increases of ₹3·25 lakhs (£21,700) in printing paper, ₹5·23 lakhs (£35,000) in other kinds of paper and ₹1·05 lakhs (£7,000) in pasteboard, etc., with a set-back of ₹4·7 lakhs (£31,000) under writing paper. **Matches** have bettered their position by about 4·4 per cent. **Building materials** show a fall of ₹5·49 lakhs (£36,600) or 7·8 per cent, but the heading is a composite one. The item, **books and printed matter**, with an increase of ₹5·43 lakhs (£36,200) or 13·5 per cent, makes good its place among those of the first magnitude. **Electrical apparatus**, with an advance of 28·1 per cent, **earthenware**, with an advance of 14·5 per cent, **soap**, with one of 16·8 per cent, and **stationery**, with one of 4·8 per cent, are among the most steadily progressive of the lines; and each has a value of over half a crore. Steady progress is shown also by the smaller items of **umbrellas** (with an increase of 22·3 per cent), **cabinetware and furniture** (with an increase of 14·5 per cent), **caoutchouc** (with an increase of 25·3 per cent), **hides and skins** (with an increase of 20·8 per cent), and **clocks and watches** (with an increase of 15·9 per cent). **Scientific instruments** this year show again an advance of 1·5 per cent. **Paints, etc.** form an item rather sensitive to the state of trade, but in 1911-12 a continued development of 8·7 per cent brought their total to the highest on record. **Leather** shows a progress of 3·4 per cent. **Jewellery and plate** gained ground to the extent of a net ₹15·45 lakhs (£103,000), or at the rate of 71·2 per cent, wholly accounted for by jewellery. **Tea chests** also advanced by 22·5 per cent. There is a further drop of 33·1 per cent in the imports of **ships and parts of ships**. This, however, is a notoriously variable item; for when river steamers are being imported in parts by one or other of the steamer companies, large sums appear in the statistics, and when the programme is complete an abrupt fall takes place. In the year under review the decline amounted to ₹3·30 lakhs (£22,000). The shares of Burma, Bengal and Madras were respectively ₹2·32 lakhs (£15,500), ₹2·46 lakhs (£16,400), and ₹29,000 (£2,000).

The **Principal articles of importation** into India and their values in each of the last three years are shown in the following statement, the **unit being 1,000** :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Cotton manufactures—						
Grey piecegoods	*17,51,78*	*11,678*	*17,69,21*	*11,794*	*19,65,41*	*13,103*
White „	*7,68,25*	*5,122*	*9,54,59*	*6,364*	*10,97,70*	*7,318*
Coloured „	*8,68,47*	*5,790*	*11,76,36*	*7,843*	*12,25,70*	*8,171*
Yarn	*3,31,96*	*2,213*	*3,13,73*	*2,092*	*3,79,07*	*2,527*
Other sorts	*2,16,59*	*1,444*	*2,70,12*	*1,801*	*2,89,05*	*1,927*
TOTAL	39,37,05	26,247	44,84,01	29,894	49,56,93	33,046
Sugar	11,52,20	7,681	13,16,60	8,777	11,93,32	7,955
Iron and steel	8,84,09	5,894	9,44,23	6,295	10,07,48	6,716
Railway material	5,44,06	3,627	4,24,53	2,830	4,43,73	2,958
Machinery and millwork	5,06,25	3,375	4,73,05	3,154	4,25,73	2,838
Mineral oil	3,14,55	2,097	3,38,81	2,259	4,24,26	2,828
Hardware and cutlery	2,76,64	1,844	3,34,69	2,231	3,56,86	2,379
Apparel	2,38,14	1,588	3,09,77	2,065	3,53,32	2,355
Woollen manufactures	2,08,11	1,387	3,01,97	2,013	3,40,73	2,272
Provisions	2,89,87	1,932	3,02,94	2,020	3,19,06	2,127
Copper	2,64,34	1,762	3,70,96	2,473	2,77,96	1,853
Silk manufactures	2,26,69	1,511	2,76,46	1,843	2,65,36	1,769
Cotton, raw	33,58	224	19,28	129	2,06,64	1,391
Carriages and carts	91,53	610	1,28,14	854	1,58,40	1,056
Glass and glassware	1,28,53	857	1,56,82	1,045	1,54,37	1,029
Spices	1,28,76	858	1,54,16	1,028	1,54,33	1,029
Instruments and apparatus	1,08,52	724	1,23,68	825	1,37,93	919
Paper and pasteboard	1,01,30	675	1,12,92	753	1,17,75	785
Spirits	1,10,30	735	1,07,31	715	1,10,64	738
Silk, raw	97,70	651	85,23	568	1,05,97	706
Drugs and medicines	90,19	601	98,54	657	1,03,99	693
Chemicals	80,46	536	87,61	584	96,49	643
Aniline and alizarine dyes	87,19	581	1,02,71	685	92,08	614
Precious stones and pearls	80,60	537	78,48	523	89,51	597
Matches	81,55	544	83,91	559	87,58	584
Salt	68,88	459	70,10	467	84,14	561
Paints and colours and painters' materials	57,30	382	66,58	444	72,35	482
Timber	66,00	440	79,06	527	69,21	461
Tobacco	94,82	632	49,14	328	66,73	445
Stationery (excluding paper)	48,27	322	52,64	351	55,14	368
Beer	54,29	362	55,07	367	54,17	361
Coal	72,61	484	57,21	381	51,29	342
Horses	33,03	220	54,52	363	45,52	303

The most important feature of the list is the advance of over R4·73 crores (£3,153,000) or 10·5 per cent in **cotton manufactures**, the total being by far the largest on record. An incident likely to be perhaps longer remembered is the check to the importation of **sugar**, which, though it maintains its position as the second article in order of magnitude, declined by R1·23 crores (£820,000) or 9·4 per cent. **Raw cotton** again shows a striking and significant increase of R189·36 lakhs (£1,262,400) or 982 per cent. There are also notable advances in **mineral oils, salt, tobacco, iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, instruments and apparatus, woollens, apparel, raw silk, precious stones, railway materials, provisions,** and **carriages and carts.** Marked declines have occurred in **copper, machinery and millwork, mineral dyes, timber** and **silk manufactures.**

The **sources of imported merchandise**, according to the system of recording now in force, are the countries "from which the goods have come whether by land and sea or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course

of transhipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another." The statement below shows in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling the value of imports from each principal country as well as the proportion in which each has appropriated the total during the last three years :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	₹	£	per cent	₹	£	per cent	₹	£	per cent
United Kingdom	73,33,59=	48,891	62·6	79,08,74=	52,725	61·1	86,43,77=	57,625	62·4
Java	7,94,52	5,297	6·8	9,05,10	6,034	7	9,47,10	6,314	6·8
Germany	6,46,10	4,307	5·5	8,39,46	5,596	6·5	8,95,33	5,969	6·5
United States	3,67,91	2,453	3·1	3,48,79	2,325	2·7	5,29,10	3,527	3·8
Japan	2,52,12	1,681	2·1	3,37,19	2,248	2·6	3,47,75	2,318	2·5
Straits Settlements	2,83,46	1,890	2·4	3,10,36	2,069	2·4	2,97,78	1,985	2·1
Austria-Hungary	2,57,06	1,714	2·2	2,89,25	1,928	2·2	2,65,61	1,771	1·9
China	2,22,39	1,483	1·9	2,42,14	1,614	1·9	2,46,97	1,646	1·8
Belgium	1,96,96	1,313	1·7	2,21,58	1,477	1·7	2,31,35	1,542	1·7
France	1,75,68	1,171	1·5	2,25,69	1,505	1·8	2,14,08	1,427	1·5
Mauritius	2,50,60	1,671	2·1	3,02,41	2,016	2·3	1,91,52	1,277	1·4
Italy	93,20	621	0·8	1,28,47	856	1	1,25,55	837	0·9
Switzerland	45,09	301	0·4	52,54	350	0·4	55,36	369	0·4
Russia	16,12	107	0·1	26,30	175	0·2	11,48	77	0·1

The total value was ₹138·57 crores (£92,380,000) against ₹129·35 crores £86,230,000) in 1910-11. The United Kingdom leads as usual, and with a largely increased total of ₹86·44 crores (£57,625,000). Java, by virtue of its enormous shipments of sugar, retains the second place with ₹9·47 crores (£6,314,000) against ₹9·05 crores (£6,034,000) in the previous year. As a result of registration on the new system, Germany is now shown in the third place with a trade increased by ₹56 lakhs (£373,300) ; while the United States follow with an increase of about ₹1·8 crores (£1,200,000) as compared with the previous year. The development in the case of Japan is ₹10·56 lakhs (£70,400) ; and China shows a growth of ₹4·83 lakhs (£32,200), while arrivals from the Straits Settlements fell away by ₹2·58 lakhs (£17,200). The difficulties of the sugar year brought Austria's shipments down by ₹23·64 lakhs (£157,600); and the value of French goods was ₹11·61 lakhs (£77,400) less than in 1910-11 while Belgium continues her progress with an increment of ₹9·77 lakhs (£65,100). Importations from Mauritius contracted by ₹1·11 crores (£740,000) or 36 per cent as a result of diversion of her sugar to other markets. Italy's business deteriorated to some extent, and the rate war in oil cut down Russia's figure by more than half ; but Switzerland, which has been brought statistically into sight by the new system of registration, made further addition to her small trade.

Imports of Government stores are not included in the foregoing figures. They amounted to ₹548·06 lakhs (£3,653,700) as compared with ₹435·17 lakhs (£2,901,100) in 1910-11. Of this total, ₹530·27 lakhs (£3,535,100) came from the United Kingdom, as against ₹415·9 lakhs (£2,772,700) in 1910-11. The share of the United Kingdom therefore recovered by ₹114·37 lakhs (£762,500) or 27·5 per cent, and it represented 96·7 per cent of the whole, as against 95·6 per cent in the previous year.

Materials for State Railways amounted to ₹252 lakhs (£1,680,000) or 46 per cent of the total, while in the previous year the figure was ₹194·07 lakhs (£1,293,800) and 44·6 per cent. Imports of other descriptions of stores advanced from ₹241·1 lakhs (£1,607,300) to ₹296·06 lakhs (£1,973,700), the difference being ₹54·96 lakhs (£366,400). It may be said that all these stores, with unimportant exceptions, really represent commercial transactions.

Imports of material for railways, State and non-State, have in the last three years been as follows:—1909-10, R839·07 lakhs (£5,593,800); 1910-11, R618·6 lakhs (£4,124,000); and in 1911-12, R695·73 lakhs (£4,638,200). In the same period the share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade, including Government stores, has been—1909-10, 64·1 per cent; 1910-11, 62·2 per cent; and 1911-12, 63·7 per cent.

EXPORTS OF IMPORTED GOODS

In the last three years, the value of the re-exports by sea has been on an average 2·2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and has represented 3·5 per cent of the imports from which they were derived. The development of direct communications between various parts of the world tends to diminish the trade of *entrepôts*, so a fairly continuous decline in this branch of India's trade might be looked for. From 1895-96, when the figures stood at R4·72 crores (£2,605,800), up to 1908-09, when they reached R3·17-crores (£2,113,300), such a decline took place. But in 1907-08, in 1909-10 and in 1910-11 progress was recorded; and in the year under review re-exports rose to R6·03 crores (£4,017,508), most of the increase being due, however, to exceptional reshipments of sugar. The following statement records the extent of the trade in each of the last two years with averages for three quinquennial periods:—

		R	£
Average,	1895-96 to 1899-1900 .	3,83,32,026 =	2,392,400
„	1900-01 „ 1904-05 . .	3,22,06,440	2,147,100
„	1905-06 „ 1909-10 . .	3,46,79,100	2,311,900
In the year	1910-11	4,26,16,495	2,840,700
„	1911-12	6,02,62,613	4,017,508

The chief ports of Western India continued to do the larger part of this trade. But their share of the total declined from 88·3 per cent to 74·3 per cent. Re-exports from Bombay increased by 9·5 per cent, that is, from R326·29 lakhs (£2,175,300) to R357·13 lakhs (£2,380,900). Those from Calcutta increased from R24·77 lakhs (£165,100) to R127·06 lakhs (£847,100) represented mainly by reshipments of Java sugar. The greater part of the normal re-export trade is in manufactured goods from Western countries. **Cotton goods** continue to constitute the most important class and represented 30·4 per cent of the total as against 37·7 per cent in 1910-11. Their value rose from R160·65 lakhs (£1,071,000) to R183·57 lakhs (£1,223,800), the increase being R22·92 lakhs (£152,800) or 14·3 per cent. **Piece goods** rose from R145·77 lakhs (£971,800) to R169·33 lakhs (£1,128,900), the increase being R23·56 lakhs (£157,100) or 16·1 per cent. Of these, **grey goods** declined by R2·16 lakhs (£14,400)—from R9·42 lakhs (£62,800) to R7·26 lakhs (£48,400), **white goods** advanced from R18·12 lakhs (£120,800) to R19·43 lakhs (£129,500), and **coloured goods** from R118·23 lakhs (£788,200) to R142·64 lakhs (£950,900). Re-exports of **yarn** fell from R8·39 lakhs (£55,900) to R7·24 lakhs (£48,300). *Persia* is usually the chief buyer of foreign yarns from India; but that country was still disturbed in 1911-12, and she took only R4·47 lakhs (£29,800), as against R6·42 lakhs (£42,800) in 1910-11. There was again a substantial rise in **metals**, bringing the total from R20·76 lakhs (£138,400) to R22·98 lakhs (£153,200); but this is much less than the R29·73 lakhs

(£198,200) recorded in 1906-07. **Apparel** recovered by R3·37 lakhs (£22,500) to R22·07 lakhs (£147,100). For the second year in succession re-exports of **sugar** were swelled by exceptional re-shipments of cane sugars to several countries in response to the high prices there; and the total value rose from R32·41 lakhs (£216,100) to R173·19 lakhs (£1,154,600), the increase being R140·78 lakhs (£938,500) or 434·4 per cent. **Oils** receded from R1,48,762 (£9,917) by 33·3 per cent, bringing the total to R99,195 (£6,613). **Foreign tea,** at 441,302 lbs, showed a contraction of 33·9 per cent. *Persia* has ceded her premier place in this trade in recent years, and in 1911-12 took only 58,807 lbs in lieu of 86,256 lbs in the previous year, while *Muscat* reduced her demand from 67,816 lbs to 43,795 lbs. *Asiatic Turkey* now takes the first rank with 116,510 lbs instead of 234,568 lbs; and re-exports to *Russia* rose from 8,832 lbs to 9,422 lbs.

Re-exports to Western countries are usually small; but in the year under review large re-shipments of cane-sugar raised the share of the United Kingdom which, at R243·95 lakhs (£1,626,300) as against R85·5 lakhs (£570,000) in 1910-11, represents 40·5 per cent of the whole as against 20 per cent in the previous year. The exceptional shipments to the United Kingdom gave sugar the first place with a total of 1,608,792 cwts and R154·82 lakhs (£1,032,100). After sugar, the principal commodity is **raw wool,** which is exported mainly from Karachi; and this article, which had shown substantial diminutions in the two previous years, rose in 1910-11 to 5,754,632 lbs with a value of R29·48 lakhs (£196,500) and again in 1911-12 to 7,746,590 lbs valued at R37·45 lakhs (£249,700).

The following articles showed increases as detailed: **hardware and cutlery,** R1·52 lakhs (£10,100); **silk, raw and manufactured,** R94,400 (£6,300); **provisions,** R7·55 lakhs (£50,300); **glass and glassware** R26,000 (£1,733); **earthenware and porcelain,** R1,08,000 (£7,200); **carriages and carts,** R2·76 lakhs (£18,400); **machinery and millwork,** R1,71,000 (£11,400); **shells and cowries,** R69,000 (£4,600); and **spices,** R1,80,000 (£12,000).

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE

Exports of Indian Merchandise in 1911-12 formed 97·35 per cent of the total exports and about 60·5 per cent of the total trade in merchandise. The year was a good one for Indian exports; and, for the third year in succession the total is the largest on record. The following statement shows the progress made in the past 27 years, **the unit being 1,000**:

	R	£	Percentage. increase (+) or decrease (−)
Average, 1885-86 to 1889-90 . .	88,75,15 =	63,275	+11·7
„ 1890-91 „ 1894-95 . .	1,01,43,44	65,467	+14·3
„ 1895-96 „ 1899-1900 .	1,03,64,93	65,243	+2·2
„ 1900-01 „ 1904-05 . .	1,31,00,38	87,396	+26·4
„ 1905-06 „ 1909-10 . .	1,67,84,31	111,895	+28·1
In the year 1910-11 . . .	2,05,62,10	137,081	+11·4
„ 1911-12 . . .	2,21,72,01	147,813	+7·8

The progress made therefore amounted to R16·1 crores (£10,733,000) or 7·8 per cent of the previous year's figures.

The principal articles in the export trade of the last three years are enumerated below with their values **in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling**:

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Cotton, raw	31,43,25 =	20,955	36,05,56 =	24,037	29,43,98 =	19,626
Cotton yarn and cloth	11,91 56	7,944	11,01,20	7,341	9,77,89	6,519
Rice (including rice flour)	18,24,50	12,163	23,23,52	15,490	29,05,75	19,372
Seeds	18,72,62	12,484	25,12,31	16,749	26,94,03	17,960
Jute, raw	15,08,83	10,059	15,49,00	10,327	22,55,66	15,038
Jute manufactures	17,09,65	11,398	16,99,45	11,330	16,00,66	10,671
Wheat and wheat flour	13,30,29	8,869	13,58,97	9,060	14,14,47	9,430
Hides and skins	13,61,98	9,080	13,08,48	8,723	13,92,85	9,286
Opium	9,31,36	6,209	12,76,40	8,509	13,08,91	8,726
Tea	11,70,74	7,805	12,41,64	8,278	12,94,64	8,631
Pulse, millets, and cereals	2,02,96	1,353	1,75,04	1,167	8,26,30	5,509
Wool, raw	2,85,77	1,905	2,83,63	1,891	2,58,63	1,724
Lac	2,77,17	1,848	2,14,28	1,429	2,01,40	1,343
Oils	1,20,86	806	1,41,08	940	1,59,17	1,061
Coffee	1,09,64	731	1,33,16	888	1,34,62	897
Provisions	88,68	591	1,02,33	682	1,08,49	723
Wood and timber	69,83	465	1,08,31	722	95,17	634
Spices	70,85	472	80,94	540	92,91	619
Silk, raw	50,76	338	50,55	337	45,84	306
Indigo	35,18	235	33,53	224	37,68	251

Raw cotton has largely exceeded any other item in the last three years. It still leads; but its total value has decreased by ₹661·58 lakhs (£4,410,500) or 18·3 per cent, and falls short of that recorded in either of the previous years. There was also a decline of ₹123·31 lakhs (£822,100) in the exports of **cotton manufactures**. The specific value of raw cotton declined by 2·8 per cent; but in cotton manufactures there were considerable advances. The net decline in cotton and its products is thus ₹784·89 lakhs (£5,232,600), equal to 16·7 per cent on the figures for the previous year. In **seeds** the increase has been remarkable. It has amounted to ₹181·69 lakhs (£1,211,300), the specific value being 13·1 per cent better; and the total value is the largest figure so far recorded. **Raw jute**, though still far short of the record figure of 1906·07, showed an increase of ₹706·66 lakhs (£4,711,100) or 45·6 per cent; but, as **jute manufactures** declined by ₹98·79 lakhs (£658,600) or 5·8 per cent, the aggregate of the two classes showed a gain of about ₹607·88 lakhs (£4,052,500). For the third year in succession the exports of **rice** exceeded all records. India is the largest rice-exporter in the world, and her figure this year grew by ₹582·35 lakhs (£3,882,300) or 25·1 per cent. **Wheat and wheat flour** figured at ₹14·14 crores (£9,426,700), having gained ₹55·5 lakhs (£370,000); and the class **pulses, millets, and cereals not specified** made a phenominal advance of 372 per cent or ₹651·26 lakhs (£4,341,700) to ₹826·30 lakhs (£5,508,700). There was a rise of ₹84·37 lakhs (£562,500) or 6·4 per cent in the important class of **hides and skins**. In addition to the articles specified in the foregoing list, there are others which in recent years have generally attained some importance. These are **manures** with a total of ₹116·16 lakhs (£774,400); **fodder, bran and cattlefood** with a value of ₹171·02 lakhs (£1,140,100); **Indian metals and manufactures thereof** with a value of ₹164·08 lakhs (£1,093,900); **coir manufactures** rising to ₹80·84 lakhs (£538,900); and **raw hemp** with ₹71·58 lakhs (£477,200); and **coal and coke** with ₹77·09 lakhs (£514,000). All these except the last show good advances. There is continued improvement in **fruits and vegetables** which reached

R137·95 lakhs (£919,700), but the largest item in this class is copra which will shortly be relegated to the class of oleaginous materials. **Saltpetre** at R32·16 lakhs (£214,400) showed continued contraction. Exports of **oils** increased largely and as a result of corrections made in the valuation of mineral oils for the previous year. The increase is found to have been R18·09 lakhs (£120,600). In mineral oils the increase amounted to R7 55 lakhs (£50,300). Such an increase occurred in **vegetable and other oils** of which the total value grew by R13·35 lakhs (£89,000). **Essential oils** rose by R2·79 lakhs (£18,600), **castor oil** by R2·78 lakhs (£18,500), **cocoanut oil** by R5·72 lakhs (£38,100), **mustard oil** by R54,000 (£3,600), **linseed oil** by R1·1 lakhs (£7,300), and **other sorts** of oils by R52,522 (£3,500).

The statement below shows for three years the value in **thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling** of the trade in each of the four principal classes under which articles are grouped in the accounts :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Articles of food and drink . . .	49,03,81=	32,692	55,36,13=	36,908	69,32,46=	46,216
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	11,26,02	7,507	15,02,37	10,016	15,17,91	10,119
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles .	83,62,71	55,751	95,15,88	63,439	98,45,59	65,637
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured	38,06,03	25,374	36,97,88	24,653	35,25,38	23,503

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK

These represent 31·3 per cent of the total exports. There was a net increase of 13·96 crores (£9,306,700) or 25·2 per cent in value, the total being R69·32 crores (£46,213,300) against R55·36 crores (£36,906,700) in 1910-11. **Rice** retains the premier place and recorded a further large advance of R5·82 crores (£3,880,000) or 25·1 per cent, bringing the total to R29·06 crores (£19,373,300) from R23·23 crores (£15,486,700) in 1910-11. **Wheat and wheat flour,** at R14·14 crores (£9,426,700), improved by R55·5 lakhs (£370,000) or 4·08 per cent. **Other food grains,** at R8·26 crores (£5,506,700), show the largest advance of the year, namely R6·51 crores (£4,340,000) or 372 per cent. **Tea** rose by R53·01 lakhs (£353,400) or 4·3 per cent to R12·95 crores (£8,633,300). **Coffee** rose by R1·46 lakhs (£9,730), or 1·1 per cent, to R1·35 crores (£900,000). **Fruits and vegetables** rose by R36·32 lakhs (£242,100), or 35·7 per cent, to R1·38 crores (£920,000). **Provisions** advanced by R6·16 lakhs (£41,100) to R1·08 crores (£720,000), and **spices** by R11·96 lakhs (£79,700) to R92·91 lakhs (£619,400).

Coffee—The rise in values, which characterised the world's markets in 1910, was intensified in 1912. This resulted mainly from restriction in supply. The Brazil crop amounted to 10,548,000 bags against 14,944,000 bags in 1909-10, and arrivals in Europe from that country as well as from Central America and British India were largely curtailed. The world's supply is placed at 11,085,000 bags, and the stock of valorisation coffee has been estimated at 6,200,000 bags with a value of £20,000,000. Some gauge of the movement may

be obtained from the import statistics of the United Kingdom, which show 785,476 cwts in 1911 in place of 937,330 cwts in 1910. The market was largely affected by powerful speculative interests; and prices were forced up, thereby contracting consumption and dulling the market. The price of East Indian coffee in the London market was 62*s* per cwt in April 1911, rose to 64*s* in July, leaped to 72*s* in October on bad crop reports from America, and in November moved again to 77*s* at which it closed in March 1912.

Unfortunately India was not in a position to profit fully by this rise, though her area increased slightly. Her crop was not a very good one, and its quality was criticised in Europe. The following statement shows the quantity and declared value of her exports in the last five years :—

	Cwts	R	£
1907-08	244,234	1,11,45,202	= 743,013
1908-09	302,022	1,38,99,792	926,653
1909-10	232,645	1,09,64,037	730,936
1910-11	272,249	1,33,16,141	887,743
1911-12	241,085	1,34,61,753	897,450

There was thus a quantitative decrease of 31,164 cwts and an increase of R1,45,612 (£9,710) or 1·1 per cent in value, which argues a rise of 14·2 per cent in specific value.

France is now the largest consumer of Indian coffee; but her purchases in 1911-12 fell from 128,200 cwts, or 47 per cent of the whole exports, to 79,751 cwts or 33 per cent. The United Kingdom likewise took less, her total being 78,136 cwts in place of 80,599 cwts in 1910-11. Much of the best coffee that goes to England is reshipped to foreign countries; and this feature was specially prominent in 1911. The direct exports from India to other **foreign countries** increased from 63,450 cwts to 83,198 cwts, the advance of 19,748 cwts ensuing on one of 17,750 cwts in 1910-11.

Fruits and vegetables—The progress in the exports of fruits and vegetables has been marked and has accelerated in recent years. In 1911-12 it brought the figures from R101·63 lakhs (£677,500) to R137·95 lakhs (£919,700), the increase being one of R36·32 lakhs (£242,100) or 35·7 per cent. But nearly the whole of this increase is accounted for by the principal article, **copra,** which would probably be better grouped with other materials for the oil industry, as is done in certain foreign countries. It now represents 82·6 per cent of the total value of the class and figures at 637,523 cwts and R113·95 lakhs (£759,700), as against 449,627 cwts and R78·92 lakhs (£526,100) in 1910-11. The increase in quantity was one of 41·8 per cent; and the total value rose by 44·4 per cent, marking an advance of nearly 2 per cent, in specific value. In other articles falling under this head, which are chiefly fresh vegetables, there was an increase of R1·29 lakhs (£8,600).

Rice formed 56·5 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India in 1911-12, as against 60·2 per cent in 1910-11 ; and it represented 13·1 per cent of the value of all Indian produce exported, as compared with 11·3 per cent in the previous year.

Rice is the staple food of most of India, and something like 35 per cent of the cultivated acreage in British India is under rice. It is estimated that, on the average of the three years ending 1910-11, the total outturn from the recorded areas under rice was 29,488,000 tons. Of this an average 6·6 per cent was exported. Although, in acreage under rice, Burma ranks fourth among the provinces of India, her rice area per head of population is ·832 of an acre

as compared with ·509 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and ·496 in Bengal. For this reason she greatly predominates in the export trade and furnishes about three-fourths of the Indian shipments, these being equal to some 63·4 per cent of the Western world's imports of rice. Burma rice is therefore the standard rice in the European markets. It is mainly exported in the months, January to April ; and the shipments in March are on the average equal to about 274 per cent of the mean monthly shipments. The mass of the produce arrives on the Western markets not only within a relatively short time but simultaneously with supplies from Saigon, Siam and other principal sources. The market is therefore glutted and prices depressed ; whereas six or seven months later prices are found to be on an average about 20 per cent higher. Java, being south of the equator, harvests its rice about six months later than India ; and its rice is sold on bare markets and fetches a much better price. The question has been raised whether, having regard to the exigencies that compel the cultivator to sell at harvest time and to the difficulties of storing and financing a substantial part of the exportable surplus, it might not be possible to adopt modern silos and by their means to spread the trade over a larger part of the year.

The year 1911 was one of extraordinarily high prices induced by shortage in China, Saigon, Japan, Java and the Philippines. The price in Rangoon of unhusked rice in the three harvest months of the ten years ending 1910 was ₹106 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs or 3*s* 5*d* per cwt. In 1911 it was ₹113-5 or 3*s* 8*d* per cwt. But as the strength of the Eastern demand revealed itself, prices moved to ₹130 per 100 baskets or 4*s* 2⅔*d* per cwt in April, which is the first month of the official year under review. By the end of June it exceeded ₹135 (4*s* 4⅘*d* per cwt) and in August speculation forced the rate to ₹170 (5*s* 6½*d* per cwt). September saw rates touch ₹210 (6*s* 10*d* per cwt). Prices were unprecedented and serious trouble resulted from the failure of "shorts" to deliver. The high prices moreover induced exhaustive selling and depleted food stocks to an injurious extent. But the export business was, naturally, the largest on record.

The rice crops of both 1910-11 and of 1911-12 contributed to the exports of the latter year. The former crop in the areas that furnish forecasts was estimated at 27,896,900 tons and the latter at 26,099,600 tons, as compared with 23,167,300 tons on the average of the previous five years. The available surplus therefore exceeded the normal by a large figure. But in practice the exportable surplus is diminished by exceptional general prosperity and enhanced consuming power among the people ; and this factor continued to be present.

The following statement shows **in thousands** the quantity and value of the exports abroad during the last five years, and also Burma coastwise shipments :—

	True Exports from all India			Burma's share of total per cent	Coastwise shipments from Burma		
	Tons	₹	£		Tons	₹	£
1907-08	1,913	20,33,63	= 13,558	76·4	979	9,62,10	= 6,414
1908-09	1,512	15,88,75	10,592	72·4	1,157	12,04,91	8,033
1909-10	1,960	18,24,25	12,162	75·2	1,038	10,12,20	6,748
1910-11	2,400	23,23,17	15,488	76·5	550	5,36,58	3,577
1911-12	2,625	29,05,69	19,371	73·6	245	2,25,38	1,502

The exports to foreign countries therefore increased in 1911-12 by 225,000 tons and ₹582·4 lakhs (£3,882,700), or by 9·4 per cent in quantity and 25·1

per cent in declared value. This marks a rise of 14·4 per cent in specific value. Most of the rice exported is from Burma, and the average price of Ngatsain rice in Rangoon rose from R4-5-9 (5*s* 9¾*d*) to R5-12-3 (7*s* 8¼*d*) per cwt or by 32 26 per cent. The average price in Calcutta for Ballam rice No. 1, which was R5-11-1 (7*s* 7*d*) per cwt in 1910-11, was R6-3-2 (8*s* 3⅙*d*) or 8·9 per cent higher than in 1911-12. Burma's share of the exports to foreign countries was in quantity 73·6 per cent of the total exports from British India, as compared with 76·5 per cent in the previous year.

The decline in Burma's shipments of rice to India proper is striking. In 1911-12 they amounted to 244,652 tons. This constitutes a drop of 55·5 per cent and restores the trade very much to the level that prevailed before 1904-05. The following statement shows the distribution of Burma's coastwise exports among the various provinces of India :—

	1907-08 Tons	1908-09 Tons	1909-10 Tons	1910-11 Tons	1911-12 Tons
Bengal	431,301	550,957	271,422	50,342	2,910
Eastern Bengal and Assam	142,341	21,486	7,250	18,526	2,920
Bombay . . .	206,395	243,095	202,650	190,297	103,064
Sind	...	91	...	...	...
Madras	173,733	322,611	503,391	270,939	117,082
Travancore . . .	25,856	18,928	42,261	15,204	17,283
Other non-British ports .	...	...	11,312	5,032	1,393
Total .	979,626	1,157,168	1,038,286	550,340	244,652

Bengal together with Eastern Bengal and Assam took Burma rice to the extent of only 5,830 tons instead of 68,868 tons in the previous year.

Ceylon is the largest purchaser of Indian rice, and took 380,978 tons of a value of R4·62 crores (£3,080,000), as against 361,809 tons in 1910-11 with a value of R4·3 crores (£2,866,700). There was thus an increase of 5·3 per cent in quantity and of 7·4 per cent in value. The discrepancy indicates a rise of ·7 per cent in specific value, which may be compared with the rise shown by the total exports.

Japan was forced by shortage in her own crop to increase her Indian purchases from 61,617 tons to 140,922 tons, but this is far short of the 337,000 tons at which her average figure used to stand.

In 1910-11 the exports to **China** from Indian ports amounted to 38,214 tons and R30·22 lakhs (£201,500). This, however, was quite abnormal, and the reduced total of 3 ,195 tons and R28·85 lakhs (£192,300) recorded in the year under review was well above the average. The exports by way of the **Straits Settlements** are always much larger than the direct shipments to China, and in the past year they rose from 291,736 tons, valued at R260·13 lakhs (£1,734,200), to 386,543 tons, valued at R430·17 lakhs (£2,867,800), the increases being 32·5 per cent in quantity, 65·4 per cent in value, and 25 per cent in specific value. The Straits draw large supplies from other sources, one of the most important being Bangkok. But Bangkok itself suffered from shortage in 1911 and exported only 679,245 tons in place of 1,086,631 tons in the previous year. Her consignments to Singapore were 291,518 tons against an average of 378,709 tons in the two previous years.

Java increased her demand from 258,110 tons and R248·4 lakhs (£1,656,000) in 1910-11 to 277,869 tons and R321·04 lakhs (£2,140,300) in 1911-12. There was thus an increase of 7·7 per cent in quantity, 29·2 per cent in value, and 20 per cent in specific value.

The practice of shipping rice to Egypt " for orders," and then forwarding it to destinations not at first known, vitiates to some extent the figures relating to exports to Western countries. For example, Egypt at first figured for 424,195 tons in the accounts of the previous year, but on re-adjustment this has been reduced to 72,270 tons, the balance of 351,925 tons having been distributed among other countries. So the following figures must be recognised as incomplete. Among occidental buyers of Indian rice, **Germany** retains the first place, but the trade contracted from 328,475 tons and R2·94 crores (£1,960,000) to 262,113 tons and R2·74 crores (£1,826,700). The **United Kingdom** reduced her demand from 175,698 tons and R1·53 crores (£1,020,000) to 136,778 tons with a value of R1·4 crores (£933,300). **Holland** took 151,372 tons and R1·37 crores (£913,300) as against 226,051 tons and R1·89 crores (£1,260,000) in 1910-11. **Austria-Hungary,** which held the fourth place last year, retains it with a diminished quantity of 134,301 tons valued at R1·27 crores (£846,700), in place of the 169,652 tons and R1·49 crores (£993,300) recorded in 1910-11.

The exports of **rice in the husk** advanced from 34,695 tons valued at R21·16 lakhs (£141,100) to 55,263 tons valued at R36·39 lakhs (£242,600). Of this, Ceylon took 33,901 tons and the Straits 20,844 tons included in the total rice figures quoted above.

Wheat—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11 wheat represented 28·6 per cent of the value of all exports of food grains from India and 4·8 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported. In 1911-12 it represented 27 per cent and 6·38 per cent respectively.

The world's wheat crop in 1911 was estimated at 460,343,000 quarters compared with 458,518,000 quarters in 1910 and with 424,188,000 quarters on the average of five years. The crop in the United States, at 77,667,000 quarters, was short of the average, but Canada's outturn rose to nearly 26,000,000 quarters. In Argentina a rise of 3,000,000 quarters brought the yield to 21,350,000 quarters. European supplies, as a whole, were short by some 22,000,000 quarters. Russia reaped only 64,200,000 against 102,808,000 quarters in the previous year; but France and Italy showed considerable increases; and Hungary, Germany and Spain produced more. Australasia produced some 10,050,000 quarters against 11,876,000 quarters in 1910. The crop in the United Kingdom was the largest known for some years. It reached 8,039,000 quarters as against 7,074,000 in 1910. It was remarkable also for its early maturity and dry condition which encouraged early milling, with consequent sudden contraction in the demand for Indian wheat in August to October and shipments on an unusually liberal scale later on. The four months, May to August, saw 56 per cent of the shipments as compared with a normal 49 per cent and in December to March the proportion was no less than 27 per cent of the whole in place of the normal 17 per cent. On the whole, the quality of the year's wheat crops was good; and to this is attributed most of the rise in prices. The international movements of wheat during the year under review were the largest on record. The Gazette average price of British wheat was 31*s* 9*d* per quarter against 31*s* 8*d* in 1910. At the beginning of the year white wheat was quoted in Mark Lane at 29*s* to 30*s*, rose to 38*s* in May, and closed at about 36*s* 6*d* at the end of March.

The March Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture shows the area now under wheat in the

Southern Hemisphere to exceed last year's figures by 24 per cent; while the areas sown in the Northern Hemisphere in the autumn of 1911 show increases throughout Europe but decreases of no great extent in India, Canada and the United States. The present position of the trade is strong, the main feature being the unfavourable harvesting reports from Argentina.

Wheat in India is harvested in April to June. The statistical year begins with April. Therefore the trade statistics of 1911-12 relate to the crop statistics of 1910-11. That year was on the whole favourable to the crop, and the increase in area was attributed mainly to ample moisture in the soil at the sowing time. The area under wheat increased by 2,383,300 acres or about 8 per cent as compared with the previous year, and was about 12 per cent better than the average of the previous five years. But the outturn, while exceeding the average by 22 per cent, fell below that of the previous crop by 0·45 per cent. The following statement shows the Indian exports for 1911-12 in comparison with the crop data for 1910-11, and the average exports in the five years ended 1910-11 in comparison with the average crop data for the five years ended 1909-10. Comparison is also made between the figures for the year under review and those for the last preceding year; and in every case the percentage ratio of increase or decrease is brought out, the average of the earlier period or year being taken as 100:—

	1	2	3	4	
	Average of previous five years	Previous year	Year under review (*b*)	Ratio of Col. 3 to	
				Col. 1 (per cent)	Col. 2 (per cent)
Area, thousands of acres	26,565	28,106	30,490	114·77	108·48
Outturn, thousands of tons	8,092	9,634	9,591	118·52	99·55
Irrigated area, thousands of acres (*a*)	8,829	8,908	8,792	99·58	98·7
Exports, thousands of tons	822	1,266	1,361	165·57	107·51
Exports, thousands of rupees	8,56,94	12,95,82	13,34,85	155·77	103·01
Average export value, rupees per ton	104·25	102·36	98·08	94·08	95·82
Imports, thousahds of tons	10	·05	1·77	17·7	35·40

(*a*) For British India only

(*b*) In respect of area and outturn, the "year under review" is 1910-11, in respect of exports and imports, the "year under review" is 1911-12

It will be seen that the exports of wheat rose to 1,361,000 tons, as compared with 1,266,000 tons in the previous year and with 822,000 tons on the average of the five years ending 1910-11. The value of these exports is estimated at R13·35 crores (£8,900,000) as compared with R12·96 crores (£8,640,000) in 1910-11. The *United Kingdom* took 75·8 per cent of the total exports, her purchases amounting to 1,032,757 tons and R10·11 crores (£6,740,000) in place of 1,041,985 tons and R10·67 crores (£7,113,300) in 1910-11. *France* required only 72,769 tons in place of 140,253 tons, the value being R73·8 lakhs (£492,000) in place of R140·7 lakhs (£938,000). *Belgium*, on the other hand, increased her demand from 59,337 tons and R60·89 lakhs (£405,900) to 185,717 tons and R180·19 lakhs (£1,201,300). It is necessary to explain, however, that these figures are imperfect in so far as a certain element of error still attends the practice of declaring exports to Egypt "for orders" and using

the ports of that country merely as a distributing point. Although some 14,507 tons are now assigned in the returns to Egypt, the verified quantities for that destination in the two previous years were ultimately found to have an average of 130 tons.

Some foreign wheat is imported into India every year. In times of shortage it is taken in considerable quantities even by Indian ports from which grain is commonly shipped. In 1911-12, 1,768 tons were imported.

The exportation of **wheat flour** from India has shown unmistakeable progress in recent years. In 1911-12 it developed to 51,546 tons with a value of ₹79·63 lakhs (£530,900), as compared with 40,252 tons and ₹63·15 lakhs (£421,000) in 1910-11. The exports go mainly to Aden, Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Mauritius, East Africa, the Straits, and Ceylon.

The wheat crop of 1911-12 now being handled has an estimated area of 30,386,800 acres, and the outturn is computed at 9,813,500 tons. This shows an advance of 1,578,000 tons or 19·2 per cent on the average crop of the five years ending 1909-10. Most of it has been harvested before the time of issuing this Review; and a considerable part of it has been shipped.

Food grains other than rice and wheat form one of the groups that showed the most conspicuous development. The total quantity exported rose to 1,083,285 tons against 225,470 tons in the previous year. This is unprecedented and marks a rise of 857,815 tons or nearly 380 per cent. In value the increase was one of ₹651·22 lakhs (£4,341,500) or 372 per cent, bringing the total to ₹826·25 lakhs (£5,508,300). **Gram** leaped into the first place both in quantity and in value with 346,745 tons and ₹274·76 lakhs (£1,831,700) as against 45,451 tons and ₹34·74 lakhs (£231,600) in 1910-11. **Barley** closely followed it with a total of 292,428 tons and ₹224·68 lakhs (£1,497,900), the figures in the previous year having been only 13,346 tons and ₹10·35 lakhs, (£69,000). **Pulses,** with 275,909 tons and ₹201·94 lakhs (£1,346,300), in place of 124,283 tons and ₹101·18 lakhs (£674,500), developed by 122 per cent in quantity and by nearly 100 per cent in value, but lost the premier place hitherto held by them. **Jawar and bajra** dropped from 25,953 to 22,308 tons but their value advanced from ₹18·66 lakhs (£124,400) to ₹19·13 lakhs (£127,500). **Other sorts,** which include maize, rose from the low figures of the previous year, 16,438 tons and ₹10·12 lakhs (£67,500), to 145,895 tons and ₹105·77 lakhs (£705,100). It has been estimated that the total maize grown in 1908 throughout the civilized world excluding Asia was 96,620,000 tons. India's crops is understood to be about 2,500,000 tons. The corn is largely consumed in Europe. The quantities imported in some of the principal countries in 1911 were:—United Kingdom, 1,930,000 tons; Germany, 731,500 tons; Netherlands, 640,800 tons; and Belgium, 623,000 tons.

Provisions—The value of the exports of provisions is small, being only about ₹108·5 lakhs (£723,300) as compared with ₹102·33 lakhs (£682,200) in 1910-11; but it shows an advance of ₹6·16 lakhs (£41,000) or 6·02 per cent. The principal article is **ghi** or clarified butter, which advanced to ₹28·85 lakhs (£192,300) by ₹90,583 (£6,039) or 3·2 per cent. **Fish, dry** continued its upward movement and recorded a total of ₹28·2 lakhs (£188,000) as against ₹27·31 lakhs (£182,100) in 1910-11. The only other article of importance is **fruits and vegetables,** dried, salted or preserved, the trade in which amounted to ₹23·58 lakhs (£157,200) as against ₹19·03 lakhs (£126,870) in the previous year.

Spices—Exports of spices improved from ₹80·94 lakhs (£539,600) to

R92·91 lakhs (£619,400). The R11·96 lakhs (£79,700) so gained represents an increase of 14·8 per cent. **Pepper**, with a sum of R44·55 lakhs (£297,000) continues to be the most important item; and its total value rose by R10·25 lakhs (£68,300) or 29·9 per cent, while its specific value rose by 14·1 per cent. **Chillies**, with a total value of R22·13 lakhs (£147,500), recorded an advance of R2·63 lakhs (£17,500) or 13·5 per cent and 33·3 per cent in the total quantity. **Ginger**, at R20·42 lakhs (£136,100), showed a decline of R61,453 (£4,097) or 2·9 per cent; its specific value fell by 1·4 per cent. The trade in **cardamoms** maintained the level of previous years at a little over R4 lakhs (£27,000).

Tea represents 5·8 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported and 18·7 per cent of the exports of articles of food and drink. The season up to August 1911 was very favourable; and, although the outturn after that month contracted, the total crop is believed to have shown an increase of some 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 lbs. In quality it was somewhat inferior to the average crop and to that of 1910.

The prosperity of the trade has continued, and the year has established a fresh record as regards both average price and volume of shipments." A feature of the year has been a decline in the Russian demand for leaf and dust, but this is regarded as temporary. In other European countries and in America and Australia the demand has grown. Consumption of all teas in the United Kingdom in 1911 has been estimated by the Board of Trade at 293,344,000 lbs as compared with 287,079,000 lbs in 1910, the new figure representing 6·47 lbs per head in place of 6·31 lbs. The stock of all teas in the United Kingdom on the 31st December 1911 showed a further decline to 106,836,700 lbs as against 126,687,000 lbs a year before. The imports of all teas into the United Kingdom in 1911 were 348,069,500 lbs as compared with 331,847,100 lbs in the previous year; and the imports of Indian teas rose from 180,265,100 lbs to 187,281,800 lbs. Imports from Ceylon also improved from 107,634,500 lbs to 109,618,500 lbs, and the average sale price was 8·88*d* per lb in place of 8·19*d* in the previous year. The popularity of Java teas increases; and her exports from January to October 1911 were about 39,125,000 lbs as against 33,619,000 lbs in the corresponding period of 1910. The imports of Javas into the United Kingdom increased from 25,032,800 lbs to 26,351,900 lbs; and 130,086 packages were disposed of by public sale at an average of 8·37*d* as against 135,596 packages and 7·59*d* in 1910. The average price of all Indian teas sold in London on garden account in 1911 advanced to 8·91*d* against 8·3*d* recorded in 1910, but the advance in common teas has been about $\frac{3}{4}d$ per lb, and this is a familiar feature of such upward price movements as tend to reduce the retailer's profit on packet teas of an established price. To this cause also may probably be attributed the increase in the English consumption of China teas, which are cheaper, from about 10,283,000 to about 14,481,000 lbs.

The following are the exports from several competing countries in 1911 as compared with those in 1910:—

	1910 lbs	1911 lbs
From China . . .	208,106,677	194,342,400
„ Ceylon . . .	182,070,100	187,674,990
„ Java . . .	40,693,185	50,362,603

The Calcutta market opened strong at the end of May. Prices were remarkably constant during the season in spite of the relative slackness of the

Russian demand. Common Pekoe Souchong began at 6 annas 8 pies ($6\frac{3}{8}d$) and, after touching 7 annas 3 pies ($7\frac{1}{4}d$) on 14th November, receded to 6 annas 7 pies ($6\frac{7}{12}d$) at the close. A leading firm reports the average prices obtained in Calcutta in the last three years to have been:—1909-10, annas 6-10 pies ($6\frac{5}{8}d$); 1910-11, annas 7-0·8 pies ($7\frac{1}{8}d$); 1911-12, annas 7-7 pies ($7\frac{7}{12}d$). There are no indications of any early weakening in the position.

The following statement shows the official estimates of the increase in **area** and **outturn** in the last five years:

	Area acres	Increase acres	Production lbs	Increase lbs
1907 . .	537,849	5,641	244,668,973	3,265,463
1908 . .	548,127	10,278	247,364,750	2,695,777
1909 . .	555,305	7,178	258,317,942	10,953,192
1910 . .	563,554	8,249	263,605,240	5,287,298
1911 . .	574,499	10,945	268,854,216	5,248,976

As in some other years when prices were high, the production in 1911-12 has considerably exceeded expectation.

Of the 574,499 acres in 1911, 449,544 acres or 78·3 per cent were situated in Eastern Bengal and Assam, which, with Bengal proper, represented nearly 87·6 per cent of the whole, the balance being divided between Northern India with 16,917 acres, Southern India with 52,601 acres, and Burma with 1,700 acres. The increase in acreage since 1905 is one of 8·8 per cent, while that in outturn is estimated at 21·2 per cent. It is, however, impossible to check the estimates of production satisfactorily, because of the unascertainable nature of the internal consumption. The deliveries from Calcutta auctions for Indian consumption have been 8,100,000 lbs; and to this a leading firm in Calcutta adds net imports of foreign teas, arriving at the conclusion that internal consumption may be anything from thirteen to twenty million pounds.

The **joint-stock capital** engaged in the industry amounts to £17,201,468.

	R	£
Companies registered in India	3,62,38,335	=2,415,889
„ „ „ the United Kingdom . .		14,785,579

This gives an average capital of £30·5 per acre as the mean of the last three years; but it takes no account of the large but unknown quantity of private capital.

The value per R100 (£6 13*s* 4*d*) of joint-stock capital, as calculated on the prices of the **shares** of 82 companies quoted in the Calcutta market, was R145 (£9 13*s* 4*d*) in March 1911, and of 84 companies, R159 (£10 12*s*) in March 1912.

The **labour** employed is returned as 526,388 permanent and 87,482 temporary, making a total of 613,870 hands or 1·1 hands per acre.

The following figures show the quantity and value of tea exported from India in the last five years:—

	Quantity	Value	
	lbs.	R	£
1907-08 . . .	227,021,657	10,30,03,486 =	6,866,899
1908-09 . . .	233,961,538	10,39,37,124	6,929,142
1909-10 . . .	249,412,934	11,70,74,038	7,804,936
1910-11 . . .	254,301,089	12,41.63.683	8,277,579
1911-12 . . .	260,778,218	12,94,64,284	8,630,952

The figures for 1911-12 establish a record in both quantity and total value, and the specific value advanced by 1·7 per cent. The increase is 6·48 million pounds or 2·5 per cent in quantity and R53·01 lakhs (£353,400) or about 4·3 per cent in total value.

The direct shipments to foreign markets fell from 66,029,136 lbs to 61,000,000 lbs. The quantities of tea exported to the principal countries have been as follows **in thousands of pounds.** The figures relate to **countries of final destination.** The proportion in which each participated is indicated by percentages.

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
United Kingdom . .	189,234	75·9	182,935	71·94	192,831	72·95
Russia	24,011	9·6	31,121	12·24	26,414	10·13
Canada	8,946	3·5	8,445	3·32	10,572	4·1
Australia	8,161	3·3	8,782	3·5	9,582	3·7
China	6,208	2·5	8,264	3·3	5,081	1·95
Ceylon	3,809	1·5	4,570	1·8	4,315	1·7
United States . . .	2,459	1·0	2,343	·92	3,146	1·2
Turkey in Asia . . .	2,618	1·0	3,641	1·43	3,133	1·2
Egypt	634	·3	861	·34	1,311	·5
Germany . . .	699	·3	389	·2	629	·24
Persia	387	·2	313	·12	416	·2
Other Countries . . .	2,247	·9	2,637	1·04	3,348	1·3

The contraction of some 5,000,000 lbs in the direct shipments to foreign markets must be considered in the light of the facts that last year they expanded by something like 4,500,000 lbs and that this year **Russia's** contraction of 4,707,000 lbs or 15·1 per cent is to be set against a growth of 9,896,000 lbs or 5·4 per cent in the shipments to the **United Kingdom.** Russia is still the largest foreign buyer, and the figure assigned to her does not include shipments for Colombo, and for Shanghai and the Hankow brick-tea market, which are mainly destined for Russia and would, if included, bring her total to some 26,691,000 lbs against 31,672,500 lbs in 1910-11. **Australia's** purchases increased by about 9·1 per cent, and those of **Canada** expanded by about 25 per cent, while the **United States** took some 34 per cent more than in the previous year.

The following statement shows in annas (or pence) and decimals thereof the average prices per lb of the three descriptions of tea most largely sold at public auction in Calcutta in the last five years :—

	Broken Pekoe	Pekoe	Pekoe Souchong, Souchong, Pekoe Fannings and Congou
1907-08 . . .	7·17	6·83	6·17
1908-09 . . .	6·5	6	5·17
1909-10 . . .	7·67	6·75	6
1910-11 . . .	7·25	7	6·33
1911-12 . . .	7·75	7·58	6·75

METALS AND MANUFACTURES

On the average of the last three years, the exports of Indian metals and manufactures thereof have represented only 0·7 per cent of the total exports of

Indian merchandise. In 1911-12 they decreased in quantity from 12,045,653 to 11,537,127 cwts (say 576,856 tons), but the value rose from ₹140·24 lakhs (£934,900) to ₹157·44 lakhs (£1,049,600). The decline of 4·2 per cent in quantity was therefore accompanied by a rise of 12·3 per cent in total value. But the several descriptions are so diverse in value per unit, and their quantitative relations to each other vary so widely from year to year, that the collation of the figures of quantity and value tells us little, more particularly as the declared values placed upon free exports are not always accurate. For example, in 1911-12 **manganese ore** represents 93 per cent of the quantity and 55 per cent of the value of all Indian metals exported and has a declared value of only 12·91 annas (or pence) per cwt, while copper and brass (wrought), which represent only ·07 per cent of the quantity and 4·3 per cent of the total value, has an average value of ₹83-6-5 (£5 11*s* 2·4*d*) per cwt.

Manganese ore is wanted mainly for the manufacture of steel. Its exportation, which grew with the substitution of steel for iron in many departments, has in the past year declined at a time when a propaganda in favour of iron has made considerable headway among British engineers; but comparative statistics of imports of iron and of steel in the past year do not show that the idea has been practically accepted in India, and it cannot be said that the steel industry showed any signs of inactivity in 1911. The exports from India declined from 572,979 tons to 536,077 tons and the value from ₹91·9 lakhs (£612,700) to ₹86·5 lakhs (£576,700). The fall was therefore 6·4 per cent in quantity and 5·9 per cent in value, but there was a minute rise in specific value. Of the total, the United Kingdom took much less with 138,003 tons or 25·7 per cent. Belgium assumed the first place with an increased total of 148,357 tons or 27·7 per cent. France also did better and came third with 107,171 tons, while the United States abated its demand to 106,271 tons or 19·8 per cent. The value of "other sorts" exported was ₹64·15 lakhs (£427,600) as against ₹44·19 lakhs (£294,600) in the previous year. This comprises **pig iron** ₹908,483 (£60,566), **chromite** ₹1,26,622 (£8,441), **wrought iron** ₹1,67,745 (£11,183), **old iron** ₹1,25,987 (£8,399), **tin** ₹2,00,187 (£13,346), and **pig lead** ₹28,56,605 (£190,440).

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, NARCOTICS, DYES, AND TANS

Saltpetre, together with borax, represents 95·8 per cent of the exports of chemicals from India. For the third year in succession, the trade shows a decline, and the exports amounted to 274,562 cwts valued at ₹32·16 lakhs (£214,400) against 327,657 cwts with a value of ₹37·22 lakhs (£248,100) in 1910-11. The quantitative contraction of 16·2 per cent, in conjunction with a decrease of 13·6 per cent in the total value, marks a rise of 3·1 per cent in average value per unit. The average price of Nitrate of Soda in London in 1911 was about 2 per cent higher than in 1910.

Borax was in steady demand, and England's imports of borax and derivatives in 1911 amounted to 405,895 cwts against 320,413 cwts in 1910. But India exported only 3,326 cwts valued at ₹52,901 (£3,527) against 5,232 cwts and ₹91,281 (£6,085) in 1910-11.

Opium—The trade in opium between India and China was found in 1910 to be injured by obstacles illegally created by certain Chinese officials; and doubt existed as to whether China was curtailing her production in accordance with her agreement. Negotiations were accordingly instituted, and in May

1911, a further agreement was concluded for a period of seven years. It is impossible to review the terms of that agreement here; and it is equally impossible to give an adequate review of the trade without reviewing them. The terms and their effects will be found stated in paragraphs 7 to 9 of the Financial Member's Budget speech in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 1st March 1912. Roughly, the agreement provided for the extinction of the trade in less than seven years if clear proof is given of the complete absence of production of native opium in China, for an increase in the import duties subject to the imposition of an equivalent excise tax on Chinese production, and for the prevention of illegal imposts on the trade. The Government of India found it necessary to reduce the number of cases certified for exportation to countries other than China. It further raised the pass duty of ₹600 (£40) per case of Malwa opium to ₹1,200 (£80); and in Bombay there was instituted a system of monthly auctions somewhat similar to those in Bengal. The Chinese Government has prohibited importation of Persian and Turkish opium from January 1912.

The quantity of opium certificated for exportation from India to China in 1911 was 31,016½ chests, and that fixed for 1912 is 21,260 chests.

The prices of Bengal opium at one time touched ₹6,000 (£400) a chest; and at the time of writing this report, the prices of Malwa and Bengal opium stood respectively at about ₹4,000 (£267) and ₹5,300 (£353 6*s* 8*d*).

The following statement shows the actual quantities of opium exported from Bengal and Bombay respectively in each of the last five years, together with the total value **in thousands** and the average prices:—

	Exports					*Average price per chest*			
	Quantity (chests)			Value		Bengal		Bombay	
	Bengal	Bombay	Total	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
1907-08 . .	47,440	16,320	63,760	8,67,25=	5,782	1,347=	90	1,399=	93
1908-09 . .	44,970	21,987	66,957	9,34,92	6,233	1,400	93	1,388	92
1909-10 . .	43,465	12,726	56,191	9,31,36	6,209	1,578	105	1,930	129
1910-11 . .	37,121	6,800	43,921	12,76,40	8,509	2,859	191	3,162	211
1911-12 . .	24,162	14,027	38,189	13,08,91	8,726	2,779	185	4,544	303

On the average of the five years ended 1910-11, Bengal shipped 76·3 per cent of the total chests exported. In the year under review her share fell to 63·3 per cent. Her trade shows a decline of 34·9 per cent in quantity, with a fall of 2·8 per cent in the value per unit, while Bombay records a quantitative expansion of no less than 106·3 per cent and a rise of 43·7 per cent in the average value per chest. The total exports showed a contraction of 5,732 chests or 13·05 per cent in quantity together with an expansion of ₹32·51 lakhs (£216,700) or 2·5 per cent in value; and this marks a rise of 17·9 per cent in specific value. The average value per chest was ₹3,427 (£228 9*s* 4*d*) against ₹2,906 (£193 14*s* 8*d*) in 1910-11. Exports to Hongkong fell by 7,989 chests, or 39·2 per cent, to 12,405 chests; and those to the Straits Settlements declinedby 2,454 chests or 26·9 per cent to 6,684 chests. Shipments to China exclusive of Hongkong and Macao increased by 2,064 chests or 18·9 per cent to 12,993 chests.

The course of the export trade in Malwa opium for China is shown by the following figures:—

Average, 1885 to 1889	35,035 chests
„ 1890 to 1894	28,907 „
„ 1895 to 1899	22,590 „
„ 1900 to 1904	21,108 „
„ 1905 to 1909	14,159 „
In the year 1910	12,100 „
„ 1911	15,160 „
„ 1912	14,560 „

The **area** under poppy in the Bihar and Benares Agencies was 362,868 acres in 1910-11. In the year under review poppy cultivation in Bihar was closed and the area in the Benares agency was further reduced to 200,672 acres.

Tobacco—Between 25th February 1910 and 1st April 1911, the internal trade in Indian tobacco was stimulated by a high import duty and great progress was made in the use of native leaf for cigarettes. During the year under review, the rate of duty has been less by one-third, but accounts indicate that good progress is maintained both in cultivation and in preparation of the leaf. The area under tobacco in British India and Native States is now believed to be about 1,150,000 acres.

The following figures of the export trade for the last three years are encouraging:—

	Unmanufactured			Manufactured		
	Cwts	₹	£	Cwts	₹	£
1909-10	94,961	13,32,516 =	88,834	14,189	12,25,776 =	81,718
1910-11	157,281	20,16,230	134,415	15,088	11,73,699	78,247
1911-12	236,465	27,58,858	183,924	17,867	13,16,116	87,741

In **unmanufactured** descriptions, therefore, there was an expansion of 50·3 per cent in quantity and 36·8 per cent in value, which argues a fall of 9·05 per cent in the specific value. In the **manufactured** classes, there was an advance of about 18·4 per cent in quantity and of 12·1 per cent in value; the fall in average value being about 5·3 per cent. Of the total value under this head, 94·3 per cent is represented by cigars; and of these the largest purchaser is the Straits Settlements. Unmanufactured leaf goes to the Straits, Aden, China, Germany, France and Holland. Much of it is of the description consumed in the *hookah* or *narghili*, so that neither in kind nor in value is it strictly comparable with the leaf produced in other countries for manufacturing purposes. The total exports of tobacco of all descriptions amounted to 254,332 cwts in place of 172,369 cwts and to ₹40·75 lakhs (£271,700) in place of ₹31·9 lakhs (£212,700) in 1910-11.

Indigo usually comes on the market late in November; and most of the exports are effected before the end of the statistical year. The area under indigo continued to contract and amounted to 271,100 acres in place of 276,400 acres; but the outturn was estimated at 48,700 cwts, which is better by 6 per cent than the production in 1910-11. Reports are still prevalent regarding carelessness about seed, and there has been little encouragement in the conditions of the year's trading. Egypt and Persia both showed progressive defection, and although the figures of shipments to the United Kingdom do not this year bear evidence to the fact, it is known that even in that stronghold of natural indigo users are falling away.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo in 1911-12 and the five previous years, together with approximate quotations of average price in London. The exports in the record year 1895-96 were 187,337 cwts and R5·35 crores (£3,566,700).

	From Calcutta	From Madras ports	From other ports	Total	Value		Average price per cwt		
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	R	£	£	s.	d.
1906-07 . .	19,309	11,159	4,634	35,102	70,05,000 =	467,000	20	6	0
1907-08 . .	16,627	10,619	5,244	32,490	63,73,000	425,000	20	1	4
1908-09 . .	17,698	4,636	2,612	24,946	49,05,600	327,000	20	10	8
1909-10 . .	11,221	3,655	3,185	18,061	35,10,000	234,500	20	1	4
1910-11 . .	10,985	2,364	3,590	16,939	33,53,000	223,500	20	15	4
1911-12 . .	14,556	2,510	2,147	19,213	37,68,600	251,200	20	2	1

The declines in quantity and value respectively have been as follows. In ten years, 78·6 per cent in quantity and 79·7 per cent in value; in five years, 45·3 per cent in quantity and 46·2 per cent in value. In the year under review, the rate of increase in quantity has been 13·4 per cent and in value 12·4 per cent, showing a decline of ·9 per cent in specific value.

Prices in Calcutta opened at an average of R145 (£9 13*s.* 4*d.*) per factory maund of 72 lbs, which is equal to £15 0*s.* 9*d.* per cwt, and closed at R155 (£10 6*s.* 8*d.*) or R10 (13*s.* 4*d.*) more than at the beginning. The average price for the season works out at R148 (£9 17*s.* 4*d.*) per factory maund, as against R142 (£9 9*s.* 4*d.*) in the previous season.

Exports to the **United Kingdom** improved by 108·9 per cent to 6,229 cwts; but in 1908-09 the quantity taken was 10,209 cwts. The Continent of Europe increased its demand from 4,695 cwts to 5,686 cwts. This represents a net expansion of 4,038 cwts for Europe. Shipments to the **United States** advanced from 1,315 cwts to 1,687 cwts. Those to **Egypt**, at 1,430 cwts as against 3,232 cwts in 1910-11, were 55·8 per cent less; and **Asiatic Turkey** took only 2,724 cwts in place of 2,740 cwts in the previous year. The demand in **Persia**, which fluctuates greatly, and has been very seriously affected by the state of that country, has contracted from 1,411 cwts to 922 cwts. Japan took 379 cwts in place of 68 cwts in 1910-11.

Other dyeing and tanning materials—The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles in this class in the last three years:—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£
Myrobalans .	1,467,104	60,00,000	=400,000	1,658,895	69,76,000	=465,000	1,233,661	50,03,000	=333,500
Cutch . .	40,712	6,74,000	45,000	90,988	16,76,000	111,800	80,977	12,97,000	86,500
Turmeric .	79,984	8,00,000	53,300	71,847	8,60,000	57,300	92,307	12,74,000	85,000

Of these, **myrobalans** is by far the most important. The exports of this article declined by 25·6 per cent in quantity and by 28·3 per cent in value, with a fall of 3·6 per cent in specific value as declared. In recent years a practice has sprung up of separating the kernel from the myrobalan proper; and there has come into existence a certain trade in these kernels which are rich in oil. Having regard to the fact that such kernels are inert as tanning materials and constitute some 42 per cent of the weight of the whole myrobalan, it was conceived that this practice might be vitiating the statistics under this head. Enquiries have been made and it appears that the practice is not yet sufficiently general to have the effect foreseen. **Cutch** which, after a heavy decline in 1909-10, rose by 123·5 per cent in quantity and 147·7 per cent in value in 1910-11, relapsed by 11 per cent in quantity and 22·3 per cent in

value; but the exports of **turmeric** rose by 28·5 per cent in quantity and by 48·1 per cent in value, with a rise of 15·3 per cent in specific value. Recent reports of the tanning industry in Europe refer to the higher cost of tanning materials and the extended use of concentrated tanning extracts. The manufacture of such extracts might well engage the attention of people in India, for as freights increase it becomes increasingly requisite to avoid paying for the transportation of waste.

OILS

Oils form only ·7 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from India. They comprise animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable oils. In continuance of the sustained development in the four preceding years, the total shows an advance of R18·09 lakhs (£120,600) and amounts to R159·17 lakhs (£1,061,100) in place of the total for 1910-11 corrected to R141·08 lakhs (£940,500). **Vegetable oils** constitute the most important class, and, in the year under review, represented 51 per cent of the total value, with mineral oils (including benzine and wax) at 40·6 per cent. The extent to which the world now relies on vegetable oils for alimentary purposes was illustrated by the rise in the world's prices which occurred so soon as the European drought of 1911 foreshadowed a shortage in supplies of butter. The movement stimulated exports from India both of oleaginous materials and of oils. That the latter did not go forward in still larger quantity is possibly due at once to the high prices that were offered for the raw materials, to the fact that India also is extending the use of refined oils in place of ghi, and to the limited nature of her oil-crushing equipment. The total value under this head is the largest since 1903-04 and marks an increase from R71·02 lakhs (£473,500) to R81·3 lakhs (£542,000) or by 14·5 per cent. **Cocoanut oil** offered a strong market, with prices in England hardening from £42 to £45; and it takes the first place with an increased total value of R40·62 lakhs (£270,800) in place of R34·9 lakhs (£232,700) in 1910-11, the rise being one of 16·4 per cent. **Castor oil** advanced by 16·4 per cent to R19·68 lakhs (£131,200); while the total of **linseed, mustard,** and **sesamum** oils rose from R15·91 lakhs (£106,070) to R17·16 lakhs (£114,400) or by 7·9 per cent. The article of next importance in this class is **paraffin wax**, which represents about 33 per cent of the total. It shows a decline from 241,505 cwts and R55·2 lakhs (£368,000) to 236,284 cwts and R52·4 lakhs (£349,300), thus recording a fall of 2·2 per cent in quantity and 5·1 per cent in value. Shipments of paraffin candles, on the other hand, rose by 4·3 per cent to 5,645,733 lbs, with a value of R15·88 lakhs (£105,900). **Essential oils**, which figure at about 7·8 per cent of the whole, have risen from R9·6 lakhs (£64,000) to R12·39 lakhs (£82,600). The **mineral oil** figures in 1910-11 were vitiated by difficulties attending the verification of values of patrol and benzine in which a large export trade had sprung up in Burma. The method of valuation has since been rectified; and the corrected figures show that the increased exportation of 13,034,556 gallons in place of 2,584,604 gallons in the previous year was associated with a rise of value from R4·72 lakhs (£31,500) in 1910-11 to R12·27 lakhs (£81,800). This marks an increase of 10,449,952 gallons or 404 per cent in quantity and one of R7·55 lakhs (£50,300) or 160 per cent in value. This increase is wholly derived from mineral descriptions other than kerosene and wax. In kerosene the exports amounted to only 480 gallons with a value of R315 (£21) as against 401,187 gallons and R1,99,962 (£13,331) in 1910-11, while in "other sorts"

the total was 13,034,076 gallons and R12·27 lakhs (£81,800). An average struck on the import and production figures for the two years, 1909 and 1910, was found to give a weekly consumption of about 330,000 units of eight gallons. A similar calculation for the two official years, 1909-10 and 1910-11, gave a weekly consumption of about 354,000 units.

RAW MATERIALS

Coal—On an average of the three years ending 1910-11, coal has represented ·79 per cent of the exports of raw materials and ·36 per cent of the exports of Indian merchandise. In 1911-12 these percentages stood at ·78 and ·35 respectively.

The annual production of British Indian coal in the five years ending 1885 averaged 1,225,238 tons. In the quinquennium ending 1895, the production averaged 2,460,608 tons, and in that ending 1905 it averaged 7,001,272 tons. In 1910 it was 11,398,096 tons, and in 1911 it stood at 12,048,726 tons. A further 649,317 tons was produced in Native States in 1910.

In the quinquennium ending 1884-85, the exports of Indian coal averaged 157 tons per annum. In the quinquennium ending 1894-95, the average had risen to 30,509 tons. In that ending with 1904-05, it became 517,117 tons. In that ending with 1909-10, it was 765,958 tons. In 1910-11 it rose to 889,601 tons valued at R77·01 lakhs (£513,400), but in 1911-12 the figure declined to 873,987 tons, valued at R77·09 lakhs (£513,900). The exportation represents about ·3 per cent of the production. It marks a decrease of 1·8 per cent in quantity, but an increase of ·1 per cent in value, specific value having risen by nearly 2 per cent, and the average value per ton being R8-13-2 (11*s.* 9*d.*). This rise in prices inadequately reflects that improvement in local quotations which resulted partly from a stronger internal demand and—together with high freights—accounted to some extent for the contraction in exports.

Among the external buyers of Indian coal, Ceylon retains the first place with a quantity of 532,980 tons in place of 511,848 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements receded from 223,320 tons to 197,553 tons, which is still substantially better than the figure for 1909-10. Sumatra also reduced her demand from 111,694 tons to 110,049 tons; while Aden took 12,335 tons in place of 7,383 tons. East Africa disappears again from the list and Mauritius took only 800 tons in place of 4,905 tons in 1910-11. The total exports of coke amounted to only 1,384 tons in place of 1,528 tons in 1910-11, and most of this went to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Calcutta was the port of shipment for all the exports except 1,297 tons from Bombay. With the fall of 15,614 tons in exports abroad, is to be recorded a decrease of 193,336 tons in the shipments from Calcutta to other Indian ports. The total in the latter case was 2,017,181 tons in place of 2,210,517 tons in 1910-11, which marks a decline of 8·7 per cent. High coasting freights unquestionably restricted business, and large quantities crossed India by rail. Of the total, Bombay took 943,979 tons or 46·8 per cent in place of 990,872 tons or 44·8 per cent in the previous year, and this is to be attributed largely to the greater activity of the cotton industry seated there. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use of steamers were 935,338 tons against 879,139 tons in 1910-11.

The prices of first class Jherria Bengal coal per ton in wagon have been as follows in the last three years :—

	Highest					Lowest					Average				
	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.
1909-10	3	12	0=	5	0	2	12	0=	3	8	3	0	10=	4	1
1910-11	3	4	0	4	4	2	6	0	3	2	2	15	0	3	11
1911-12	6	0	0	8	0	2	12	0	3	8	4	6	0	5	10

Cotton—On the average of the three years ending 1910-11, raw cotton represented 35·5 per cent of the total value of Indian raw materials exported. In 1911-12 the percentage fell to 29·9 per cent, while the figure represented 13·2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise.

The early part of the year was bad for spinners and manufacturers in all parts of the world. Weavers felt the improvement first, and England felt it sooner than her competitors. The general improvement in the condition of the industry may be gauged by the fact that the values of the shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian* showed at 1st March 1912 an average gain of 8·16 per cent in the twelve months.

A similar calculation relating to 50 mills in India shows the market value per R100 (£6 13*s.* 4*d.*) of share capital at end of March 1912 to have been R115 (£7 13*s.* 4*d.*) as against R104 (£6 18*s.* 8*d.*) a year before.

The year 1911 was remarkable for the great fall in the price of cotton. This occurred on the publication of the official estimates of the American crop, which placed the outturn at 53,419,300 cwts as compared with 46,367,004 cwts in 1910 and 59,964,870 cwts in 1909. Middling American in Liverpool was at 8·22 to 8·42*d.* per lb in May and by July 6·57*d.* had been touched. The following statement shows the prices of middling upland cotton at Liverpool in the last three years stated in pennies and decimals of a penny per lb :—

In Liverpool—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Opening	5·07	7·96	8·08
Highest	8·5	8·4	8·42
Lowest	4·93	7·47	5·01
Closing	8·11	7·7	5·01
Average	5·5	7·96	7·84

The average price of middling American at Liverpool in 1911 was 7·05*d.* per lb as compared with 8*d.* in 1910 and 6·34*d.* in 1909. The interval between highest and lowest of the year is of course quite abnormal.

It is interesting to compare with these prices those for good Broach cotton at Bombay, as below, in annas and decimals of an anna (or penny) per lb :

At Bombay—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Opening	4·9	7·27	6·94
Highest	6·78	7·68	7·35
Lowest	4·9	5·86	5·04
Closing	6·78	7·24	5·8
Average	5·82	6·7	6·01

Prices were strong and hardening up to the end of June; but they began to relax on the incipient decline in Americans and on the termination of a drought that threatened much of Western India. Thereafter prices were some-

what easier until a fresh rise set in about the beginning of the year. In the course of the year, Nowsari cotton went as high as R39 (£2 12*s.*) per candy of 784 lbs and Coomptas to R378(£25 4*s.*). It will be noticed that the range of price in Broach cotton was much narrower than in the case of Americans, that the lowest quotation was not so low as the lowest for American, and that the closing price was relatively strong.

The crop from which the supplies were drawn was of course that of 1910-11. The area was returned at 22·59 million acres as compared with about 20·54 million acres in 1909-10, and the official estimate of outturn was 3,853,000 bales of 400 lbs (13,760,714 cwts) as against 4,718,000 bales (16,850,000 cwts) in the previous year. The average yield would appear to be 61 lbs per acre ; and this is about 32·2 per cent of the yield commonly obtained in America. The estimate was considered by the trade to have approached accuracy more closely than ever before. But it is difficult to check it statistically because of the unascertainable nature of the internal consumption. In view of the extent to which handspinning has been discontinued in India, the conventional figure of 750,000 bales for extra-factory consumption has, in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, now been reduced to 450,000 bales. The crop of 1911-12 is believed in well-informed trade circles to have given some 4,000,000 bales of 400 lbs in place of the 3,135,000 bales officially estimated.

The world's cotton crop in 1911 has been estimated at 75,314,000 cwts as against 69,032,000 cwts in 1910. The American crop was placed at 53,419,300 cwts as against 46,367,000 cwts. The Egyptian crop in the season ending with August 1911 turned out to be one of 6,694,500 cwts in place of 4,422,000 cwts in the previous year. The crop in America for 1912 is expected to be about 16,000,000 bales.

The consumption in Britain in the cotton year ending the 31st August 1911 is estimated at 3,725,280 bales as compared with 3,340,000 bales in the previous year. The potential consumption of the mills of the world at the present time is believed to be about 22,500,000 bales, and the Bureau of the Census has estimated the actual consumption in the United States in the cotton year ending the 31st August 1911 at 4,705,000 bales, or 95·6 per cent of its capacity. The increase in British consumption was something over 13·6 per cent and prospects are good. In India, on the other hand, the mill consumption increased by about 16,200 cwts or ·3 per cent, from 5,717,200 cwts to 5,773,400 cwts. This latter figure allows for wastage and is equivalent to 1,605,300 bales of 400 lbs.

The following figures give a summary of the export trade in the last five years, *the unit being 1,000* :—

	Exports			Average declared value per cwt					
	Cwts	R	£	R	a.	£	s.	d.	
1907-08	8,562	25,70,25=	17,135	30	0½=	2	0	0½	
1908-09	6,798	19,76,85	13,179	29	1½	1	18	9½	
1909-10	8,968	31,43,25	20,955	35	0½	2	6	8½	
1910-11	8,686	36,05,56	24,037	41	8	2	15	4	
1911-12	7,298	29,43,98	19,626	40	5½	2	13	19½	

It appears therefore that there was a decline of 16 per cent in quantity and of 18·3 per cent in value, the ostensible fall in specific value being 2·8 per cent.

The statement below shows the destinations of the cotton exported during the same period, the unit as before being *1,000* :—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Japan . .	2,245	2,226	3,303	2,852	3,496
Germany . .	1,927	1,179	1,338	1,391	891
Belgium . .	1,198	910	1,073	1,095	774
Italy . .	1,065	852	943	1,100	672
Austria-Hungary .	626	382	694	682	471
United Kingdom .	438	356	518	568	418
France . .	558	390	410	388	291
Spain . .	208	168	197	317	128
China . . .	138	220	346	159	88

It will be seen that Japan reappeared as a heavy buyer and exceeded her record purchases of 1909-10, but that every other country took less than in the previous year. The United Kingdom took some 150,000 cwts less than in 1910-11 , and indeed it is understood that the consumption of Indian staples in the United Kingdom in 1911 was about 233,000 bales as compared with 96,000 bales Brazilian, African, etc. The shrinkage in Italy's figure is relatively large, and is probably to be associated with the depressed condition of her cotton industry.

Raw hides and skins represent 4·3 per cent of the entire exports of Indian produce. The trade throughout the world dragged till October, and then responded to the general quickening of commerce and to some misgivings as to Chinese supplies—more particularly of skins. The imports of dry hides into the United Kingdom from all sources in 1911 amounted to 462,354 cwts with a value of £1,654,556, against 516,896 cwts with a value of £1,855,804 in 1910 ; and as the receipts of wet hides were also smaller, the aggregate value of the two classes was about £526,357 less than in the previous year. The value of hides and skins imported into the United States is estimated at £16,970,000 as against £17,939,200 in 1910. The exports of **raw hides** from India rose by 10·9 per cent in weight and 10·8 per cent in value, there being a minute fall in the average value per cwt, which is recorded at R63-4-2 (£4 4*s*. 4*d*.) in 1911-12. These facts should be read in conjunction with the notes about tanned hides and skins. The average weight of a raw hide was 9·7 lbs in place of 9·47 lbs in 1910-11. Exports of **raw skins** decreased again by 3·1 per cent in weight and 3·7 per cent in value. The figures mark a fall of about 0·6 per cent in average value per cwt, and this may possibly have some relation to the decrease of 3·8 per cent in the average weight per piece. The number of **raw hides and skins together** amounted to 34·43 millions in place of 33·4 millions in 1910-11, and the total value to R944·36 lakhs (£6,295,700) as against R899·42 lakhs (£5,996,100) in 1910-11. Of the total weight, Calcutta shipped 73·2 per cent. The **United States** took 32·1 per cent of the total with a value of R298·12 lakhs (£1,987,500), which marks a rise of 5·4 per cent in value and of 2·7 per cent in weight. **Germany** came second with R233·6 lakhs (£1,557,300) ; **Austria-Hungary** took R142·42 lakhs (£949,500) ; **Italy**, R76·39 lakhs (£509,300) ; the **United Kingdom,** R52·86 lakhs (£352,400), which marks a rise of 15·5 per cent ; **Spain,** R47·33 lakhs (£315,500) ; and **France,** R28·1 lakhs (£187,300). In **skins,** the United States hold the first place, since they take more than three-fourths of the total, while the United Kingdom now takes only 6 per cent.

The following statement shows the **exports** for the last six years, **the unit being 1,000** :—

	Hides				Skins			
	Cwts	No.	R	£	Cwts	No.	R	£
1906-07 .	1,091	12,917	6,40,90=	4,273	464	26,866	4,48,49=	2,990
1907-08 .	680	8,278	4,81,98	2,880	310	17,202	2,73,20	1,821
1908-09 .	765	9,651	4,78,48	3,190	474	23,810	3,55,38	2,369
1909-10 .	837	10,042	5,12,66	3,418	616	28,286	4,52,46	3,016
1910-11 .	852	10,073	5,39,67	3,598	550	23,325	3,59,74	2,398
1911-12 .	945	10,906	5,97,80	3,985	533	23,525	3,46,56	2,310

In India the course of hide prices was fairly normal and reflected approximately the movement in foreign markets. Rates usually droop in the rains, but at the end of the official year quotations were 8 to 12 annas (or pence) better than twelve months before. At that date buffalo hides stood at R8 (10*s*. 8*d*.) per 20 lbs, and they closed at R8-12 (11*s*. 8*d*.). Cow hides opened at R23 (£1 10*s* 8*d*) and closed at R23-8 (£1 11*s*. 4*d*).

Jute represents 22·9 per cent of the exports of raw materials. In this class it is surpassed by raw cotton and by oilseeds. Trade in the two textile staples is supplemented by very large shipments of yarns and fabrics.

Both in India and in Dundee, the year under review was a difficult one. The jute shipper and jute user alike found themselves between strong holders and an unaccountably grudging demand abroad. In January of 1911 first marks jute in Dundee was at £19 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton as compared with £14 2*s*. 6*d*. a year before. In April it stood at £21 10*s*. as against £14 in April 1910. At the end of May the quotation was nominally between £25 and £26, but forward jute ruled about £22 for August. After publication of the first forecast a decline set in which carried rates down to £18 for September and £17 10*s*. for October shipment. On the publication of the final forecast in September a certain hardening of the market became confirmed and first marks climbed to £21 10*s*., and then receded to £19 15*s*. by the end of October. From that time up to the end of the year business dragged; and in March it was further depressed by the great coal strike.

Sluggishness of business in the United States was unquestionably a considerable factor in the depression felt in Calcutta. The average price of jute (M. group) was R52-5-4 (£3 9*s*. 9⅓*d*.) per bale of 400 lbs as compared with R39-11-8 (£2 12*s*. 11⅔*d*.) in 1910-11. The lowest in the previous year had been R31-8 (£2 2*s*.) at the beginning and the highest R51 (£3 8*s*.) at the end. But in 1911-12 the rate after opening at R52-8 (£3 10*s*.) sagged down to R44-8-0 (£2 19*s*. 4*d*.) in December and recovered to R60 (£4) only in March, when there was little jute available. Later there was a decline. The following statements show the average price in each of the five previous years and in the first week of each month of the year under review :—

	R *a*. *p*.		£ *s*. *d*.
Average of 1906-07 . . .	60 4 4	=	4 0 4
„ 1907-08 . . .	44 12 0		2 19 8
„ 1908-09 . . .	38 12 0		2 11 8
„ 1909-10 . . .	32 1 4		2 2 9
„ 1910-11 . . .	39 11 8		2 13 0
Average of the previous five years .	43 1 10		2 17 5¼

	₹	a.	p.	£	s.	d.		₹	a.	p.	£	s.	d.
1911—April	52	8	0	= 3	10	0	1911—October	49	0	0	= 3	5	4
May	61	0	0	4	1	4	November	48	0	0	3	4	0
June	63	8	0	4	4	8	December	44	8	0	2	19	4
July	54	8	0	3	12	8	1912—January	48	0	0	3	4	0
August	49	0	0	3	5	4	February	53	0	0	3	10	8
September	45	0	0	3	0	0	March	60	0	0	4	0	0
							Average of 1911-12	52	5	4	3	9	9½

The increase in the average price is therefore 31·7 per cent.

An attempt was made during the year to organise a combination among Calcutta mills, which was designed, among other objects, to control the price of the raw material. It did not come to a head.

One of the features of the most permanent general significance in the year's trading has been the extensive elimination of the middlemen who formerly absorbed much of the profit. In 1909 and 1910 these middlemen incurred considerable losses with the result that they operated much more narrowly in 1911. The merchant and the cultivator were thus forced into direct relations, which are likely to be maintained with the effect of securing better prices for the grower and so possibly inducing extended cultivation.

The world's annual demand for jute is now estimated variously from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales of 400 lbs. India is virtually the sole producer, and the following statement compares the crop statistics with the trade movement of the last five years, **the unit being 1,000**:—

	Area	Outturn	Estimated mill consumption in India	Estimated exportable surplus
	Acres	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
1907-08	3,974	35,064	13,439	21,625
1908-09	2,857	22,539	13,036	9,503
1909-10	2,877	25,738	16,382	9,356
1910-11	2,938	28,329	16,368	11,961
1911-12	3,106	29,410	16,454	12,956

The trade statistics leave little doubt that production exceeded the estimate considerably.

In addition to the mill consumption in India, there is the extra-factory consumption in India, which was formerly estimated at 500,000 bales, but has probably been restricted by the wider use of mill-made goods and the substitution of corrugated iron for construction in which jute twine played a part. Certain further particulars about consumption are given in the chapter on the exports of jute manufactures.

The following statement shows the exports of the past five years, **the unit being 1,000**:—

	Quantity Cwts	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent	Value ₹	Value £	Average value per cwt ₹	Average value per cwt s.
1907-08	14,192	−11·1	17,97,28 =	11,982	12·66 =	16·8
1908-09	17,880	+26	19,83,45	13,223	11·09	14·8
1909-10	14,608	−18·3	15,08,83	10,059	10·33	13·77
1910-11	12,732	−12·8	15,49,00	10,327	12·17	16·23
1911-12	16,203	+27·3	22,55,66	15,038	13·92	18·56

It will be seen that the quantity exported was more by 3,470,638 cwts or 21·3 per cent, and that the value increased by ₹706·66 lakhs (£4,711,100) or nearly 45·6 per cent, which argues a rise of 14·4 per cent in specific value. As

compared with the record year of 1908-09, there is a decline of 1,676,805 cwts or 9·4 per cent in quantity.

During the year under review, the United Kingdom took 6,915,241 cwts or 2,220,856 cwts more than in 1910-11, her share now being 42·7 per cent of the whole. Germany took 3,413,753 cwts or 432,435 cwts more than in the previous year, and her share is 21·1 per cent; while the United States increased her demand by 703,545 cwts and took 1,997,823 cwts or 12·3 per cent. France, with 1,368,267 cwts or 8·4 per cent of the total, took 78,586 cwts less, but Austria-Hungary increased her receipts from 806,066 cwts to 996,170 cwts, while Italy reduced her demand from 829,475 cwts to 640,640 cwts, their respective shares being 6·1 and 4 per cent of the total.

The shares of Calcutta and Chittagong in the export trade remained virtually unchanged at 91 and 8·7 per cent, the balance of ·3 per cent was shipped from Madras.

The share of **seeds** in the total value of raw produce exported (excluding such as falls under the head of food and drink) has steadily grown in recent years. In 1910-11 it rose to 26·4 per cent of the total, and in the year under review it was 27·4 per cent. The year was a difficult one for crushers in Europe. The drought in Europe curtailed the supply of fodder; and while it created a good demand for cake, it forced up the prices of oilseeds. The continued heavy buying of linseed for the United States, together with anxiety about the Plate crop and a shortage in the supply of soya beans, intensified the rise; while the large cotton crop in America enabled its manufacturers to ship enormous quantities of cotton oil with the effect of depressing the market for oils. In England the industry was injured by a strike in Hull, and high freights were keenly felt everywhere. The world's production of the premier seed, linseed, in 1911 was believed to be about 600,000 tons larger than in 1910 and is believed to have been exceeded in 1907 alone. But the shipments from Argentina to Europe contracted by some 168,000 tons which was made good in part by the increased exports from India. The imports of soy beans into the United Kingdom declined from 421,531 to 222,657 tons, the fall being attributed rather to the prevalence of plague than to the later revolution. The following statement shows the exports of oilseeds from India in each of the last five years, **the unit being 1,000 :—**

	Cwts	₹		£
1907-08	23,185	16,81,52	=	11,210
1908-09	16,243	11,67,81	=	7,785
1909-10	27,147	18,72,62	=	12,484
1910-11	30,983	25,12,34	=	16,749
1911-12	29,376	26,94,03	=	17,960

The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below, **the unit being 1,000 :—**

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12			Percentage (values) to exports of raw produce.
	Cwt	₹	£	Cwt	₹	£	Cwt	₹	£	
Linseed	4,677	8,92,53	=2,617	7,411	8,39,02	=5,593	10,440	12,96,49	=8,643	13·2
Rape	6,629	4,68,32	3,122	6,593	4,65,64	3,104	4,710	3,51,21	2,341	3·6
Cotton	5,650	2,03.18	1,355	5,980	2,29,53	1,530	4,073	1,51,91	1,013	1·5
Sesamum	2,984	2,65,91	1,773	3,246	3,20,32	2,135	1,896	2,02,63	1,351	2·1
Groundnut	3,243	2,47,00	1,647	3,690	3,05,46	2,036	3,823	3,18,07	2,120	3·2
Castor	1,901	1,26,06	840	2,148	1,65,00	1,100	2,404	1,76,77	1,178	1·8
Poppy	853	80,91	539	862	89,33	596	699	74,62	497	·76
								Total	...	26·16

While the total quantity declined by 1,607,000 cwts or 5·2 per cent, there was a net increase of ₹181·69 lakhs (£1,211,300) or 7·2 per cent in value. For two years in succession the progressive value has been the highest on record.

The article "**copra**" might reasonably be grouped with these, as it is really a material for the extraction of oil. It is discussed under "Fruits," and was exported in 1911-12 to the extent of 637,523 cwts with value of ₹113·95 lakhs (£759,700). The inclusion of these figures would bring India's exports of oleaginous materials to a total of 30,013,515 cwts with a value of ₹2,807·98 lakhs (£18,719,900).

Linseed goes chiefly to the United Kingdom (₹380·72 lakhs=£2,538,100); but Belgium with ₹304·39 lakhs (£2,029,300) and France with ₹202·83 lakhs (£1,352,200) are close competitors, while the United States have now pulled up into the fourth place with ₹165·36 lakhs (£1,102,400). Germany took ₹99·8 lakhs (£665,300), and Italy ₹73·99 lakhs (£493,300). The largest buyers of rapeseed are Belgium (₹152·37 lakhs=£1,015,800), France (₹89·61 lakhs=£597,400), and Germany (₹60·57 lakhs=£403,800). Sesamum goes mainly to France, Belgium, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; poppyseed to France and Belgium; castor and cotton seeds to the United Kingdom, and groundnuts to France.

Of the total exports of oilseeds, Bombay shipped 53·4 per cent with a value of ₹1,387·09 lakhs (£9,247,300); Bengal, 21 per cent with a value of ₹735·32 lakhs (£4,902,100); Madras, 12·8 per cent or ₹293·34 lakhs (£1,955,600); and Sind, 12·5 per cent or ₹272·53 lakhs (£1,816,900). The rate of increase was 4·8 per cent in case of Bengal and 19·2 per cent in case of Madras, while exports from Bombay and Sind declined by 7·9 and 23·7 per cent respectively.

In **linseed**, India no longer holds the dominant position it formerly enjoyed. The world's production in 1911 was about 2,673,000 tons, and of this India produced about 21 per cent, Argentina about 24 per cent, Russia about 25 per cent, and North America about 30 per cent. The Indian crop in 1910-11 was estimated at 563,600 tons against 427,800 tons in the previous year; and the exports show an increase of 151,471 tons and ₹457·47 lakhs (£3,049,800), the improvement being 40·9 per cent in quantity, 54·5 per cent in value, with a further advance of 9·7 per cent on the very high rates established in 1910-11. The average price in London rose to 69*s* 10*d* per 410 lbs. The prospects of the trade continue excellent, and the new crop is estimated at 641,200 tons.

The trade in **rapeseed** is affected by those in linseed and cottonseed; and between the dearness of the one and the relative cheapness of the other, its market, while showing a net advance in price, was comparatively quiet. Rapeseed prices in London averaged 43*s* 5*d* per quarter in place of 40*s* 3*d* in 1910. The spring crop of 1910-11 was estimated at 1,233,200 tons as compared with 1,270,300 tons in the previous year, and that for 1911-12 is reported as yielding 1,271,000 tons or 37,800 tons more than in 1910-11. The exports declined by 94,175 tons and ₹114·44 lakhs (£762,900), the specific value rising by 5·6 per cent.

Sesamum is largely consumed in India; and a shortage in it or in rapeseed curtails exportation. The Indian sesamum crop of 1911-12 was returned at 371,400 tons in place of 511,800 tons in 1910-11; and it should be mentioned that while Burma does not export, and indeed usually buys from India proper, she

produces about 200,000 tons herself. The exports of sesamum from all India declined by 67,507 tons or 41·6 per cent and by ₹117·7 lakhs (£784,700) or 36·7 per cent in value. The difference in percentages shows a rise of 8·3 per cent in specific value.

Cotton seed has declined in value from 9·1 per cent to 5·6 per cent of the exports of seeds and now represents only 1·5 per cent of the total value of raw Indian produce exported. The yield of seed from the Indian cotton crop of 1910-11 was estimated at 1,605,000 tons against 1,965,000 tons in the previous year; and the crop of 1911-12 is expected to give only 1,306,000 tons. With the large expansion in American and Egyptian supplies, prices in Europe declined. They opened in January 1911 at £8 5*s* and rose to £8 11*s* 3*d* at the end of February. In April the difficulty experienced by the crushers in disposing of their oils affected the enquiry for seed, the price of which gradually came down to £7 16*s* 3*d* in June. The price thereafter improved and touched £9 5*s* in October. When new crop commenced to arrive, the price declined and closed at £8 2*s* 6*d*. The exports in the official year fell by 95,357 tons or 31·9 per cent, and by ₹77·61 lakhs (£517,400) or 33·8 per cent in value, the specific value showing a decline of 3 per cent. The United Kingdom takes about 97 per cent of the whole quantity of cotton seed exported.

Poppyseed feels the competition of cotton seed, so far as it is possible for two seeds to compete which require different machinery; and business was handicapped both by the heavy supplies of American cotton oil and by the progressive contraction of the Indian area under poppy for the production of opium. Exports declined by 18·9 per cent in quantity and by 16·5 per cent in value; specific value rose by 3 per cent.

Castorseed exports, on the other hand, increased by a further 11·9 per cent in quantity, but the growth in total value was only 7·1 per cent which fact argues a fall of 4·5 per cent in specific value.

The trade in **groundnuts** still progresses, if at a somewhat diminished rate. In many parts of India it is believed that a reaction as regards this crop has set in partly through the appearance of disease and partly because the cultivator has found that it is troublesome to cultivate and not necessarily profitable. The growth in exports in 1911-12 has amounted to 3·6 per cent in quantity and 4·1 per cent in total value. A considerable proportion of the exports of groundnuts from India is shipped from the French port of Pondicherry and so escapes registration in the trade of India. In the last three years, the exports by that route have been as follows :—

	Tons	₹	£
1908-09	50,066	81,17,000	=541,100
1909-10	90,042	1,25,43,000	836,200
1910-11	85,137	1,40,46,000	936,400

Silk being an article of luxury, its trade is sensitive to general economic conditions; and in the past year this fact has again been illustrated. High cost of living, peculiarities of current fashion, and sluggishness of business in the United States restricted demand; and prices were depressed in the course of the year by the unexpected magnitude of shipments from the Far East, as well as by the wide use of artificial silk. Eastern descriptions become increasingly dominant, especially in the American markets. Japan exported some 165,000 bales in 1911-12 in place of 148,000 bales in 1910-11 and 138,000 bales in 1909-10;

and some idea of the depression in the European indsutry may be gathered from the fact that the European conditioning houses handled some 2,000,000 kilos less than in the previous year. Prices fell during the year from 7 to 10 per cent; and it is expected that Eastern production will be discouraged with the effect of restoring equilibrium. The discouragement has already been sufficiently felt by India; and the decline in her modest shipments of **raw silk** continues. They fell in 1911-12 from 1,850,551 to 1,749,946 lbs and from R50·55 lakhs (£337,000) to R45·84 lakhs (£305,600). The decline represents 5·4 per cent in quantity and 9·3 per cent in value, which argues a fall of 4·1 per cent in specific value. **Reeled mulberry silk**, which in 1910-11 stood at 486,213 lbs with a value of R40 lakhs (£266,700), fell by 22·1 per cent in quantity and 17·4 per cent in value, to 378,619 lbs with a value of R33·04 lakhs (£220,300); and this shows a rise of 6·1 per cent in specific value. Bengal consignments of reeled silk (mulberry and wild) fell from 327,947 lbs and R23·13 lakhs (£154,200) to 190,365 lbs with a value of R14·04 lakhs (£93,600), the average value per lb being R7-6 (9*s* 10*d*) as against R7-0-10 (9*s* 5*d*) in 1910-11. Bombay's trade, which had only amounted to 100 lbs in 1909-10, disappeared. The share of Sind was 191,240 lbs in quantity and R19·11 lakhs (£127,400) in value, as against 166,086 lbs and R17·16 lakhs (£114,400) in 1910-11. The contraction in Bengal's case is one of 42 per cent in quantity and 39·3 per cent in value.

The distribution of the exports of reeled silk (mulberry and wild) was as follows:—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	lbs	R	£	lbs	R	£	lbs	R	£
To United Kingdom . .	46,872	3,46,827 =	23,122	58,049	4,47,561 =	29,837	22,105	1,84,902 =	12,327
„ France	436,235	35,12,728	234,182	411,417	33,90,816	266,054	358,065	31,18,124	207,875
„ United States . . .	8,940	71,520	4,768	596	4,768	318	...	...	...
„ Other countries . . .	7,088	50,125	3,342	23,973	185,660	12,377	1,507	12,045	803

The exports of **waste silk** (*chasam*)—35·1 per cent of which was wild silk—decreased from 1,144,093 lbs to 1,092,764 lbs; but its average value again improved, and the total value rose from R8·64 lakhs (£57,600) to R9·51 lakhs (£63,400). The average declared value per lb was 13·92 annas (or pence), as compared with 12·08 annas (or pence) in the previous year. The exportation of **cocoons** (of which 24·8 per cent were wild) rose from 209,273 lbs and R1,62,100 (£10,807) in 1910-11 to 275,505 lbs and R3·18 lakhs (£21,200).

Teak timber—The timber trade has felt the burden of high freights very keenly. In Europe, and more particularly in England, recurring labour troubles restricted demand, and in the United States dullness of business had the same effect. Contraction of supplies appears to continue, and this was specially noticeable in the case of teak. In spite of extensive ship-building, timber dealers complain that operations in teak were unprofitable. The price of teak per ton of 50 cub. feet in Calcutta, which in 1910-11 ranged from R125 to R130 (£8 6*s* 8*d* to £8 13*s* 4*d*), averaged about R118-12 to R134-9 (£7 18*s* 4*d* to £8 19*s* 5*d*) in the year under review; and it is significant of the difference between the high and low qualities now being handled that, whereas the range of prices has hitherto been about R5 (6*s* 8*d*), it is now nearly R6 (8*s*). The retrospect of teak prices is interesting because teak is a timber closely associated with ship building. Ship-building activity is a gauge of general commercial activity, and it was shown in last year's Review that teak prices had, as a rule, been strong when general trade was good. The exports of teak fell by 8·9 per cent in

quantity and 15·9 per cent in value, the total being 48,375 cubic tons and R73·16 lakhs (£487,700) as against 53,088 cubic tons and R86·92 lakhs (£579,500) in 1910-11. Together with this contraction of R13·77 lakhs (£91,800) in exports abroad, we may consider the decrease of R4·7 lakhs (£31,300) in the shipments from Burma to India proper, which had a value of R115·7 lakhs (£771,000) in place of R120·4 lakhs (£803,000) in 1910-11.

Wool represents about 2·6 per cent of the value of Indian raw materials exported. Karachi quotations in April 1910 had stood at R23 (£1 10*s* 8*d*) and, after remaining at R25 (£1 13*s*. 4*d*.) from December to February, the rate in March 1911 was again R24 (£1 12*s*). In April 1911 the price continued unchanged at R25 (£1 13*s* 4*d*) and, after touching R27 (£1 16*s*) in January 1912, it again came down to R25 (£1 13*s* 4*d*) in February and closed at that rate in March. In Western markets prices were depressed by the heavy arrivals from Australia and the sluggishness of demand in the United States in the face of uncertainty as to the new tariff. The price of wool (South Down hogs) in London was 14¾*d* from January to May 1911, 13¾*d* in June and July, and 14¼*d* from August 1911 to March 1912. Machinery in Europe was fairly active; but the several disturbing conditions of the year, including the marked rise in the cost of living, restricted business. The value of the imports of wool into the United Kingdom in 1911 was £36,061,301 as against £37,332,470 in 1910. The demand of the United States declined from 36,102,000 dollars (£7,521,250) to 25,479,000 dollars (£5,308,125). The **exports** of wool from India receded from 58·3 million lbs. to 52·38 million lbs., and the value declined from R283·63 lakhs (£1,890,900) to R258·63 lakhs (£1,724,200). The decrease of 10·2 per cent in quantity with one of 8·8 per cent in value shows that the average value rose by 1·4 per cent. The United Kingdom took 96·2 per cent of the exports, the value being R249·16 lakhs (£1,661,100) in place of R280·1 lakhs (£1,867,300) in 1910-11. The United States took wool to the value of R5·71 lakhs (£38,100), as against R1·19 lakhs (£7,900) in 1910-11, but the figure is considerably below that for 1909-10. Japan took very little. A good deal of the wool dealt with in these figures comes from beyond the land frontiers of India; but the figures do not include re-exports of wool received by sea. These in 1911-12 rose from R29·48 lakhs (£196,500) to R37·45 lakhs (£249,700) in value. Imports of raw wool from land frontier countries amounted to 19,834,640 lbs.

Other principal raw materials exported have, in the last three years been as follows :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Animal bones .	54,01,642 =	360,109	54,25,407 =	361,694	61,59,335 =	410,622
Bristles and fibres .	23,18,532	154,569	24,06,551	160,437	28,20,868	188,058
Caoutchouc . .	5,09,904	33,994	15,96,748	106,450	34,55,037	230,602
Hemp . .	59,56,928	397,128	61,47,287	409,819	71,58,236	477,216
Horn and hornmeal	19,38,396	129,226	23,45,043	156,336	21,63,085	144,206
Lac (stick and seed)	2,38,319	15,888	3,50,119	23,341	5,23,456	34,897
Mica . . .	23,24,675	154,978	28,34,752	188,983	31,16,678	207,779
Oil-cakes (fodder and manure)	83,00,480	553,365	83,93,904	559,594	1,03,63,797	690,920
Rice-bran . .	66,65,779	444,385	68,10,738	454,049	94,41,420	629,428

Of these, **oilcakes** form the most important item and one that shows continued growth. The increase recorded is one of R19·7 lakhs (£131,300) or 23·5 per cent. **Rice-bran** occupies the second place, and has advanced by

₹26·31 lakhs (£175,400) or 38·6 per cent. **Hemp** shows a rise of ₹10·11 lakhs (£67,400) or 16·4 per cent. The trade in **bones** expanded by ₹7·34 lakhs (£48,900) or 13·5 per cent. **Horns** declined by ₹1·82 lakhs (£12,100) or 7·8 per cent, and **bristles and fibre** for brushes and brooms advanced by ₹4·14 lakhs (£27,600) or 17·2 per cent.

The others form a group of articles in which typically modern industries are interested. **Mica** rose by ₹2·82 lakhs (£18,800) or 9·9 per cent in attendance on that activity in the electrical industry which is modestly reflected in the machinery returns. Crude **lac** is also concerned in the electrical industry and in others that have been recovering from trade depression, and its figures rose by ₹1·73 lakhs (£11,500) or 49·5 per cent. The chapter upon exports of manufactured lac may be referred to. The development in **caoutchouc** was remarkable and amounted to ₹34·59 lakhs (£230,600) or 116·6 per cent.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED

The statement below shows, for the last five years, the comparative value of each principal class of manufactures, the **unit in all cases being 1,000**:—

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Jute goods	18,29,76	=12,198	15,73,60	= 10,491	17,09,65	= 11,39[illegible]	16,99,45	= 11,330	16,00,66	= 10,671
Cotton yarn and goods	10,76,66	7,178	11,53,72	7,691	11,91,56	7,944	11,01,20	7,341	9,77,89	6,519
Tanned hides and skins	3,89,97	2,600	4,12,85	2,752	3,96,86	2,646	4,09,06	2,727	4,48,49	2,990
Lac	3,87,71	2,585	2,73,58	1,824	2,74,78	1,832	2,10,78	1,405	1,96,17	1,308
Coir	53,64	358	62,75	418	72,86	486	69,54	464	80,84	539
Woollens	27,19	181	25,05	167	24,06	160	27,08	181	27,91	186
Apparel	20,24	135	16,71	111	16,47	110	19,13	127	19,68	131
Candles	15,48	103	13,65	91	13,20	88	15,36	102	15,88	106
Silks	8,31	55	7,33	49	8,17	54	7,69	51	6,51	43

These represent 15·9 per cent of the total value of all exports. **Jute goods** constitute the principal items; and its total has declined by ₹98·79 lakhs (£658,600) or 5·8 per cent. Exports of **cotton yarn and goods** were restricted by the high price of Indian cotton, more particularly in the earlier half of the year, and by conditions in China, Persia and Turkey. The contraction amounted to ₹123·31 lakhs (£822,100) or 11·2 per cent. **Tanned hides and skins** improved by ₹39·43 lakhs (£262,900) or 9·6 per cent, and **coir** advanced by ₹11·3 lakhs (75,300) or 16·2 per cent; but **lac** declined by ₹14·61 lakhs (£97,400) or 6·9 per cent. **Candles** are manufactured in India on a considerable scale, and the value of the exports increased in 1911-12 by ₹51,810 (£3,454) or 3·4 per cent. Progress in **woollens** continues; and the value of the exports rose by ₹82,840 (£5,523) or 3·06 per cent; but **silks** show a decline of ₹1,17,542 (£7,800). It should be remembered, in drawing any conclusions from the figures, that there are in the accounts many manufactured and partly manufactured articles which are not included in this group. They are, from their nature, more properly included in the other groups of articles. For example, milled-rice, wheat-flour, coffee, and tea are included in the group, "Articles of Food and Drink"; machinery is included in the group, "Metals," saltpetre in "Chemicals," opium and tobacco in "Narcotics," indigo in "Dyes," and vegetable and mineral oils under the group "Oils." The group, "Articles manufactured and partly manufactured" comprises such manufactured and partly manufactured articles as cannot be included under one or other of the main groups of articles.

Cotton manufactures represent 27·7 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and 4·4 per cent of the whole export trade. In one sense the fall in the price of the raw material was the outstanding feature of the year. It did not, however, carry with it any proportionate reduction in the price of the manufactured article; and such concessions in rates as were made by manufacturers induced buying on an unprecedented scale. Buyers had in a sense become accustomed to high prices which kept the markets bare; and in the presence of general prosperity in the country they responded at once to any abatement of price. The General Summary contains a rough indication of the extent to which the purchasing power of the people had probably improved. But the price of cotton did not fall in India proportionately to the fall in America and Europe. The crop of 1910-11 was not a great one, and Japan increased her purchases considerably, although all the other countries took less. The exceptional nature of the year may be judged both from the cotton prices, quoted in the paragraphs relating to exports of raw cotton, and from the largely increased figures of imports of foreign cotton in the appropriate part of this review. The spinning part of the industry suffered heavy losses during the early part of the year, and found it difficult to make both ends meet even when trade improved. The weaving section did better throughout. A calculation, based on the outturn of yarn in the twelve months in relation to the number of spindles in position, shows that the activity of the whole spinning industry was about 68·97 per cent of its capacity, while a similar calculation relating to looms shows an average 77·64 per cent of its maximum activity. Every year confirms the view that loom extension is called for, and it is to be noted that Lancashire has been learning the same lesson. The yarn trade with China was handicapped not only by high prices but by widespread plague, and, later on, by revolution. Moreover, the **tael** exchange was on a higher level than in the previous year and was much harder towards the end of the year than at the beginning. It opened at about ₹179 (£11 18*s* 8*d*) per 100 taels. The lowest quotation was ₹176½ (£11 15*s* 4*d*) on 29th July, and the highest was ₹201 (£13 8*s*) on 17th February 1912, while the quotation stood about ₹198½ (£13 4*s* 8*d*) at the end of March. Everything depends on the rains, but so far as can be foreseen the prospects of the industry are good at present. Some gauge of the public estimation of the position is afforded by the fact that a calculation based upon the share values of fifty spinning and weaving companies shows the value per ₹100 (£6 13*s* 4*d*) of share capital at the end of March in each of the last four years to have been as follows: 1909, ₹118 (£7 17*s* 4*d*); 1910, ₹112 (£7 9*s* 4*d*); 1911, ₹104 (£6 18*s* 8*d*); 1912, ₹115 (£7 13*s* 4*d*). The joint stock capital engaged in the industry is ₹16·88 crores (£11,254,000) as compared with ₹16·26 crores (£10,840,000) in 1910-11. In 1911-12 the number of mills has grown from 250 to 253, the number of spindles from 6,346,675 to 6,521,297, the number of looms from 84,627 to 86,201, and the number of hands employed from 230,876 to 237,223. The average production of yarn per mensem has increased from 50,827,262 lbs to 52,085,850 lbs. The rates of increase have therefore been as follows: Capital 3·81 per cent, spindles 2·75 per cent, looms 1·86 per cent, production of yarn 2·5 per cent, and labour 2·75 per cent.

The following statement shows, for each of the last five years, the spinning and weaving plant in position, the production of yarn and of

cloth, and the average monthly production per thousand spindles and per loom :—

	Spindles	Yarn production	Average monthly production per 1,000 spindles	Looms	Cloth production	Average monthly production per loom
	No.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.
1907-08 . .	5,763,710	638,295,115	9,229	66,718	189,051,729	236
1908-09 . .	5,966,530	657,585,159	9,184	74,592	192,364,697	215
1909-10 . .	6,142,551	627,581,562	8,514	80,171	228,824,078	238
1910-11 . .	6,346,675	609,927,141	8,009	84,627	245,814,873	242
1911-12 . .	6,521,297	625,030,200	7,987	86,201	266,644,181	258

The following statement shows the quantities and values of yarn and piecegoods exported in the last five years, **the unit being 1,000 :—**

	Yarn			Piece goods		
	Lbs	₹	£	Yards	₹	£
1907-08 . . .	215,576	8,97,30=	5,982	74,128	1,63,75=	1,092
1908-09 . . .	235,469	9,68,05	6,454	77,989	1,70,36	1,136
1909-10 . . .	227,364	9,70,91	6,473	94,137	2,04,15	1,361
1910-11 . . .	183,425	8,62,40	5,749	99,788	2,20,39	1,469
1911-12 . . .	151,489	7,59,01	5,060	81,429	1,96,66	1,311

The **yarn** produced includes the indigenous yarn subsequently woven into cloth. The power-spun yarn retained for consumption in India averages about 435,000,000 lbs in normal years, but in 1911-12 it seems to have increased to some 463,900,000 lbs. Of the consumption, about 92 per cent is usually Indian yarn and 8 per cent imported. Yarn was produced in India in 1911-12 to the extent of 625,030,200 lbs as against 609,927,141 lbs in previous year, the activity of the industry being apparently about 75 per cent of its capacity. The production therefore exceeded that for the previous year by 15,103,100 lbs or 2·5 per cent. The earlier part of the year was very bad for Indian spinners and difficult for manufacturers. Later on, the fall in the price of raw cotton, synchronising with improved conditions in China both as regards purchasing power and as regards stocks, evoked an exceptional demand in September-October of 1911 ; but almost immediately after heavy contracts had been made for shipment, the revolution in China created a situation which has only been saved by the development of an exceptional internal demand. The exports of yarn contracted by 31,936,000 lbs or 17·4 per cent. In the weaving section, the year was fairly good throughout and has latterly been very profitable. The production of **cloth** was the largest on record and increased by 93,410,000 yards or 9 per cent. Of the total production of 1,136,151,600 yards, India appears to have absorbed 1,020,284,000 yards which is more by 183,790,000 yards than in 1910-11, and the goods exported fell away by 18,359,000 yards to 81,429,000 yards.

In value, yarn represents 77·6 per cent of the total exports of cotton goods, and it has shown a net decline of ₹103·39 lakhs (£689,300) or 12 per cent. The actual figures are 151,488,835 lbs and ₹759·01 lakhs (£5,060,100) as against 183,425,046 lbs and ₹862·4 lakhs (£5,749,300) in 1910-11. The exports to **China** represent 84·4 per cent of the total value as against 85·6 per cent in 1910-11 ; and they showed a decrease by ₹97·2 lakhs (£648,000), or 13·2 per cent, to ₹640·81 lakhs (£4,272,100). The quantity of yarn shipped from the United Kingdom to the Further East in the twelve months ending March 1912 was 7·3 million lbs as against 4·5 million lbs in the corresponding previous twelve months.

India's exports of yarn to **countries other than China** fell away by 2,393,238 lbs in quantity, and by ₹6·19 lakhs (£41,00) to ₹118·2 lakhs

(£788,000) in value. The figures relating to the **Straits Settlements** rose by R9·26 lakhs (£61,700) to R26·22 lakhs (£174,800).

The trade with the **Levant** and **Black Sea** showed continued decline and amounted to 4,788,530 lbs valued at R23·53 lakhs (£156,900) as against 7,550,040 lbs valued at R35·59 lakhs (£237,300) in 1910-11. **Turkey in Europe**, it is true, took 285,200 lbs valued at R1·22 lakhs (£8,100) against 105,600 lbs valued at R45,065 (£3,004) in 1910-11. But shipments to **Egypt** declined from 2,969,776 lbs with a value of R14·47 lakhs (£96,500) to 1,769,450 lbs with a value R8·42 lakhs (£56,100). It may be mentioned that in 1911 Egypt's imports of cotton yarns from England increased by 168,108 lbs; her imports from British Oriental Possessions (really India) declined by some 600,000 lbs but still surpassed the arrivals from England by some 64,079 lbs. Shipments to Europe have risen from 1,263,777 lbs to 1,606,211 lbs.

That the exports of **piecegoods** were less by some R23·73 lakhs (£158,200) or 10·8 per cent than in the previous year, was due mainly to the strong internal demand and to the position of the trade with Turkey and China. The total value of the trade was R196·66 lakhs (£1,311,100) in place of R220·39 lakhs (£1,469,300) in 1910-11, but the specific value was better by 9·3 per cent.

Grey goods represent 32·1 per cent of the exported piecegoods in value and 49 per cent in quantity; and in this branch the trade declined by 29·2 per cent in quantity and 25·5 per cent in value, bringing the total to 39,907,733 yards and R63·11 lakhs (£420,700) with a specific value 5·3 per cent higher than in the previous year. The shipments of grey goods to China receded from 1,920,908 yards to 174,336 yards, and from R2·66 lakhs (£17,700) to R26,733 (£1,782), the decrease being 91 per cent in quantity and 90 per cent in value. In 1911 the shipments of plain cotton cloth from England to the Further East amounted to 476,000,000 yards as compared with 430,000,000 yards in 1910; but the principal foreign markets for Indian grey cloth are East Africa (with 15,674,984 yards), Aden (7,655,995 yards), Asiatic Turkey (5,719,960 yards), and Persia (4,206,314 yards), in 1911-12. Asiatic Turkey therefore accounts for most of the total decline.

Coloured goods showed a decline of 4·6 per cent, which brought the total to 40,998,107 yards in place of 42,966,302 yards in 1910-11.

Dyed and printed cloths go mainly from Madras and Bombay to the Straits and Ceylon; and the shipments in 1911-12 from the two ports named had a value of R89·73 lakhs (£598,200) and R40·47 lakhs (£269,800) respectively, in place of R90·86 lakhs (£605,700) and R41·68 lakhs (277,900) in the previous year.

The shipments of Indian piecegoods by sea from Bombay Presidency to other parts of India advanced by 17,387,000 yards or 7 per cent to 265,086,000 yards, and the value advanced by R41 lakhs (£273,000) or 9·8 per cent to R460 lakhs (£3,066,000). The despatches by rail from the Bombay port were 77,943 cwts as compared with 116,743 cwts in 1910-11.

Prices in 1910-11 were fairly good, with T cloths moving from $9\frac{1}{8}$ annas (or pence) to 11 annas (or pence), and with 20s. twist averaging $8\frac{3}{4}$ annas (or pence) in April 1910 and $8\frac{13}{16}$ annas (or pence) in March 1911. In the year under review the price of cloth was high. T cloths opened at 11 annas (or pence) and closed slightly lower at $10\frac{1}{4}$ annas (or pence) but 20s. yarns receded from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ annas (or pence).

Jute manufactures, in the three years ending 1910-11, represented 44·6 per cent of the total value of exports of Indian manufactured articles. In 1911-12 this percentage rose to 45·4; but it will be seen that this is due to the contraction recorded in other lines.

The year under review was in some ways better than 1910-11. During the earlier months, the exhaustion of the old crop kept prices of jute at a high level; and the sluggish demand in America and elsewhere was unable to keep pace with production. Short time was introduced sporadically; and later on was instituted from 1st September by combination. The cold weather was notable for an effort to organize combination on a more comprehensive scale than had hitherto been attempted; but the effort synchronised with a revival of trade and was abandoned as unnecessary. The reduced production had braced the markets whose stocks had been attenuated by protracted narrow buying; and the price of the raw material had declined when the new crop became assured in July 1911. The position improved during the last quarter of the calendar year, when "shorts" in the United States were badly caught; and in the last quarter of the official year, business was active and prices excellent. The chapter relating to raw jute may be referred to here. The average price of jute bags (A.T. 2½ lbs) in Calcutta in 1910-11 was R25-6-4 (£1 13*s*. 10½*d*.) per 100. In 1911-12 it was R30-9-2 (£2 0*s*. 9½*d*.). Prices of Hessian cloth (10½oz. 40″) per 100 yards were as follows:—in 1910-11, R9-8-3 (12*s*. 8¼*d*.); and in 1911-12, R11-14-8 (15*s*. 10⅔*d*.). The opening, closing, highest and lowest rates during the year under review were as follows:—

	Bags (per 100)				Cloth (per 100 yards)			
	ℝ	*a.*	£	*s. d.*	ℝ	*a.*	*s.*	*d.*
Opening	28	6 =	1	17 10	10	15 =	14	7
Highest	35	4	2	7 0	13	14	18	6
Lowest	28	6	1	17 10	11	0	14	8
Closing	35	4	2	7 0	13	14	18	6

The following statement shows the growth in the number of jute spindles and looms in position in India in the last six years:

	Spindles		Looms	
	Number	Percentage increase	Number	Percentage increase
1906-07	520,504	14·86	25,284	15
1907-08	562,274	8·02	27,244	7·75
1908-09	607,358	8·02	29,525	8·37
1909-10	645,862	6·34	31,418	6·41
1910-11	682,527	5·68	33,169	5·57
1911-12	696,300	2·02	35,287	6·39

In 1884, when the Indian Jute Mills Association was formed, the number of looms was only 6,337. Reference to the article that deals with imports of machinery will show that in 1911-12 there was even less addition to plant than in 1910-11; but two new mills were erected, and there are projects of extension in other quarters. The recent history and present position of the industry may partly be gauged by the fact that the value per R100 (£6 13*s*. 4*d*.) face value of share capital invested in jute mills has in recent years been as follows:—1907-08, R131 (£8 14*s*. 8*d*.); 1910-11, R114 (£7 12*s*. 0*d*.); and 1911-12, R119-8 (£7 19*s*. 4*d*.). But the full financial effects of the year's working cannot be exactly gauged until July when most of the Companies' accounts are published.

The following statement shows for the last five years the value of the exports of various classes of goods exported, the *unit being 1,000* :—

		1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Bags . . .	No.	293,029	300,906	364,369	360,880	289,784
	₹	8,47,51	7,76,65	8,60,74	8,56,40	7,57,98
	=£	5,650	5,178	5,738	5,709	5,053
Cloth . . .	Yards	789,856	769,799	940,101	955,301	871,484
	₹	9,69,29	7,89,02	8,43,08	8,35,76	8,34,68
	=£	6,462	5,260	5,621	5,572	5,565
Value of all sorts	₹	18,29,76	15,73,60	17,09,65	16,99,45	16,00,66
	=£	12,198	10,491	11,398	11,330	10,671

The exports of **bags** decreased by 71,096,100 or 19·7 per cent in number, and by ₹98·42 lakhs (£656,100) or 11·5 per cent, the difference between these rates arguing a rise of 10·3 per cent in specific value.

In **cloth**, the results were less bad ; for though there was a decline of 83,816,400 yards or 8·8 per cent in quantity, the fall in total value was only ₹1·08 lakhs (£7,200) or ·13 per cent. There was therefore a rise of 9·5 per cent in specific value. It is interesting at this point to advert to the fact that the specific value of exported raw jute rose by 14·4 per cent.

The largest single buyer of jute fabrics from India is the *United States* which takes her supplies mainly as cloth. The value of her purchases in 1911-12 was ₹616·37 lakhs (£4,109,100), as compared with ₹620·11 lakhs (£4,134,000) in the previous year, which marks a drop of ·6 per cent. Of this total, ₹86·28 lakhs (£575,200) is accounted for by bags, that figure marking a rise of 37·06 per cent on the trade of the previous year. *Australia*, including New Zealand, is the largest single purchaser of bags ; and the shipments to that destination, at 50,257,000 with a value of ₹166·26 lakhs (£1,108,400), declined by no less than 35·5 per cent in quantity and 23·8 per cent in value. Shipments to the *United Kingdom* fell from ₹73·57 lakhs (£490,500) to ₹68·41 lakhs (£456,100), the decline being nearly 7 per cent. Those to *Germany* also fell off from ₹13·5 lakhs (£90,000) to ₹11·17 lakhs (£74,500). The decline in shipments to *Egypt* continued and brought her figure to ₹38·11 lakhs (£254,100) in place of ₹45·6 lakhs (£304,000) in 1910-11; *Turkey in Europe* increased her demand slightly to ₹7·31 lakhs (£48,700), but *Turkey in Asia*, with ₹13·1 lakhs (£87,300), showed a larger decline. *Argentina* takes her supplies mainly as cloth of hessian quality for manufacture into grain bags. *Chile*, on the other hand, buys nitrate bags ready made of sacking quality. In 1909-10 she figured for ₹71·12 lakhs (£474,100) under this head ; and in the year 1910-11 the value rose by 9 per cent to ₹77·55 lakhs (£517,000). But in 1911-12 the value declined by 9·7 per cent to 70 lakhs (£466,700). *Peru* also appears with a reduced total of ₹6·11 lakhs (£40,700) against ₹9·18 lakhs (£61,200) in 1910-11. *China's* demand improved from ₹27·1 lakhs (£180,700) in 1910-11 to ₹42·54 lakhs (£283,600) in 1911-12. This movement was accompanied by a contraction of the *Straits Settlements'* figures by some 23·6 per cent to ₹24·35 lakhs (£162,300), and by a rise of nearly 33·4 per cent in those relating to *Japan*, which took ₹6·31 lakhs (£42,100) against ₹4·73 lakhs (£31,500) in the previous year. The figure relating to the Straits Settlements as representing the trade of a distributing centre, may be looked at in relation to those for other points in the same region. *Indo-China*, with a total of ₹19·37 lakhs (£129,100), showed a decline of 46·5 per cent ; while direct consignments

to *Java* fell by 7 per cent to R32·07 lakhs (£213,800) and those to *Siam* by 72·2 per cent to R10·12 lakhs (£67,500). The decline in the shipments to *West Indies* is less marked but brings their figure to R34·68 lakhs (£231,200) against R39·76 lakhs (£265,100) in 1910-11. The figures relating to *Cape Colony*, at R16·51 lakhs (£110,100), show a small rise on the previous year's figures, while *Natal* records a fall of R4·92 lakhs (£32,800) to R17·02 lakhs (£113,500).

The export trade in **cloth** fell from 955,300,737 to 871,484,312 yards, with a value of R834·68 lakhs (£5,564,500) or about R1 lakh (£6,666) less than in 1910-11. Of the total, the *United States* took 68·4 per cent with a value of R530·09 lakhs (£3,534,000) in place of R557·17 lakhs (£3,714,500) in the previous year. The shipments to the *Argentine* fell off from R146·63 lakhs (£977,500) to R138·41 lakhs (£922,700); while *Uruguay* took R10·93 lakhs (£72,900) in place of R7·66 lakhs (£51,100) in 1910-11. Consignments to the *United Kingdom* have progressed in the last three years, and now amount to R53·83 lakhs (£358,900), which is 27 per cent more than in 1910-11. *Canada* further increased her demand by R7·41 lakhs (£49,400) to R33·52 lakhs (£223,500), *Australia* and *New Zealand* with an amount of R28·03 lakhs (£186,900) shows a decline of R1·47 lakhs (£9,800) or 5 per cent on 1910-11, while the direct trade with *China* now amounts to R3·49 lakhs (£23,300).

In exports of **silk manufactures** there has been a decline of 15·3 per cent, and their total value is only R6·51 lakhs (£43,400) in place of R7·69 lakhs (£51,300) in 1910-11. The goods are chiefly tissues woven in Bengal from indigenous silks. Elsewhere the industry is conducted mainly for the Indian market; and the absence of exports does not necessarily indicate inactivity. Its scattered and unorganised condition does, however, prevent its commanding attention commercially.

Exports of **woollen manufactures** represent only about 1 per cent of the exports of Indian textile goods. Their total in 1911-12 is more by 3·06 per cent than in the previous year, and has a value of R27·91 lakhs (£186,100) as compared with R27·08 lakhs (£180,500). **Rugs and carpets** form 88 per cent of this total; and their value of R24·57 lakhs (£163,800) shows a small rise as compared with R24·39 lakhs (£162,600) in 1910-11. This net expansion of R18,000 (£1,200) is more than accounted for by the United Kingdom, which took R20·13 lakhs (£134,200) in place of R19·66 lakhs (£131,100) in 1910-11. The American demand also improved slightly, with a figure of R2·91 lakhs (£19,400) in place of R2·61 lakhs (£17,400) in 1910-11. **Piecegoods** and other miscellaneous manufactures rose by 24·6 per cent, that is to say, from R2·68 lakhs (£17,900) to R3·34 lakhs (£22,300). The imports of woollen yarns receded by 73,238 lbs and by R2·11 lakhs (£14,100); while it may be noted that the production in the Indian woollen mills has been as follows in the last three years :—

	1909	1910	1911
Quantity lbs.	3,955,000	4,102,000	4,781,800
Value	R43,25,000=£288,000	R47,20,000=£315,000	R51,03,600=£340,240

The exports of **apparel** advanced from R19·13 lakhs (£127,500) to R19·68 lakhs (£131,200), the rise being one of R55,338 (£3,690) or 2·9 per cent. **Boots and shoes**, which form the most important sub-head in this class, showed continued decline and fell from R3·4 lakhs (£22,700) to R2·29 lakhs

(£15,270). Re-exports of foreign boots and shoes, on the other hand, amounted to ₹33,065 (£2,204) as compared with ₹27,100 (£1,807) in 1910-11.

Coir—The trade in coir-matting and other manufactures of coir is almost entirely in the hands of Madras, and it shows a renewal of that growth which was temporarily interrupted in 1910-11. Their value, which amounted in 1910-11 to ₹69·54 lakhs (£463,600), advanced to ₹80·84 lakhs (£538,900) in 1911-12, and of this the United Kingdom took ₹24·27 lakhs (£161,800), Germany ₹22·32 lakhs (£148,800), Holland ₹7·29 lakhs (£48,600), Belgium ₹6·45 lakhs (£43,000), France ₹5·85 lakhs (£39,000), and the United States ₹5·01 lakhs (£33,400).

Hides and skins, tanned, on the average of the three years ending 1911-12, represented 30·9 per cent of the total value of all hides and skins exported. The world's leather trade still finds it difficult to reconcile high prices for materials with cautious buying by consumers. The trade in Europe has been fairly active but is said to have yielded little profit. The disparity complained of was somewhat diminished in 1910. The imports of leather into the United Kingdom in 1911 showed an increase of 3·75 per cent in quantity and 2·85 per cent in value. The total exports of **tanned hides and skins** from India in 1911-12 rose from ₹409·06 lakhs (£2,727,100) to ₹448·49 lakhs (£2,989,900) and both classes contributed to the increase. The experts of **tanned skins**, as may be seen from the statement below, increased in quantity by 10,926 cwts or 7·7 per cent, and in value by ₹18·53 lakhs (£123,500) or 6·6 per cent. The average value of skins was ₹195-12-9 (£13 1*s.* 0¾*d.*) per cwt as against ₹197-12-9 (£13 3*s.* 8¾*d.*) in 1910-11. On the other hand, the exports of **tanned hides** advanced by 25,030 cwts and ₹20·9 lakhs (£139,300), the advance being 16·5 per cent in quantity and 16·4 per cent in total value. The average value of hides was ₹84-1-5 (£5 12*s.* 1½*d.*) as against ₹84-3-0 (£5 12*s.* 3*d.*) per cwt in the previous year. It is necessary, however, to remind readers that these two classes of hides and skins comprise many diverse descriptions and qualities, and that these vary in relative quantity from year to year, so that there is no great advantage in examining the fluctuations in average value.

The following is a statement of the total exportation in the two classes in the last six years, **the unit being 1,000** :—

	Tanned hides				Tanned skins			
	Cwts	No.	₹	£	Cwts	No.	₹	£
1906-07 .	220	3,278	1,72,96¡=	1,153	150	18,097	2,72,16=	1,814
1907-08 .	132	1,894	1,05,52	703	152	18,427	2,84,45	1,896
1908-09 .	171	2,481	1,39,63	931	143	17,859	2,73,23	1,822
1909-10 .	179	2,473	1,44,37	962	131	16,287	2,52,49	1,683
1910-11 .	151	1,743	1,27,40	849	142	18,034	2,81,66	1,878
1911-12 .	176	2,342	1,48,30	989	153	19,386	3,00,19	2,001

In **tanned hides** Madras predominated and exported 85·2 per cent of the total weight, while Bombay's share was 14·5 per cent. In **tanned skins**. also these provinces almost monopolised the trade with 82·7 per cent and 13·8 per cent respectively.

The United Kingdom continues to take the greater part of the tanned hides and skins. In hides, Britain's share of the total has advanced from 97·6 per cent to 98·03 per cent ; and the total quantity of her purchases advanced from 147,696 cwts in 1910-11 to 172,881 cwts in 1911-12. In skins her demand has amounted to 124,339 cwts in place of 113,382 cwts, and her share has advanced

to 81·1 per cent as compared with 79·6 per cent in the previous year. The United States have taken 14,484 cwts of skins in place of 13,135 cwts in the previous year. This quantity represents 9·4 per cent of the total in this class.

Lac is used not only for fine varnishes and in electrical fittings, both of which are associated with trades that are now prosperous: it is used also in the manufacture of stiff hats, and it would appear from the export figures of recent years that the demand is affected largely by fashion in men's headgear. High prices in some recent years have induced the use of substitutes for lac. The early months of the year under review were moderately profitable, but the latter half of it was unfavourable. Stick lac was dear and the manufactured article offered little margin. In April 1907 the price of shellac in Calcutta was ₹156-8-5 (£10 8*s*. 8½*d*.) per cwt. The following statement shows the prices per cwt in the last two years:—

	1910-11						1911-12					
	₹	*a*.	*p*.	£	*s*.	*d*.		₹	*a*.	*p*.	£	*s*.	*d*.
Opening (April)	45	9	7	=3	0	10	(April)	47	10	3	=3	3	6
Highest (November)	59	14	3	3	19	10	(April)	47	10	3	3	3	6
Lowest (May)	44	3	9	2	19	0	(September)	41	8	3	2	15	4
Closing (March)	50	5	9	3	7	2	(March)	42	3	1	2	16	3
Average	51	12	5	3	9	0		44	0	2	2	18	8

The average price, therefore, was 15 per cent lower than in 1910-11 and only 41 per cent of the average (₹107-4-10=£7 3*s*. 0⅝*d*.) recorded in 1907-08.

The stick lac crop of 1911 was a full one, but it was strongly held and demand for the finished article was depressed by heavy stocks. Clearances from Calcutta during the calendar year were less by 54,657 cases than in the preceding year; and London stocks in December 1911 touched the 100,000 cases for the first time, certainly in ten years. Towards the middle of April 1912 a certain upward movement in prices appeared, and there was a better enquiry, but the stocks have first to be accounted for. The following statement shows the shipments of the past three years. Strictly, only the manufactured articles, shell and button lac, should be discussed in this section; but since these are really raw materials, it is interesting to collate the figures relating to the two branches of the trade.

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	Cwts	₹	£	Cwts	₹	£	Cwts	₹	£
Shellac	461,056	2,46,42,640	=1,642,843	357,940	1,92,92,267	=1,286,151	351,175	1,78,11,215	=1,187,414
Button lac	49,455	25,40,259	169,350	31,278	15,87,205	105,814	29,684	15,57,306	103,820
TOTAL	510,511	2,71,82,899	1,812,193	389,218	2,08,79,472	1,391,965	380,859	1,93,68,521	1,291,234
Stick and seed lac	7,470	2,38,819	15,888	6,622	3,50,119	23,341	11,269	5,23,456	34,897

A given quantity of stick lac such as is exported may be taken as yielding less than fifty per cent shell or button lac. The Forest Royalty on lac produced in Burma is now levied on exported shellac by the Customs as is done in the case of cutch. The exports of **shellac** declined by 1·9 per cent in quantity and by 7·7 per cent in the total value, which discrepancy argues a fall of 5·9 per cent in specific value. **Button lac** contracted by 5·1 per cent in quantity and 1·9 per cent in total value, the rise in its specific value being 3·4 per cent. On the average of the last three years, the **two classes** of manufactured lac represent respectively about 91·4 per cent and 8·6 per cent of the total. In the year under review, they fell together by 2·1 per cent in quantity and 7·2 per

cent in value. On the other hand, the exports of the crude material, stick lac and seed lac, increased in quantity by 70·2 per cent. In value there was at the same time an increase of only 49·4 per cent; but the discrepancy conveys no very specific meaning, seeing that it might quite well be accounted for by a change in the relative quantities of seed and of stick lack, both comprised in the figures. Stick lac yields only about 65 per eent of seed and is priced accordingly.

The **United States** maintain their position as the principal buyers of shellac and button lac, but with a total value of only R71·26 lakhs (£475,100) as compared with R86·76 lakhs (£578,400) in 1910-11. The **United Kingdom** educed her demand from R56·4 lakhs (£376,000) to R43·43 lakhs (£289,500). **Germany**, on the other hand, took R41·88 lakhs (£279,200) in place of R33·83 lakhs (£225,500) in 1910-11. The shares of these three countries in the trade were therefore 36·8 per cent, 22·4 per cent, and 21·6 per cent respectively.

General distribution of the export trade—The shares borne by the principal countries of final destination in the exports of Indian merchandise from India in the last three years, have been as follows (**the unit being 1,000**) :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	R	£	Percentage to total exports	R	£	Percentage to total exports	R	£	Percentage to total exports
United Kingdom .	48,42,47	= 32,283	26·2	51,17,73	= 34,118	24·9	57,62,25	= 38,415	26
Germany . .	18,00,37	12,002	9·8	19,70,76	13,138	9·6	21,82,80	14,552	9·8
China . . .	18,22,41	12,149	9·9	19,07,18	12,715	9·3	18,22,20	12,148	8·2
Japan . . .	12,62,58	8,417	6·8	13,49,48	8,997	6·5	16,67,85	11,119	7·5
United States . .	14,50,06	9,667	7·9	13,52,05	9,014	6·6	15,58,64	10,391	7·0
France . . .	11,52,89	7,686	6·2	15,14,41	10,096	7·4	13,74,00	9,160	6·2
Belgium . .	10,14,04	6,760	5·5	11,04,27	7,362	5·4	13,32,50	8,883	6·0
Straits Settlements .	5,97,09	3,981	3·2	7,61,22	5,075	3·7	8,60,33	5,735	3·9
Ceylon . . .	6,29,88	4,199	3·4	7,76,43	5,176	3·8	8,29,25	5,528	3·7
Austria-Hungary .	6,47,58	4,317	3·5	7,38,56	4,924	3·6	7,26,68	4,845	3·3
Italy . . .	6,10,07	4,067	3·3	7,97,34	5,316	3·9	6,25,36	4,169	2·8
Egypt . . .	1,67,55	1,117	0·9	1,83,48	1,223	0·9	3,50,45	2,336	1·6

The total value in 1911-12 was R221·72 crores (£147,813,300) in place of R205·62 crores (£137,081,000) in 1910-11, the increase being 7·8 per cent. Although exports to the **United Kingdom** rose from R51·18 crores (£34,120,000) to R57·62 crores (£38,415,000), or at the rate of 12·6 per cent, her share in the total rose by 1·1 per cent. **Germany's** share increased, and her total rose by R2·12 crores (£1,413,300). **Belgium** took a larger share of the increased exports. Exports to **China** declined by some R85 lakhs (£566,600), so that her share fell by 1·1 per cent. This resulted mainly from contractions in yarns, raw cotton and tea, although the high value of opium offset these contractions to some extent. On the other hand, increases in shipments of hides and skins, linseed and raw jute to the **United States** contributed to the rise of R2·07 crores (£1,380,000) in that country's total, and raised its share by ·4 per cent. **France** took smaller quantities of wheat and seeds, and her total declined by R1·4 crores (£933,300), bringing her share down by 1·2 per cent; while rice and cotton swelled **Japan's** trade by R3·18 crores (£2,120,000), and raised her in the scale by 1 per cent. Exports to **Ceylon** increased by R52·82 lakhs (£352,100), but not sufficiently to keep pace with the general advance; while the addition

of R99·11 lakhs (£660,700) to the figure of the **Straits Settlements** barely improved their position in that scale. **Italy's** and **Austria's** shares fell away by 1·1 per cent and ·3 per cent respectively; and their totals by about R1·72 crores (£1,147,000) and R11·88 lakhs (£79,200); while **Egypt** ostensibly added R1·67 crores (£1,113,000) to her trade and improved her position by ·7 per cent. It is necessary, however, to remember that the practice of sending cargoes of produce to Egypt "for orders" often entails modification of this country's figures on adjustment.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

The following statement shows, in **thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling,** the value of the trade of British India in private merchandise with the several main divisions of the world :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Europe	1,97,70,94	= 131,806	2,20,56,02	= 147,040	2,36,52,88	= 157,686
Asia	71,71,67	47,811	82,39,61	54,931	88,67,52	59,117
America	22,37,85	14,919	21,32,07	14,214	25,16,38	16,776
Africa and adjacent islands	8,76,84	5,846	9,98,15	6,654	11,33,82	7,558
Australasia	4,37,25	2,915	4,97,75	3,318	4,61,53	3,077
Total	3,04,94,55	203,297	3,39,23,60	226,157	3,66,32,13	244,214

Trade with **Europe** represents 64·6 per cent of India's total foreign trade in place of 65 per cent in the previous year. It increased by R15·97 crores (£10,646,700) or 7·2 per cent. **Asia,** with 24·2 per cent of the total, comes second; and her total grew by R6·28 crores (£4,186,700) or 7·6 per cent. **America** stands third in order of importance, having accounted for 6·9 per cent of the total trade; and here there is an advance of R3·84 crores (£2,560,600) or 18 per cent. Trade with the **United States** represents 83·3 per cent of the American total. **Africa** continued her progress, adding R1·36 crores (£906,700) to her total; while **Australasia's** share was nearly R37 lakhs (£246,000) less than in the previous year. Of the trade with Europe, R129·84 crores (£86,560,000) or 55 per cent were exports; while R106·68 crores (£71,120,000) or 45 per cent consisted of imports. Exports represented 74·2 per cent of the trade with Asia, 79 per cent of the trade with America, 76 per cent of the trade with Africa, and 76·2 per cent of the trade with Australasia.

Trade with the **United Kingdom** rose from R131·12 crores (£87,413,300) to R146·5 crores (£97,667,000), the increase being R15·38 crores (£10,253,300) or 11·7 per cent. Her share in the total trade was 40 per cent, and her share in the trade with all British Possessions was 76·5 per cent.

The trade with **British possessions other than the United Kingdom** was R44·98 crores (£29,986,700) in place of R46·89 crores (£31,260,000). That figure forms 12·3 per cent of the total trade and marks a decline of 4 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The trade with **all British possessions** represented 52·3 per cent of the whole trade and increased by 7·4 per cent, that is to say, from R178·01 crores (£118,673,300) to R191·48 crores (£127,653,300).

Trade with **foreign countries** represented 47·7 per cent of the whole trade, and increased by 8·4 per cent: that is to say, from R161·22 crores (£107,480,000) to R174·84 crores (£116,560,000).

The following statement shows India's trade with **each principal country** in the last three years, the **unit being one thousand**:—

	1909–10			1910–11			1911–12		
	R	£	Per cent	R	£	Per cent	R	£	Per cent
United Kingdom	1,22,50,56	=81,670	40·1	1,31,11,97	=87,413	38·7	1,46,50,05	=97,667	40
Germany	24,51,07	16,340	8	28,15,09	18,767	8·3	30,85,24	20,568	8·4
United States	18,19,40	12,129	5·9	17,08,81	11,392	5	20,95,45	13,970	5·7
China	20,59,67	13,731	6·7	21,64,09	14,427	6·4	20,80,88	13,872	5·7
Japan	15,15,84	10,106	5	16,87,69	11,251	5	20,17,19	13,448	5·5
France	13,37,48	8,917	4·4	17,45,62	11,637	5·1	15,90,20	10,601	4·3
Belgium	12,13,10	8,087	4	13,27,46	8,850	3·9	15,67,03	10,447	4·3
Java	9,42,38	6,283	3	12,64,19	8,428	3·7	13,74,85	9,166	3·7
Straits Settlements	8,94,87	5,966	2·9	10,88,32	7,255	3·2	11,76,40	7,843	3·2
Austria-Hungary	9,08,04	6,054	3	10,31,78	6,879	3	9,96,71	6,645	2·7
Ceylon	7,15,98	4,773	2·3	8,67,19	5,781	2·5	9,22,57	6,150	2·5
Italy	7,09,55	4,730	2·3	9,34,02	6,227	2·7	7,56,62	5,044	2·1
Australia	4,37,25	2,915	1·4	4,97,75	3,318	1·5	4,66,77	3,072	1·3
Holland	3,42,71	2,285	1·1	3,92,58	2,617	1·2	3,83,42	2,556	1
Egypt	1,91,72	1,278	·6	2,12,60	1,417	·6	3,78,83	2,525	1
Mauritius	3,58,44	2,390	1·2	4,32,68	2,884	1·3	3,37,48	2,250	·9
Turkey, Asiatic	2,73,31	1,822	·9	2,78,31	1,855	·8	2,95,98	1,973	·8
South America	2,90,05	1,934	·9	2,78,95	1,860	·8	2,56,95	1,713	·7
Spain	1,99,50	1,330	·6	2,49,31	1,662	·7	1,95,61	1,304	·5
Arabia	1,29,86	866	·4	1,72,91	1,153	·5	1,90,57	1,270	·5
Persia	1,64,71	1,098	·5	1,82,13	1,214	·5	1,84,95	1,233	·5
Russia	1,68,98	1,127	·5	2,18,27	1,455	·6	1,83,64	1,224	·5
Aden	1,32,36	882	·4	1,40,10	934	·4	1,76,24	1,175	·5

Germany is, as usual, in the second place with 8·4 per cent of the total. Imports form 29 per cent of her trade; and the peculiarity of Germany's progress lies in this, that the increase of R2·7 crores (£1,800,000) is mainly accounted for by exports alone. The United States with a rise of R3·87 crores (£2,580,000) assumed the third place; and here imports, though representing only 25·3 per cent of the whole, show great improvement on the 20·4 per cent of 1910-11. There was an actual decline of R1·55 crores (£1,033,300) in France's Indian trade; but French imports showed a decline and formed 13·5 per cent of the whole as against 12·9 per cent. Belgium, on the other hand, recorded development to the extent of R2·39 crores (£1,593,300); and 14·8 per cent of her total, in place of 16·7 per cent, was represented by imports. Austro-Hungarian trade fell off by R35·07 lakhs (£233,800); and her percentage of imports declined from 28 to 26·6 per cent. Italy, Holland and Russia also show diminished totals. China usually holds the third place in the list; but in the year under review she dropped to the fourth place with an actual decline of R83·21 lakhs (£554,700), which is more than accounted for by the decrease of R97·2 lakhs (£648,000) under yarns. Of the China trade some 12 per cent consists of imports. Japan's trade developed by R3·29 crores (£2,193,300); and since the increase arose chiefly from her purchases of raw cotton and rice, exports to Japan represented 82·8 per cent of her whole. Java took large supplies of food grains; and in spite of the diversion of her sugar from India, she shows a gain of R1·11 crores (£740,000). Of her total, some 69 per cent is made up of imports; but Mauritius, having little but sugar to rely upon, suffered a decline of R95·2 lakhs (£634,700). The Straits Settlements also have a substantial rise of R88·08 lakhs (£587,200), and Ceylon has one of R55·38 lakhs (£369,200). There was a slight improvement in trade both with Turkey in Asia and with Persia.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The **Tariff Schedule** showing valuations of commodities for the assessment to import duty and valuation of Indian cotton goods for Excise purposes, is revised annually in November-December; and the revised schedule comes into force on 1st January. The list of cotton goods recognised as piecegoods is revised at the same time.

In 1911, the method of fixing the values assigned to sundry sugars in the Tariff Schedule was modified in such a manner that merchants can now tell in advance with some exactness what sum of duty they will have to pay in the succeeding year. During the year under review, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates were exempted from import duty.

The **gross revenue** from imports decreased from ₹808·61 lakhs (£5,390,700) to ₹772·85 lakhs (£5,152,300), the decrease being one of ₹35·76 lakhs (£238,400) or 4·4 per cent. **Refunds and drawbacks** amounted to ₹17·63 lakhs (£117,500), in place of ₹10·54 lakhs (£70,300) in 1910-11. **Net revenue** therefore fell from ₹798·07 lakhs (£5,320,400) to ₹755·22 lakhs (£5,034,800). This represents a decline of ₹42·85 lakhs (£285,700) or 5·4 per cent. Revenue from **salt** is not included in these figures, for it is not treated as a Customs receipt. It amounted to ₹141·37 lakhs (£942,500) against ₹128·99 lakhs (£859,900) in the previous year.

The following statement shows the revenue derived in the last three years from the principal dutiable articles: —

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Arms, ammunition . .	4,82,063	= 32,138	5,00,007	= 33,334	5,17,614	= 34,508
Articles of food and drink—						
Fruits and vegetables .	5,14,317	34,288	5,63,113	37,541	5,85,258	39,017
Spirits . . .	95,57,087	637,139	1,06,87,535	712,502	1,10,83,327	738,888
Wines . . .	4,12,197	27,479	5,70,995	38,066	5,75,380	38,359
Sugar . . .	56,77,251	378,483	62,89,234	419,282	52,33,964	348,931
Provisions . .	9,45,206	63,014	9,94,518	66,301	10,75,920	71,728
Spices . . .	6,75,229	45,015	7,70,968	51,398	7,85,855	52,390
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, and dyes—						
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics . .	9,50,601	63,373	34,40,063	229,337	30,60,548	204,037
Chemicals . .	4,50,887	30,059	4,75,776	31,718	5,31,982	35,465
Dyes and tans . .	5,76,938	38,463	7,43,986	49,599	6,80,993	45,399
Metals and articles made of metals—						
Hardware and cutlery .	15,59,109	103,941	18,37,504	122,500	19,67,168	131,145
Copper and brass .	14,13,122	94,208	16,61,315	124,088	14,11,355	94,090
Iron and steel . .	10,16,961	67,797	10,22,868	68,191	10,99,562	73,304
Silver . . .	53,46,980	356,465	1,62,40,213	1,082,681	97,85,746	652,383
Oils—						
Petroleum . .	46,87,884	312,526	60,63,542	404,236	75,69,385	504,626
Manufactures of cotton—						
Piecegoods: grey (unbleached) . .	60,02,440	400,163	59,90,571	399,371	66,99,450	446,630
Piecegoods: white (bleached) . .	26,72,950	178,263	33,55,187	223,679	38,19,722	254,648
Piecegoods: coloured .	30,93,416	206,228	40,70,947	271,396	42,94,959	286,331
Hosiery and all other manufactured cotton goods . .	6,15,736	41,049	7,60,691	50,713	6,02,217	53,481

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Other articles unmanufactured and manufactured—						
Apparel . . .	10,19,731 =	67,982	15,23,330 =	88,222	15,05,723 =	100,382
Carriages (including motor cars and cycles) . .	4,23,507	28,234	5,67,768	37,851	6,87,854	45,857
Instruments, apparatus and appliances .	5,49,026	36,602	6,09,103	40,607	6,79,655	45,310
Paper and pasteboard .	5,75,312	38,354	6,43,382	42,889	6,64,527	44,302
Silk and articles made of silk . . .	16,57,722	110,515	18,09,969	120,665	18,43,715	122,914
Wood and timber, and articles made of wood . . .	3,87,946	25,863	4,33,379	28,892	3,94,268	26,285
Woollen goods . .	10,32,671	68,845	14,94,791	99,653	16,93,882	112,925

The gross revenue derived from these twenty-six articles is ₹690·5 lakhs (£4,603,300) or 89·3 per cent of the total.

The import duty on **cotton fabrics** is 3½ per cent *ad valorem*, and the total revenue realized under this single head was ₹156·16 lakhs (£1,041,100) as against ₹141·77 lakhs (£945,100) in 1910-11. This is equal to 20·2 per cent of the whole Customs revenue, as compared with 17·5 per cent in the previous year. The receipts on account of **excise duty on cotton fabrics** of Indian manufacture increased from ₹42·8 lakhs (£285,300) to ₹48·79 lakhs (£325,200). This, however, falls outside of Customs revenue proper. The growth in revenue from spirits, petroleum, and cotton goods claims attention. The revenue from silver, sugar, and tobacco fell off in the year under report.

The **export tariff** schedule is limited to rice and rice-flour, the duty on which is levied at the rate of three annas (or pence) per maund of 82⅔ lbs. The net revenue from this source in 1911-12 was ₹132·86 lakhs (£885,700). Forest royalties on lac and cutch are collected by the Customs in Burma, but these are not credited to Customs revenue.

An export duty not exceeding 2 annas (or pence) per bale of 400 lbs on all **raw jute** (including cuttings and rejections) and 12 annas (or pence) per ton of 2,240 lbs on **gunnies** has been imposed with effect from the 2nd January 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The total receipts during the three months, January to March, amounted to ₹1·79 lakhs (£11,900).

A duty known as the **Tea Cess**, at the rate of a quarter of a pie (1/48th of a penny) per lb has been levied since 1903 on all Indian tea exported. The sum realised is paid to a committee constituted to receive and expend the proceeds on measures for promoting the sale and consumption of Indian tea. The collections in the first five years averaged ₹3,06,394 (£20,426) per annum. In 1911-12 they rose to ₹3,41,687 (£22,779).

GOLD AND SILVER

The total **imports of treasure** on private account rose from ₹39·7 crores (£26,466,700) to ₹53·42 crores (£35,613,000); and the expansion of ₹13·72 crores (£9,146,700) represented 35 per cent of the earlier year's figure. The imports of gold increased from ₹27·89 crores (£18,593,300) to ₹41·49 crores (£27,660,000), thus marking an advance of ₹13·6 crores (£9,067,000) or 48·76 per cent, and the arrivals of silver, at ₹11·93 crores (£7,953,000), showed an increase of ₹11·6 lakhs (£77,300) or 0·98 per cent.

In the five years ending 1909-10, gold represented 62 per cent, and silver 38 per cent, of the combined imports. In 1910-11 the proportions were : gold, 70·2 per cent and silver, 29·8 per cent. In 1911-12 gold represented 77·7 per cent and silver, 22·3 per cent. The value of the combined imports, including Government transactions, has been R53·47 crores (£35,647,000), which is greater than in the previous year by R13·7 crores (£9,133,000) or 34·4 per cent.

The **gold** produced in India is all shipped to England for assay; and although it is not necessarily all exported in the year in which it is produced, it is permissible to deduct its value from the total exports to find the true re-exports. The balance of the imports after deduction of these re-exports may be taken to represent the value of gold absorbed by the country. The following statement is framed to show these factors in **thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling** :—

	Imports		Exports				Absorption	
			Production		Re-exports			
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
1907-08	20,75,26	= 13,835	3,14,69	= 2,098	23,80	= 159	20,51,46	= 13,676
1908-09	8,40,42	5,603	3,17,66	2,118	87,22	581	7,53,20	5,022
1909-10	25,03,10	16,687	3,25,95	2,173	9,20	61	24,93,90	16,626
1910-11	27,89,25	18,595	3,25,09	2,167	66,29	442	27,22,96	18,153
1911-12	41,49,36	27,662	3,25,85	2,172	47,53	317	41,01,83	27,345

It will be seen that the imports of gold, which had averaged about R20·12 crores (£13,413,000) in the previous five years, rose to R41·49 crores (£27,660,000) in 1911-12. This is the highest figure ever recorded. The imports have thus had an average monthly value of R345·78 lakhs (£2,305,000). In the previous five years the corresponding average was R167·69 lakhs (£1,118,000). Taking this as 100, we find that the figures for 1911-12 represent 206·2 per cent of the earlier average, and that in the successive months the variations have been as follows: April 178 per cent; May 179·4 per cent; June 111 per cent; July 107·5 per cent; August 83·4 per cent; September 78·6 per cent; October 189·3 per cent; November 198·7 per cent; December 193 per cent; January 327 per cent; February 479·8 per cent; and March 348·4 per cent. It will be seen that the increase has lately become greatly accentuated. Production remained practically constant. Deducting that production from the gross exports of R373·38 lakhs (£2,489,200), we find that the re-exports, which had averaged R46·17 lakhs (£307,800) in the previous five years and R37·74 lakhs (£251,600) in the last two years, rose to R47·53 lakhs (£316,900). The apparent absorption is thus R41·02 crores (£27·35 millions), as compared with a quinquennial average of R19·66 crores (£13·11 millions), and with an average of about R26·08 crores (£17·39 millions) in the last two years.

The descriptions of gold imported and exported during the year 1911-12 were as follows, **the unit being 1,000** :—

	Imports			Exports		
	Oz	R	£	Oz	R	£
Bullion (bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold)	2,103	13,44,88	= 8,966	588	3,37,97	= 2,253
Sovereigns and other British gold coin	4,677	27,51,34	18,342	29	17,08	114
Other coined gold	91	53,14	354	30	18,33	122
TOTAL	6,871	41,49,36	27,662	647	3,73,38	2,489

On Government account, there was no import of gold in the year under review, but the exports of gold on Government account amounted to ₹75,000 (£5,000), while in the previous year there had been no import or export of gold on Government account.

Stated in **ounces,** the net imports and production of gold have been :

	Production	Net imports	Total
1907-08 . .	548,091	2,781,340	3,329,431
1908-09 . .	551,898	625,338	1,177,236
1909-10 . .	565,958	3,505,136	4,071,094
1910-11 . .	565,551	3,843,422	4,408,973
1911-12 . .	571,328	6,224,027	6,795,355

The value of the imports, exports, and net imports of **silver** on Government and private accounts combined during the last five years was as follows, **the unit being 1,000 :**

	Imports		Exports		Net imports	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
1907-08	21,53,19 =	14,355	2,06,36 =	1,376	19,46,83 =	12,979
1908-09	14,33,99	9,560	2,27,15	1,514	12,06,84	8,046
1909-10	12,49,24	8,328	3,04,75	2,032	9,44,49	6,296
1910-11	11,88,10	7,921	3,21,31	2,142	8,66,79	5,779
1911-12	11,97,72	7,985	6,64,01	4,427	5,33,71	3,558

India is not a silver-producing country and therefore the absorption of the metal is represented in the ordinary way, that is to say, by the difference between the imports and exports, which is designated net imports. The **imports** of silver on private account during the year amounted to ₹1,192·85 lakhs (£7,952,300) as compared with ₹1,181·23 lakhs (£7,874,800) in the previous year. The monthly average was ₹99·4 lakhs (£662,700), in place of ₹98·77 lakhs (£658,500) in the previous five years. The older average was exceeded only in the months of April, October, November and February. The **exports** on private account were larger by about ₹343·12 lakhs (£2,287,400). They were heaviest in the four months, July, September, November, and December.

The sums represented by imports and by exports of silver on Government account were in the year under review ₹4,87,547 (£32,503) and ₹47,870 (£3,191) against ₹6,87,800 (£45,853) and ₹89,340 (£5,956) respectively in 1910-11.

Including Government transactions, the descriptions of silver imported and exported during the year 1911-12 are given below **in thousands of ounces and of rupees and pounds sterling:**

	Imports			Exports		
	Oz.	₹	£	Oz.	₹	£
Bullion (bar)	68,856	11,57,59 =	7,717	77	1,69 =	11
Government of India rupees . .	1,466	39,13	261	5,724	1,52,63	1,018
Other coins (mostly British Dollars)	57	1,00	7	32,348	5,09,69	3,398
Total .	70,379	11,97,72	7,985	38,149	6,64,01	4,427

The exports consist chiefly of British Dollars, circulating in Hongkong, and of Government of India rupees, which circulate extensively in Ceylon, Arabia, Zanzibar, East Africa, and the ports of the Persian Gulf. In the year under review there were no exports of the rupees to Mauritius.

The net imports of silver amounted to R533·71 lakhs (£3,558,100), which is about 61·57 per cent of the value recorded in 1910-11 and 44·56 per cent of the gross imports.

The silver coinage struck in the Indian mints during the last five years was, **the unit being 1,000 :**

	R		£	oz. (approximate)
1907-08 . . .	18,11,57	=	12,077	67,934
1908-09 . . .	2,85,36		1,902	10,701
1909-10 . . .	2,17,56		1,450	8,158
1910-11 . . .	2,19,25		1,462	8,223
1911-12 . . .	2,80,74		1,872	10,528

The last column shows the approximate quantity of the coinage calculated at the rate of 8 tolas per 3 ounces. The net imports of silver, stated in **thousands of ounces,** were in the same period :

1907-08 . . .	97,915
1908-09 . . .	73,740
1909-10 . . .	61,015
1910-11 . . .	55,104
1911-12 . . .	32,229

BALANCE OF TRADE

The figures appended show *in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling* the **excess of exports over imports,** including both merchandise and treasure by sea in each of the last five years :—

	Including Government transactions		Excluding Government transactions	
	R	£	R	£
1907-08 . .	4,11,13 =	2,741	20,08,87 =	13,392
1908-09 . .	7,94,11	5,294	15,08,71	10,058
1909-10 . .	34,19,25	22,795	39,79,19	26,528
1910-11 . .	43,79,92	29,199	48,13,12	32,087
1911-12 . .	40,73,81	27,159	46,11,11	30,741
Average of 5 years .	26,15,64	17,438	33,84,20	22,561

In the same years the **drawings of the Council Bills** by the Secretary of State, including those on account of the Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve, but deducting sterling bills sold in India, have been as follows **in thousands :—**

	Exchange		
	£	*d.*	R
1907-08 . .	15,237	16·03	22,81,34
1908-09 . .	5,927	15·964	8,91,11
1909-10 . .	26,941	16·041	40,30,58
1910-11 . .	26,783	16·06	40,02,50
1911-12 . .	27,059	16·083	40,37,71
Average of 5 years .	20,389	16·03	30,48,65

In the five years ending 1911-12, the average excess of exports over imports *including Government transactions* was R2,615·64 lakhs (£17,438,000), which represents 13·2 per cent of the average value of exports. In the same period the average drawings of the Secretary of State, as above defined, were R3,048·65 lakhs (£20,389,000), being 15·4 per cent of the average value of exports. This sum exceeds the average excess of exports over imports by R433·01 lakhs (£2,951,000).

Excluding Government transactions the average excess of exports over imports was R3,384·2 lakhs (£22,561,000), which is equal to 17·05 per cent of the average value of exports. The excess is greater by R768·56 lakhs (£5,123,700) than the excess found when Government transactions are included, and greater by R335·55 lakhs (£2,172,000) than the average amount of drawings as calculated above.

The trade figures given above are incomplete inasmuch as they relate only to the registered trade of British Indian ports. They exclude the value of Government of India securities transferred between India and England, these transfers constituting a not unimportant factor in the balance of trade equation. They also exclude the absolutely indeterminable volume of private remittances to and from India and the not inconsiderable value of precious stones and pearls re-exported, chiefly from Bombay, through the medium of the post office. The unregistered trade also consists largely of the unrecorded portion of the trade carried on chiefly by native craft from ports in the Native States on the west coast of India with the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Ceylon. The trade of the French and Portuguese Settlements may also be considered in this connection as unrecorded Indian trade. Some idea of the volume of the trade so excluded may be gathered from the appended figures as far as available at present, the **unit** being **1,000**:

	1908-09				1909-10				1910-11			
	Import		Export		Import		Export		Import		Export	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
French Settlements	15,49	=103	119,09	=974	20,62	=137	170,25	=1,135	21,69	=145	195,63	=1,304
Portuguese Settlements	8,57	67	8,33	55	3,89	25	6,48	43	3,15	21	55	4
Travancore	8,49	56	8,93	59	11,45	76	8,16	54	5,36	36	18,10	121
Kathiawar	13,93	93	5,14	34	17,46	116	5,11	34	16,31	109	2,19	15

BANK RATES AND EXCHANGE

The fluctuations of the money market will be understood from the **discount rates** charged by the Presidency Banks, and from the **rates of exchange** on demand bills, which are quoted below:—

	Bank of			Rate of exchange			
	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	Highest		Lowest	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1911—							
April	7	7	8	1	$4\frac{3}{32}$	1	$4\frac{3}{32}$
May	7-6	7-6	8-7	1	$4\frac{3}{32}$	1	4
June	5-4	5-4	7-6-5	1	$4\frac{1}{32}$	1	$3\frac{31}{32}$
July	4	4-3	5-4	1	$4\frac{1}{16}$	1	$4\frac{1}{32}$
August	4-3	3	4	1	$4\frac{1}{32}$	1	$4\frac{1}{32}$
September	4-5	3	4	1	$4\frac{3}{32}$	1	$4\frac{1}{32}$ to $4\frac{1}{16}$
October	5	3-4	4	1	$4\frac{3}{32}$	1	$4\frac{1}{16}$
November	5	4	4-5	1	$4\frac{1}{16}$	1	$4\frac{1}{16}$
December	5	4-5	5-6	1	$4\frac{1}{8}$	1	$4\frac{1}{16}$
1912—							
January	5-6-7-8	5-6-7	6-7-8	1	$4\frac{1}{8}$	1	$4\frac{3}{32}$
February	8	8-7	8	1	$4\frac{1}{8}$	1	$4\frac{1}{8}$
March	8-7-6	7-6	8	1	$4\frac{1}{8}$	1	$4\frac{1}{16}$

SHIPPING

While the net increase in the value of imports and exports of merchandise by sea amounted to 8·2 per cent of the total for 1910-11, the increase in the tonnage of shipping that entered and cleared at Indian ports was 8·6 per cent. This development was accompanied, as is shown elsewhere, by a remarkable advance in freights. The following statement gives the numbers and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to all countries during the last five years :—

	No.	Tons	Average tonnage
1907-08 . . .	9,312	14,239,180	1,529
1908-09 . . .	8,001	12,910,823	1,614
1909-10 . . .	8,042	14,597,091	1,815
1910-11 . . .	8,435	14,984,528	1,776
1911-12 . . .	8,868	16,616,435	1,874

Of these, 98·7 per cent represented steam tonnage. The total number of **steamers** that entered and cleared was 6,424 with an aggregate burden of 16,408,817 tons, as against 5,819 and 14,764,531 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage per steamer increased from 2,537 to 2,554 tons. The rate of increase was about 0·7 per cent. The average tonnage per **sailing ship** increased from 84 to 87 tons.

The entries from and clearances to the **United Kingdom** were 3,223,672 tons, as against 3,103,788 tons in 1910-11 ; but this increased quantity represented only 19·4 per cent, in place of 20·7 per cent, of the total tonnage.

Entries from and clearances to **British possessions** other than the United Kingdom increased from 5,681,258 tons to 5,850,803 tons, which represented 35·2 per cent of the total, as against 37·9 per cent in the previous year. The tonnage from and to the **British Empire** therefore amounted to 54·6 per cent of the whole, in place of 58·6 per cent in 1910-11.

The tonnage under the **British flag**, including the Indian register, represents about 79 per cent of the whole, while that registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act was about 76·5 per cent.

The number of vessels under **foreign flags** which entered and left Indian ports was 1,236 with an aggregate burden of 3,341,490 tons, as against 1,049 in 1910-11 with an aggregate of 2,788,592 tons.

The numbers of vessels under the principal flags are given below :—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
British	4,785	4,238	4,722	4,751	5,117
German	375	437	455	419	472
Austro-Hungarian . . .	157	156	220	208	213
Norwegian	188	106	95	104	134
Japanese	123	79	63	77	121
Italian	79	76	81	84	83
French	61	55	56	56	58

FREIGHTS

The activity in the freight market which set in in 1910-11 has been continued, and rates in all departments have been stronger than have been recorded since the South African war. But shortly after the end of the financial year the closing of the Dardanelles diverted shipping eastward and induced a temporary fall. The coastal freights for rice and gunnies were fairly constant

during the year. The freight on coal from Calcutta to Bombay was R4 (5*s.* 4*d.*) in January 1911, rose to R7 (9*s.* 4*d.*) in October, came down to R5-8 (7*s.* 4*d.*) in December and again rose to R9 (12*s.*) by the beginning of April 1912. The following statement shows for five years the rates per ton for London current at the several ports named during that month of the year in which shipments of the stated article of produce are usually the heaviest :—

		1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calcutta,	Rice—January	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 6 3
	Wheat—May	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 1 3	1 0 0	1 10 0
	Linseed—June	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 12 6
	Tea—August	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	...
	Jute—October	0 17 6	1 2 6	1 6 3	1 12 6	...
Bombay,	Cotton—January	0 11 6	0 11 0	0 16 6	0 15 0	1 0 0
	Wheat—May	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 6	0 15 0	0 19 0
	Seeds—December	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 16 6	...
Karachi,	Wheat—May	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 17 0	1 1

FRONTIER TRADE

The bulk of India's Foreign trade is seaborne, and the value of the trade across the land frontiers is commonly equal to about 4·6 per cent of the trade carried by sea. In this Review, it is treated as supplemental to that trade and is not included in the main totals discussed in the earlier chapters. Although the frontier trade is relatively small, it shows on the whole a progressive tendency, part of which may be due to improved registration.

The **grand total** of merchandise and treasure imported and exported by land in successive years is shown in the statement below. It will be seen that in 1911-12 the total was greater by R384·39 lakhs (£2,562,600) than the average of the previous five years, and by R259·18 lakhs (£1,728,000) than in 1910-11. The increase in the period of twelve months was therefore one of more than 15 per cent.

	R	£
1906-07	14,13,90,673=	9,426,045
1907-08	15,54,10,102	10,360,674
1908-09	15,24,92,089	10,166,132
1909-10	15,27,37,942	10,182,529
1910-11	16,61,59,039	11,077,269
1911-12	19,20,76,556	12,805,104

Excluding treasure, we give below the figures relating to **merchandise only** and their distribution according to frontiers and principal countries, **the unit being 1,000:**

		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
		R	£	R	£	R	£
N.-W. Frontier	Persia	12,49 =	83	12,35 =	82	19,40 =	129
	Afghanistan—						
	Southern and Western	1,21,20	808	1,18,42	789	1,24,68	831
	Northern and Eastern	86,96	580	94,54	630	97,25	648
	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	1,14,45	763	1,28,20	855	1,44,36	962
	Ladakh	2,06	14	2,88	19	3,00	20
N. and N.-E. Frontier	Nepal	4,56,93	3,046	5,16,84	3,446	6,58,08	4,387
	Sikkim and Bhutan	22,06	147	21,36	142	72,04	480
	Tibet	26,68	178	32,79	219	40,71	271
Eastern Frontier	Western China	50,73	378	64,66	431	54,08	361
	North Shan States	1,72,80	1,432	1,81,90	1,213	2,07,82	1,385
	South Shan States	1,23,11	821	1,34,18	895	1,46,21	975
	North Siam	40,46	270	33,23	222	40,98	273
	South Siam	11,07	74	13,03	87	14,34	96
	Karennee	24,29	162	23,38	156	25,79	172

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER

Persia—The rebate of freight granted by certain Indian railways upon goods for Persia continued in force during the year under review. But the disturbed state of that country and the prevalence of robbery on the trade routes were repressive of business. In spite of these factors, the trade showed an increase of R7·05 lakhs (£47,000) or 57 per cent. The principal *imports* were, as usual, silk manufactures; but the contraction in this department continued, and the total fell to R55,023 (£3,668), as compared with R1,29,962 (£8,664) in 1910-11. Cotton manufactures resumed their place as the chief item of *export*; and in these the value has increased from R2,77,669 (£18,511) to R6,67,677 (£44,512). Leather increased from R1,99,437 (£13,296) to R5,27,593 (£35,173). Indigo showed a considerable decline from R2,39,673 (£15,978) to R1,13,588 (£7,573).

Afghanistan—*Imports* recovered from R86·89 lakhs (£579,300) to R95·41 lakhs (£636,000), and *exports* made a further small advance from R126·07 lakhs (£840,500) to R126·52 lakhs (£843,500). The total trade with Kabul increased from R94·54 lakhs (£630,300) to R97·25 lakhs (£648,300), which marks an advance of R2·71 lakhs (£18,000) or about 3 per cent. *Imports* from Kabul, with a total of R31 lakhs (£207,000) in place of R27·29 lakhs (£181,900), increased by R3·71 lakhs (£24,700) or 14 per cent. Among *imports* from Kabul, the principal item, namely fruits and nuts, amounted to R14·11 lakhs (£94,000), compared with R10·7 lakhs (£71,300) in the previous years. Hides and skins increased from R1·78 lakhs (£11,900) to R2·32 lakhs (£15,500). Ghi (clarified butter) decreased to R3·65 lakhs (£24,000) as compared with R4·71 lakhs (£31,400) in the previous year. Drugs and medicines had a value of R1·14 lakhs (£7,600) in place of R1·06 lakhs (£7,100). Live animals fell from R1·81 lakhs (£12,100) to R1·74 lakhs (£11,600), while wool advanced from R1·39 lakhs (£9,300) to R1·46 lakhs (£9,700). Among *exports* to Kabul, cotton manufactures retain the first place. The total value of foreign yarns rose from R1·75 lakhs (£11,700) to R6·85 lakhs (£45,700), but that of Indian yarns fell off from R58,000 (£3,900) to R15,000 (£1,000). In foreign piecegoods there was a decline, which brought the total down from R35·64 lakhs (£237,600) to R23·11 lakhs (£154,000); while Indian piecegoods contracted from R4·44 lakhs (£29,400) to R4·09 lakhs (£27,300). Thus the total contraction in cotton manufactures is one of R8·22 lakhs (£54,800). Sugar receded from R3·45 lakhs (£23,000) to R2·8 lakhs (£18,700); while metals and manufactures of metals rose from R1·79 lakhs (£11,900) to R4·08 lakhs (£27,200), and tea from R5·16 lakhs (£34,400) to R7·91 lakhs (£52,700). Indian tea represented 84 per cent of the total value and increased from R4·63 lakhs (£30,900) to R6·67 lakhs (£44,500); while foreign tea rose from R53,000 (£3,555) to R1,24,120 (£8,275). In Indian tea therefore the increase was R2·04 lakhs (£12,600), and that in foreign tea was R71,400 (£4,760). The average value of the Indian tea was about 6 annas (or pence) per pound, and that for foreign tea was 15 annas (or pence). In leather goods, there was a considerable decrease, which brought the total value down from R6 lakhs (£40,000) to R2·23 lakhs (£14,900). The total trade with **Kandahar** amounted to R124·68 lakhs (£831,200) as compared with R118·42 lakhs (£789,500) in 1910-11. The imports from Kandahar were represented by R64·41 lakhs (£429,400) in place of 59·6 lakhs (£397,300) in the previous year. Of this total, wool contributed R33·62 lakhs (£224,100),

as against R30·4 lakhs (£202,700) in 1910-11, while fruits and nuts figured at R19·65 lakhs (£131,000) as compared with R18·44 lakhs (£122,900) in the previous year. Ghi at R3·4 lakhs (£22,700) showed a substantial advance on the R1·98 lakhs (£13,200) of the previous year; while grain and pulse increased from R31,000 (£2,100) to R1,49,000 (£9,933). The renewed development in *exports* to Kandahar was continued, and their value advanced from R58·82 lakhs (£392,100) to R60·27 lakhs (£401,800). Foreign piecegoods retain the first place, and improved from R24·31 lakhs (£162,100) to R35·11 lakhs (£234,100). Indian cotton goods, on the other hand, decreased from R8·63 lakhs (£57,500) to R4·68 lakhs (£31,200). Sugar also decreased from R4·23 lakhs (£28,200) to R2·92 lakhs (£19,500); but the value of exported leather goods rose from 2·07 lakhs (£13,800) to R2·72 lakhs (£18,100).

Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—The total trade with these territories again advanced, and its value rose from R128·2 lakhs (£854,700) to R144·36 lakhs (£962,400). Most of the increase of R16·1 lakhs (£107,300) is accounted for by *imports*, which rose from R57·3 lakhs (£382,000) to R71·2 lakhs (£475,000). Ghi forms some 30 per cent of the whole, and its value rose from R15·45 lakhs (£103,000) to R20·93 lakhs (£139,500). *Imports* of grain, at R9·86 lakhs (£65,700) in place of R11·37 lakhs (£75,800) in 1910-11, showed continued contraction. These consisted mainly of husked rice (R6·06 lakhs=£40,400) and unhusked rice (R2·78 lakhs=£18,500). The arrivals of hides and skins advanced to R10·65 lakhs (£71,000) from R9·65 lakhs (£64,300) recorded a year before; while timber gained in importance with a total of R11·26 lakhs (£75,100) in place of R9·31 lakhs (£62,100). In *exports* the development was less marked, but the total exceeds that of *imports* and rose from R70·9 lakhs (£472,700) to R73·16 lakhs (£487,700). The principal item, namely cotton piecegoods, advanced from R29·9 lakhs (£199,300) to R31·18 lakhs (£208,000). Of this, R23·47 lakhs (£156,500) consisted of foreign goods, and only R7·71 lakhs (£51,400) was of Indian origin. Twist and yarn amounted to R9·64 lakhs (£64,300), of which R6·5 lakhs (£43,000), was foreign and R3·14 lakhs (£20,900) Indian; while salt had a value of R3·5 lakhs (£23,000), raw cotton R2·77 lakhs (£18,500), and sugar R3·62 lakhs (£24,100). *Exports* of tea amounted to R1·38 lakhs (£9,200) in place of R1·33 lakhs (£8,900) in the previous year. Indian tea, with a total of 361,984 lbs and R1,32,030 (£8,802), showed an advance on the 312,256 lbs and R1,13,880 (£7,592) of the previous year. Foreign tea decreased from 32,144 to 10,192 lbs and from R19,500 (£1,300) to R6,300 (£420). The proportion of Indian tea to the whole has increased to 16 per cent, while its average value is still returned as 5·8 annas (or pence) per pound as compared with an average of 9·9 annas (or pence) in the case of the foreign parcels.

Ladakh—Ladakh is a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet on the one hand and with Yarkand and Kashgar on the other. Trade with Ladakh is of small volume. The year under review showed an increase of R12,000 (£800) or 4 per cent, the total value being R3 lakhs (£20,000) against R2·88 lakhs (£19,200) in the previous year. *Imports* advanced from R1·65 lakhs (£11,000) to R1·79 lakhs (£12,000), while *exports* decreased from R1·24 lakhs (£8,300) to R1·21 lakhs (£8,100). Charas (a preparation of hemp) represents nearly 76 per cent of the total *imports*. It increased from 859 cwts to 1,249 cwts, the value being R1,36,000 (£9,067) against R94,000 (£6,300) in the previous year. *Imports* of raw silk amounted to only 31 cwts with a value of

R19,000 (£1,267). On this frontier, live animals and wool are comparatively important articles of trade; but their values in the year under review were only R11,000 (£733) and R9,000 (£600) respectively. The movement of borax was only R609 (£41). Cotton piecegoods (almost entirely foreign) continue to form the chief item of exportation, the value being R76,520 (£5,101).

NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

Nepal—The trade with Nepal is larger than that with any other trans-frontier state. In 1911-12 it represented 38 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India, as against 36 per cent in 1910-11. It grew from R516·84 lakhs (£3,445,600) in 1910-11 to R658·08 lakhs (£4,387,000) in 1911-12. The *imports* at R436·76 lakhs (£2,911,700) showed an advance of some R87·01 lakhs (£580,000) or 25 per cent on the figure of the previous year; while *exports* expanded from R166·68 lakhs (£1,111,200) to R221·32 lakhs (£1,475,000), the increase being R54·64 lakhs (£364,000) or 33 per cent. The principal articles of trade and their values in the last two years are shown in the subjoined table:—

	1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£
Imports to India—				
Rice	81,98,464=	546,564	88,45,834=	589,722
Paddy	52,34,441	348,963	54,10,346	360,690
Wheat	2,27,840	15,189	3,25,551	21,703
Cattle	32,97,799	219,857	29,23,026	194,868
Linseed	15,97,463	106,497	22,63,534	150,902
Rape and mustard	25,26,950	168,463	30,85,079	205,672
Ghi (clarified butter)	24,79,694	165,313	33,16,130	221,075
Jute, raw	9,93,313	66,221	24,74,213	164,948
Hides and skins	24,32,219	162,148	40,04,121	266,941
Spices	10,12,685	67,512	15,61,538	104,103
Exports from India—				
Cotton piecegoods	58,99,978	393,332	70,76,451	471,763
„ twist and yarn	13,83,230	92,215	28,50,970	190,065
Metals	15,70,163	104,677	19,14,951	127,663
Provisions	9,51,724	63,448	9,06,441	60,429
Salt	10,72,878	71,525	12,86,893	85,793
Spices	10,58,897	70,593	15,08,355	100,557
Sugar	9,07,300	60,487	13,03,865	86,924
Oils	10,16,927	67,795	15,53,862	103,591

Among the major articles of *import*, all show increases excepting cattle; and many of the figures are the largest on record. The movement in food grains increased by some R9·21 lakhs (£61,400), and that in oilseeds by R12·24 lakhs (£81,600), or nearly 30 per cent. The increases in food grains are the more interesting because of India's comparative independence of foreign food stuffs in the year under review. After rice the most important item is now hides and skins, and it showed an increase of R15·72 lakhs (£104,800) or about 64 per cent. The increase of R9·36 lakhs (£62,400) or 38 per cent in the importations of ghi testifies, as other statistics of the year have done, to the increasing reliance of India on foreign supplies of this article. The imports of cattle from Nepal into Bengal represent 53 per cent of the total imports of cattle by land into India; and the number and value decreased in 1911-12 from 72,285 with a value of R32,00,624 (£213,375) to 65,568 with a value of R27,26,651 (£181,777). The average price per head made a further decline from R44 (£2 18*s.* 8*d.*) to R41 (£2 14*s.* 8*d.*). Nepal is the only country from which

India imports jute. The importation in the year under review increased by 67 per cent in quantity (that is, from 152,683 to 255,101 cwts) and in value by ₹14·81 lakhs (£98,700) or nearly 150 per cent, the average declared values in the last two years being ₹6-8 (8*s.* 8*d.*) and ₹9-11 (12*s.* 11*d.*) per cwt respectively. Besides the articles enumerated above, there are several of which the value is considerable, as for example, railway materials ₹1·77 lakhs (£11,800), dyes ₹14·82 lakhs (£98,800), timber ₹4·16 lakhs (£27,700), live animals ₹26·05 lakhs (£173,700), fruits ₹4·65 lakhs (£31,000), and provisions ₹6·84 lakhs (£45,600).

Exports to Nepal attained the record figure of ₹221·32 lakhs (£1,475,500), which marks an increase of nearly 33 per cent on the ₹166·68 lakhs (£1,111,200) shown in the previous year. Cotton piecegoods as usual head the list, and they show an increase of ₹11·76 lakhs (£78,400). The value of yarns exported has more than doubled; and of these 64 per cent were of Indian manufacture. Metals also show a healthy growth of ₹3·45 lakhs (£23,000) while spices and oils have both made notable advances approximating to ₹5 lakhs (£33,333). The only item that declined was provisions.

Sikkim and **Bhutan**—The aggregate trade with these two states showed a net increase of ₹51·27 lakhs (£341,800) or 237 per cent. **Bhutan** has suddenly assumed the first place with a remarkable total of ₹49·18 lakhs (£328,000) in place of the ₹2·87 lakhs (£19,100) recorded in 1910-11. The increase of ₹46·31 lakhs (£308,700) is mainly accounted for by *exports* to Bhutan, which rose from ₹94,000 (£6,267) to ₹42·27 lakhs (£281,800). Cotton manufactures (chiefly of foreign origin) formed the principal head and had a value of ₹9·28 lakhs (£61,900) in place of ₹43,000 (£2,870). Of the total, yarns represented ₹4·83 lakhs (£32,200) and piecegoods ₹4·45 lakhs (£29,700). Raw silk developed from ₹7,500 (£500) to ₹8·37 lakhs (£55,000). Dried fish advanced from ₹1,000 (£67) to ₹4·47 lakhs (£29,800), and metals from ₹6,000 (£400) to ₹4·41 lakhs (£29,400); while extraordinary progress was shown also by silk manufactures, salt, betelnuts and woollens. *Imports* from Bhutan were also on an unusual scale and their total amounted to ₹6·91 lakhs (£46,000) as compared with ₹1·94 lakhs (£12,900) in 1910-11. The most notable item is manufactured wool, which rose from ₹13,000 (£867) to ₹2·62 lakhs (£17,500); but live animals, with ₹1 lakh (£6,666), showed a development of 72 per cent; while the other principal items, namely ghi, musk, fruits, spices, precious stones, lac, and apparel, with an aggregate of ₹3·31 lakhs (£22,100), made a stride of some 167 per cent on the average. The trade with **Sikkim** grew though in a less remarkable manner. The total value was ₹22·86 lakhs (£152,400) in place of ₹18·48 lakhs (£123,200), the increase being ₹4·38 lakhs (£29,200) or 23 per cent. Of this increase, ₹2·81 lakhs (£18,700) was contributed by *exports*, which had a total of ₹10·9 lakhs (£73,000), the principal items being cotton manufactures at ₹2·93 lakhs (£19,500), grain at ₹1·68 lakhs (£11,200), and salt at ₹37,688 (£2,513). Among the imports with a total of ₹11·96 lakhs (£79,700), the chief articles are: live animals, ₹3·28 lakhs (£21,800), grain, ₹1·48 lakhs (£9,800), and spices, ₹1·93 lakhs (£12,800).

Tibet has been the arena of diverse activities; and in spite of bad communications its trade has, in the year under review, recovered the ground lost in the three preceding years and reached a value of ₹40·71 lakhs (£271,400) as compared with ₹32·79 lakhs (£218·600) in 1910-11. It consists of 36 per cent *exports* and 64 per cent *imports*. *Exports* increased by about 30 per cent and were recorded at ₹14·58 lakhs (£97,200) in place of ₹11·21 lakhs (£74,700).

The principal items were as usual cotton manufactures with a value of R5·74 lakhs (£38,300) in place of R3·49 lakhs (£23,300) in 1910-11, woollen manufactures with R1·36 lakhs (£9,100), grain with R1·62 lakhs (£10,800) of which 43 per cent represented rice, metals with R87,000 (£5,800), and coral with R25,500 (£1,700). *Imports* advanced from R22·53 lakhs (£150,200) to R26·12 lakhs (£174,000), the increase being R3·59 lakhs (£24,000) or 16 per cent. The staple of this trade is wool and it showed an increase of 33 per cent in quantity—from 38,881 to 51,842 cwts—and 25 per cent in value—from R12 lakhs (£80,000) to R15 lakhs (£100,000). Other principal articles were borax R4·76 lakhs (£31,700), salt R1·24 lakhs (£8,300), sheep skins R1·42 lakhs (£9,500), and horses, ponies, and mules R74,000 (£4,933).

EASTERN FRONTIER

Western China.—The trade with Western China really means the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan, and it of course suffered gravely from the disturbed state of the Chinese Provinces in the latter half of the year. The total value decreased from R64·66 lakhs (£431,100) to R54·08 lakhs (£360,500). *Imports* represent 33 per cent of the whole, and decreased from R18·31 lakhs (£122,100) to R18·13 lakhs (£120,900); while *Exports* decreased by 22 per cent to R35·95 lakhs (£239,700). Among imports, raw silk rose from R4·31 lakhs (£28,700) to R5·71 lakhs (£38,000). Imports of opium amounted to R64,000 (£4,267) against R68,000 (£4,533) in the previous year. Hides decreased from R2·47 lakhs (£16,500) to R2·14 lakhs (£14,300), lac from R15,000 (£1,000) to R10,000 (£667), and orpiment from R1·76 lakhs (£11,700) to R1·06 lakhs (£7,000); while live animals increased from R2·87 lakhs (£19,000) to R3·36 lakhs (£22,400). *Exports* to Western China decreased from R46·35 lakhs (£309,000) to R35·95 lakhs (£239,700). Of this sum, cotton yarns (all of Indian manufacture) formed 41 per cent, their value having decreased from R21·34 lakhs (£142,300) to R14·77 lakhs (£98,500). On the other hand, cotton piecegoods (all of foreign manufacture) increased from R10·68 lakhs (£71,200) to R12·5 lakhs (£83,000). The other principal items of export were manufactured wool R2·81 lakhs (£18,700), jadestone R1·61 lakhs (£10,700), provisions R1·82 lakhs (£12,100), and raw cotton R72,000 (£4,800). Exports of petroleum decreased from R63,000 (£4,200) to R61,000 (£4,067).

Shan States (North and South)—These States are British territory under local Chiefs; but for convenience of registration they are treated as foreign, and more than two-thirds of the trade across the Eastern statistical frontier relates to them. The trade as a whole increased by R37·95 lakhs (£253,000), that is to say, from R316·08 lakhs (£2,107,200) to R354·03 lakhs (£2,360,200). Of this total, 56 per cent or R177·73 lakhs (£1,185,000) consisted of *exports*, and 44 per cent or R176·3 lakhs (£1,174,000) of *imports*. The total trade with the Northern Shan States improved by R25·93 lakhs (£173,000) to R207·82 lakhs (£1,385,500), and that with the **Southern Shan States** by R12·03 lakhs (£80,200) to R146·21 lakhs (£975,000). The trade with the **Northern Shan States** consists of R106·42 lakhs (£709,500) *imports* and R101·4 lakhs (£676,000) *exports*. *Imports* showed a total decrease of R6·9 lakhs (£46,000) or 6 per cent. Leaf-tea, however, increased from R14·22 lakhs (£94,800) to R17·8 lakhs (£119,000), and husked rice from R3·86 lakhs (£25,700) to R11·15 lakhs (£74,300); while metals declined from R41·8 lakhs

(£279,000) to R27·67 lakhs (£184,500), teak from R10·59 lakhs (£70,600) to R5·67 lakhs (£37,800), lac from R1·19 lakhs (£7,900) to R15,000 (£1,000), letpet (pickled tea) from R24·05 lakhs (£160,300) to R22·38 lakhs (£152,500), and opium from R1·04 lakhs (£6,900) to R37,000 (£2,467). *Exports* consist mainly of cotton piecegoods (almost entirely foreign) with a value of R29·81 lakhs (£199,000) as against R21·58 lakhs (£143,900) in 1910-11, yarn (mostly foreign) R9·46 lakhs (£63,000) against R7·64 lakhs (£50,900), provisions (of which more than two-thirds was fish) R12·89 lakhs (£86,000) against R11·14 lakhs (£74,300), salt R3·66 lakhs (£24,400) against R3·19 lakhs (£21,300), iron R14·57 lakhs (£97,100) against 3·11 lakhs (£20,700), and live animals R2·5 lakhs (£17,000) against R2·37 lakhs (£15,800).

Trade with the **Southern Shan States** consisted of R69·87 lakhs (£465,800) imports and R76·34 lakhs (£509,000) exports, as compared with R58·05 lakhs (£387,000) and R76·13 lakhs (£507,500) in the previous year. *Imports* showed an increase of R11·82 lakhs (£78,800). Fruits and vegetables at R4·28 lakhs (£28,500), cattle at R12·83 lakhs (£85,500), horses, ponies and mules at R5·51 lakhs (£36,700), and potatoes at R3·25 lakhs (£21,700) showed increases; while teak at R5·64 lakhs (£37,600) and hides at R1·75 lakhs (£11,700) declined. *Exports* increased by R21,000 (£1,400). The most important article again is cotton piecegoods (mainly foreign), the value of which decreased from R45·36 lakhs (£302,400) to R42·43 lakhs (£283,000), this being 55 per cent of the whole exports. Among other items the following have some importance: betelnuts with R3·51 lakhs (£23,400) in place of R4·18 lakhs (£27,900) in 1910-11, yarn (mostly Indian) with R2·26 lakhs (£15,000) in place of R1·95 lakhs (£13,000), provisions (principally fish) with R5·62 lakhs (£37,500), manufactured silks with R3·2 lakhs (£21,000), and metals with R1·89 lakhs (£12,600), to which iron contributed about one lakh (£6,666).

North and **South Siam**—The total trade with these two territories amounted to R55·32 lakhs (£369,000) as compared with R46·26 lakhs (£308,400) in 1910-11. The trade with **North Siam** is about three times as great as that with **South Siam**. It amounts to R41 lakhs (£270,000) and shows an increase of about R8 lakhs (£53,000) on the figure for the previous year. It consists of 54 per cent imports and 46 per cent exports. The *imports* increased from R15·67 lakhs (£104,500) to R22·16 lakhs (£148,000), most of the expansion being accounted for by the figures for cattle, which advanced from R4·93 lakhs (£27,000) to R8·22 lakhs (£55,000), teak from R9·88 lakhs (£65,900) to R11·58 lakhs (£77,000), and other live animals with a total of R1·15 lakhs (£7,700). The *exports* also showed a small increase from R17·57 lakhs (£117,100) to R18·82 lakhs (£125,000). Cotton piecegoods (almost all foreign) increased from R3·89 lakhs (£25,900) to R4·89 lakhs (£32,600) and manufactured silk from R1·87 lakhs (£12,500) to R2·03 lakhs (£13,500). Yarns (mostly foreign) had a value of R3·42 lakhs (£23,000), while apparel improved from R1·58 lakhs (£10,500) to R1·94 lakhs (£13,000). Trade with **South Siam** amounted to R14·34 lakhs (£95,600), which is R1·3 lakhs (£8,700) better than in 1910-11. It consists of 67 per cent imports and 33 per cent exports. *Imports* rose from R8·68 lakhs (£57,900) to R9·66 lakhs (£64,400), and were practically made up of manufactured silk at R4·7 lakhs (£31,000) and live animals at R4·07 lakhs (£27,000). *Exports* at R4·68 lakhs (£31,200) showed a small increase, the only considerable items being manufactured silk at R84,000 (£5,600),

metals ₹80,000 (£5,333), jewellery, etc., with a value of ₹56,000 (£3,733), apparel ₹46,000 (£3,060), and cotton piecegoods ₹45,000 (£3,000).

Karennee—The trade with Karennee, with a total of about ₹26 lakhs (£173,000) shows a progress of some 8 per cent. It consists of 83 per cent imports and 17 per cent exports. The *imports* improved from ₹20·3 lakhs (£135,300) to ₹21·43 lakhs (£143,000), and consisted mainly of teak with a value of ₹9·35 lakhs (£62,300) and live animals with a value of ₹10·89 lakhs (£72,600). Among *exports* the only considerable items were betelnuts (₹1·18 lakhs=£8,000), provisions (₹76,000=£5,067), apparel (₹56,000=£3,733), and cotton piecegoods (₹52,000=£3,467).

The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with all trans-frontier countries is shown below. The values are stated in **units of 1,000**:

	Imports					*Exports*			
	1910-11		1911-12			1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£		₹	£	₹	£
Cattle	47,68=	318	57,98=	387	Cotton	4,77=	32	5,06=	34
Other animals	49,16	328	70,87	472	Cotton yarn—				
Drugs and medicines (including *charas*—a preparation of hemp)	11,16	74	7,72	51	Foreign	27,23	182	41,47	276
					Indian	35,67	238	42,64	284
					Cotton goods—				
					Foreign	2,25,63	1,504	2,48,46	1,656
					Indian	48,03	320	53,63	357
Fibrous products (chiefly jute)	16,45	110	28,98	193	Grain and pulse	17,96	120	24,69	165
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	5,21	301	57,05	380	Leather	13,72	91	13,81	92
					Metals (mainly brass, copper, and iron)	31,20	208	54,42	363
Grain and pulse (chiefly rice)	1,70,11	1,134	1,91,12	1,274	Oils	20,90	139	29,75	198
Hides and skins	47,49	317	66,35	442	Provisions	31,29	209	37,47	250
Metals	43,03	287	28,63	191	Salt	22,56	150	26,98	180
Ghi (clarified butter)	50,53	337	65,66	438	Silk goods	7,89	53	10,46	70
Pickled tea	24,08	161	22,89	153	Spices	29,25	195	35,69	238
Seeds (chiefly linseed and rapeseed)	45,91	306	58,97	393	Sugar	25,78	172	31,28	208
					Tea	9,49	63	12,90	86
Silk	13,31	89	12,62	84	Tobacco	13,25	88	16,41	109
Spices	16,42	109	22,93	153					
Tea	15,05	100	18,21	121					
Wood and timber (chiefly teak)	59,34	396	57,25	382					
Wool	51,12	341	57,25	382					
Woollen goods	2,29	15	4,51	30					

Since the total value of imports in 1911-12 was ₹10·38 crores (£6,920,000), the centesimal ratio borne to that total by any of the above sums of Indian money may be found approximately by dividing it by 1,038. In exports the divisor would be 883.

The appended statement shows **in thousands** the measure in which the

various provinces participated in the total of the trans-frontier commerce Here the divisor for 1911-12 must be 1921.

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,53,96	= 1,026	1,44,88	=966	1,49,95	= 1,000	1,51,43	= 1,010	1,64,91	= 1,099
North-West Frontier Province	2,68,05	1,787	2,61,35	1,742	2,62,29	1,749	2,93,85	1,959	3,04,25	2,028
Panjab	13,77	92	6,10	41	5,78	38	7,18	48	6,92	46
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,87,82	1,252	1,97,57	1,317	2,05,90	1,373	1,92,23	1,282	2,12,72	1,418
Bengal	3,88,91	2,593	3,90,84	2,606	3,30,59	2,204	4,06,34	2,709	5,33,17	3,554
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,68	51	6,85	46	4,81	32	5,39	36	50,99	340
Burma	5,33,90	3,559	5,17,33	3,449	5,68,06	3,787	6,05,51	4,037	6,47,81	4,319

COASTING TRADE

Merchandise carried by sea from one part of India to another appears first under exports and again under imports; so it might be expected that the total of the two would be approximately double the dimensions of the single transaction. But the figures comprise such exchanges with ports in Indian Native States and Foreign Settlements as, in the statistics of British India appear only as imports or as exports. It has therefore been the practice to state in this Review the net value of the coasting trade as arrived at by adding, to the value of the imports into British ports from other British ports, the sum of the imports and exports in the trade between British and non-British ports in India. The value so calculated in respect of 1911-12 is, for **merchandise**, ₹59·34 crores (£39,560,000), as against ₹59·45 crores (£39,633,000) in the previous year, the decrease being ₹11 lakhs only (£73,000) or ·18 per cent. The trade was handicapped by very high coasting freights. **Food grains** represented 16 per cent of the total, with a value of ₹9·47 crores (£6,313,000), the decrease being ₹1·38 crores (£920,000). Of the total value of food grains, **rice** represented 66·7 per cent. Details regarding the distribution of this trade are given in that article in the section relating to exports, which deals with the rice trade as a whole. The exports from Burma to Indian ports amounted to only 245,000 tons which marks a decrease of 305,000 tons on the figures of the previous year. The exports of **mineral oil** from Burma to Indian ports fell from 101·9 to 96·8 million gallons. The quantity taken by Calcutta for distribution by sea to other ports relapsed from 54·8 to 46·9 million gallons, the direct shipments from Burma to other provinces being: Bombay 17·3 million gallons Madras 16·7 millions, Eastern Bengal and Assam 8·2 millions, and Sind 4·8 millions. In regard to mineral oil also, details are given in the appropriate part of the section relating to exports. Burma's predominance as a source of rice and of mineral oil for Indian consumption still keeps her diminished total at 21·9 per cent of the coasting exports of all British India in Indian merchandise. Bengal predominates in coal and jute. The coastal exports of **jute bags** from Calcutta decreased from 72·8 to 64·9 million bags and from ₹190·7 lakhs (£1,271,000) to ₹190·5 lakhs (£1,270,000). Of these, Burma took 34·1 million bags, Bombay 17·7 millions, Madras 4·9 millions, and Sind 6·3 millions. All but Burma also took large quantities by rail. Coastal shipments of **Bengal coal** showed a relapse of 193,000 tons, bringing the total to 2,017,000 tons. Shipments of Indian-made cotton **piecegoods** from the

Bombay Presidency to other parts of India had in the previous year fallen to 247·7 million yards with a value of R419 lakhs (£2,793,000); but in spite of high freights this section of the trade advanced in 1911-12 to 265 million yards with a value of R460 lakhs (£3,066,000), the increase being 17·4 million yards or 7 per cent in quantity and R41 lakhs (£273,000) or 9·8 per cent in value. The increase in average value per unit is apparently only 3 per cent; and this once more suggests that high prices had relatively intensified the demand for the cheaper grades. The following figures show the distribution of the shipments from Bombay in the last two years, and indicate that all the provinces except Bengal increased their coastal demands:—

	1910-11.			1911-12		
	Yards	R	£	Yards	R	£
Bengal	59,895,883	1,10,66,635	=737,776	53,750,508	1,00,36,407	=669,094
Sind	169,085,247	2,75,24,239	1,834,949	191,417,883	3,22,41,351	2,149,423
Madras	2,881,479	5,19,960	34,664	3,595,123	6,79,932	45,329
Burma	10,345,486	19,60,312	130,687	12,154,834	23,80,692	158,713

Coastal shipments of **raw cotton** from **Bombay,** which in the previous year stood at 181,322 cwts and R70·66 lakhs (£471,000), decreased to 99,121 cwts and R32·34 lakhs (£216,000) in 1911-12, Bengal taking 23,817 cwts in place of 48,990 cwts, while Kathiawar lowered its demand from 33,595 to 29,329 cwts. **Sind** shipped more than in 1910-11, almost the whole of its 373,865 cwts going to Bombay, less some 1,700 cwts for Madras.

RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC

This is a valuable indicator of the volume of total trade. The following statement reflects the shortage of export crops and the contraction in import trade. It shows (*in thousands of unit*) the **ton-mileage** of goods traffic on the principal railways of India during the last five years:

		Increase + or Decrease—		
	Units	Units		Per cent
1907	11,103,514	+1,051,382	or	+10·4 per cent
1908	10,199,399	− 904,115	„	− 8·1 „
1909	10,951,715	+ 752,316	„	+ 7·4 „
1910	12,079,013	+1,127,298	„	+10·3 „
1911	13,334,223	+1,255,210	„	+10·4 „

The figures below show the number of goods wagons at work in India at the close of each of the last five years and the additions made in each year:

	No.	Addition		Percentage increase
1907	124,094	8,408	or	7·3
1908	136,318	12,224	„	9·8
1909	145,535	9,217	„	6·8
1910	149,628	4,093	„	2·8
1911	152,851	3,223	„	2·2

The total increase in the period of four years is therefore 23·2 per cent. Comparison of this percentage with the increase of 20·1 per cent in the ton mileage shows a simultaneous decrease in the ton miles per wagon from 89,477 to 87,237, the decline being one of 2·5 per cent.

Reference may be made to the article dealing with imports of railway material.

PRICES

The following statement shows the course of **Indian Rupee Prices** of thirty-nine commodities imported into, exported from, and consumed in India, during the last five years as compared with the standard year 1873. The figures represent simple percentages of the average prices, so far as available, obtained by expressing the price of each article in each year as a percentage of the price for the year 1873, which latter price is represented by 100.

Certain articles that appear to have something in common have been grouped together with the following result :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1. Food grains :—wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, barley, gram, and ragi	181	226	193	155	152
2. Other food :—ghi and salt	96	94	81	90	89
3. Sugar and tea	78	80	78	85	79
(1—3) Food	141	167	146	127	124
4. Minerals :—iron, copper, spelter, and coal	134	135	124	123	125
5. Textiles :—cotton, silk, jute and wool	127	108	96	108	127
6. Sundry materials :—hides and skins, indigo, kerosene, lac, saltpetre, and seeds	143	138	127	131	140
(4—6) Materials	135	126	114	120	132
(1—6) General average	137	139	124	122	129

The general average is drawn from all thirty-nine descriptions, which are treated as of equal value, and is the simple arithmetical mean as shown above.

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence
CALCUTTA,
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IN

1912-13.

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Reg. No. 3647 E., 11.—L.—1,800+1,800.

NOTE

The object of the STATEMENT IN THE APPENDIX is to relieve the text of much statistical comment relating to minor points. It enables a reader to scrutinize details about any article with which he is specially concerned, without being troubled with similar minutiæ about which he has only a general interest.

The Appendix deals only with private merchandise, that is to say, with merchandise exclusive of importations and exportations on account of Government. One section deals with Imports and the other with Exports; and in each section quantities and values are analysed separately. The group of columns (Nos. 2 to 7) relating to quantity shows (2) the total quantity imported or exported in the year 1912-13, (3) the quantity in the previous year 1911-12, and (4) the average of the three previous years ending 1911-12. The three analytical columns (Nos. 5, 6, and 7) attached to this group show the ratios of the quantity handled in 1912-13, (5) in relation to that handled in the previous year, (6) in relation to the average of three previous years, and (7) in relation to the exports or imports of the specified items in 1912-13. As an example, we may take the first *export* item—Fish, dry (pages 88 and 89). The analytical columns show that the exports of this item in 1912-13 were 9·4 per cent less than the exports in 1911-12 and 1·6 per cent less than the average of the previous three years. The columns relating to actual value (Nos. 8 to 15) show the total value of exports, (8) in 1912-13, (9) in 1911-12, and (10) the last three years' average.

The first pair of analytical columns (Nos. 11 and 12) in this group show how much the total value exceeded or fell short of the record in the said earlier periods; while the third (No. 13) shows the importance of the article in relation to the total recorded under the branch of export trade to which it belongs. The value of India's export of Dried fish, represents (No. 14) ·1 per cent of her export trade. The last column (No. 15) shews the ratio of the specified item to the import trade in the same item in 1912-13. The last group of analytical columns (Nos. 16 to 21) relates to value per unit. In the first column (No. 16) in that group we find that the average declared value of exported yarns was ·48 of a rupee (say, As. 7 pies 8·2) per lb, while in the corresponding column in the import section we find that the average value per lb of imported yarn was ·89 of a rupee (say, As. 14 pies 2·9). And if we trace this item of *imported* yarn or twist in the last group of analytical columns (Nos. 19 and 20), we find that the average value per pound of yarn imported in 1912-13 was 1·1 per cent less than 1911-12 and nearly 10 per cent more than the average of previous three years, while the last column (No. 21) shows the ratio of the average import value in 1912-13 to the average export value in the same period.

All sums of money in this Review are stated in sterling.

Weights in this Review are stated in lbs, cwts, and tons, but for purpose of reference to current literature about Indian trade, it is well to state that the weights most commonly quoted in such literature are as follows :—

Divisions	Systematic names	Metric value Grammes	British Imperial value Grains
	1 Tola	= 11·6638	= 180
5 Tolas	= 1 Chittak	= 58·319022	= 900
			Pounds
16 Chittaks	= 1 Seer	= 933·10436	= $2\frac{2}{15}$
		Kilogrammes	
5 Seers	= 1 Passeeree or Punsarie	= 4·66552	= $10\frac{1}{4}$
8 Passeerees or 40 seers	= 1 Imperial or Indian Maund	= 37·324	= $82\frac{1}{4}$

THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA
WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

For the official year ending March 31, 1913

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The rains anterior to the monsoon of 1912 were on the whole unfavourable, with the effect that the sowing operations for some of the autumn crops were delayed. During the monsoon period the fall, on the whole, was little below normal, and was well distributed, and only certain parts of the Deccan showed a very large deficiency. For winter rice the rain proved defective in tracts. Towards the end of November good rain fell in places where it was most needed. December, January, and the first half of February 1913 were almost rainless, and this affected some of the spring crops; subsequently, however, weather conditions changed and beneficial showers were received. On the whole the year was meteorologically a good one.

The net effect of these conditions may be gathered from the following estimates of yield of the principal crops as compared with similar statistics for the two previous years:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Rice	27,896,900	30,073,600	26,001,100
Cotton	688,000	587,100	784,800
Wheat	10,061,500	9,924,500	9,597,700
Jute	1,416,400	1,470,500	1,700,300
Rape and mustard . .	1,233,200	1,308,500	1,222,200
Linseed	563,600	642,000	535,700
Sesamum . . .	511,800	397,600	471,700
Sugar (raw) . . .	2,217,800	2,451,100	2,552,000
Groundnuts . . .	503,200	605,700	629,800
Tea	117,531	119,912	132,278

The prices of food grains were high as may be seen from the following index numbers which are based on the average monthly prices of the seven principal food grains, 100 representing the average for the five years 1903 to 1907:—1908, 154; 1909, 126; 1910, 108; 1911, 105; and 1912, 125. A further investigation as to the effect of these variations in price when applied to the estimated normal consumption of food grains per head of the population,

shows that the sum expended on this account in 1912-13 was greater by something like £4·67 millions than in the previous year and that the sum available for other purchases was presumably diminished by that amount. But most of the consumers of food grains are also producers and while the total value of exports of merchandise increased by £12·47 millions, the total value of the imports increased by £13·43 millions.

In India it is impossible to make a general valuation of the agricultural produce seeing that the data are not available. But in respect of cotton, jute, rice, wheat, tea, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, and groundnuts, a rough computation may be attempted. The prices used in this computation are the average wholesale prices ruling at certain principal marts in India. In respect of groundnuts, it has been necessary to accept the declared values of exports in the absence of any other regular quotations. The calculation does not show the farm values; but for comparative purposes it has some interest. In 1911-12 the outturn of rice had been the largest on record, while jute and oilseeds had also expanded. Cotton and wheat had contracted; and prices all round, with the exception of wheat, had shown an advance. The estimate in respect of rice for 1912-13 falls somewhat short of the corresponding estimate in the previous year, but is enormously short of the actuals for that year. On the other hand, cotton showed a great expansion. A calculation, restricted to the specified crops and based on the crop estimates and official price records, has been carried out. It suggests that the aggregate value of the said crops has been approximately as follows in the last five years:—1908-09, £307·95 millions; 1909-10, £367·89 millions; 1910-11, £342·35 millions; 1911-12, £336·25 millions; and 1912-13, £380·93 millions.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE

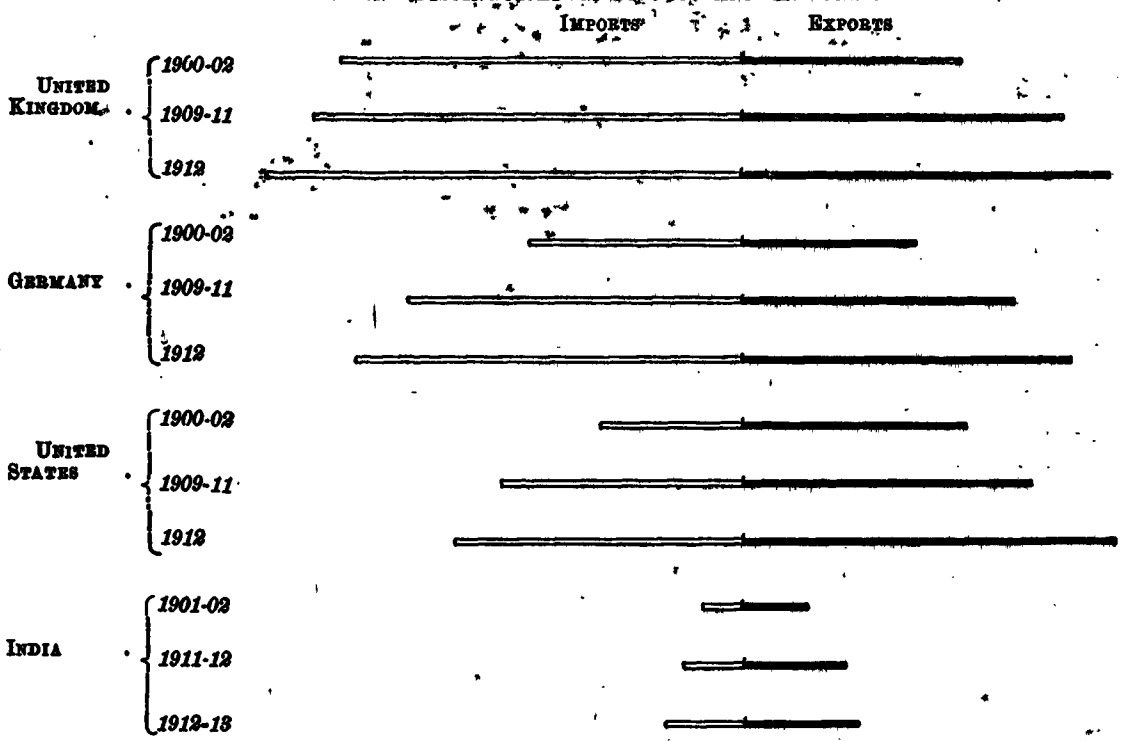
The prosperity of the world's trade in spite of diverse hostile influences of a serious nature was extraordinary in the year under review. The wars of Italy and of the Balkan States against Turkey impaired confidence. In the United States of America activity was presumably restricted to some extent by the incidence of the Presidential election with its attendant uncertainties as to the future policy. In Europe there were recurrent labour troubles, notably the great coal strike in England; and untimely rains in the autumn damaged agricultural produce throughout a large part of Europe. But throughout the world all obstacles were submerged and all deficiencies obliterated by the flood of prosperity. One of the best indications of trade activity is activity in shipbuilding, and in 1912 this was unprecedented. The movement of world's prices was upwards, and Sauerbeck gives 85 for 1912 against 80 for 1911. The price of cotton, Middling American, rose from 5·11*d.* to 7·11*d.* per lb; but that for beet sugar declined from 14*s.* 7½*d.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* in the face of a large beet crop.

The total trade of the **United Kingdom** rose from £1,237·04 to £1,344·17 millions, the increase being £107·13 millions or 8·66 per cent. Her imports of merchandise advanced from £680·16 to £744·9 millions, and her exports from £556·88 to £599·27 millions. The increases were respectively £64·74 millions and £42·39 millions, and the rates of progress were 9·52 per cent on the one hand and 7·61 per cent on the other. Thus, for the third year in succession, the high level of 1907 has been surpassed.

The following diagrams show the relative magnitude and growth of trade in the principal countries:—

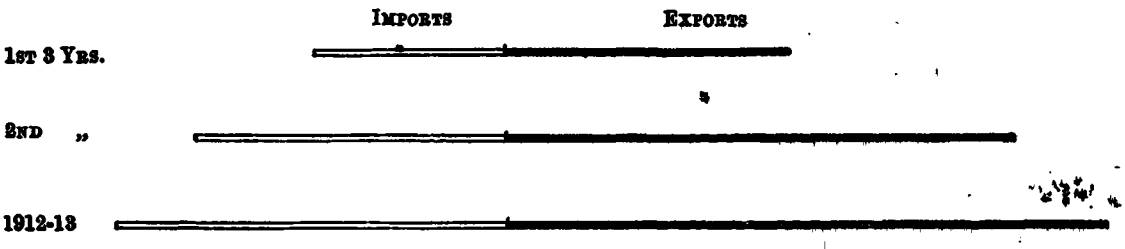
NOTE.—The first and second lines in each group below show the averages for the triennial ending with the year stated; while the third shows the actuals for the single year under review.

1. VARIATIONS IN VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRIES NAMED SHOWING RELATIVE MAGNITUDE AND DISTINGUISHING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.



In India the imports of merchandise rose from £92·38 to £107·34 millions, while exports rose from £151·9 to £163·94 millions, and the total trade from £244·28 to £271·28 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £27 millions or 11 per cent. In rate of progression India therefore compares well with any of the principal countries, but in the amount of her increase she falls short of most of those enumerated. The following diagram shows the growth of trade in India:—

2. TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



India's grand total of exports and imports was £310·11 millions as against £286·8 millions in 1911-12, the increase being one of £23·31 millions or 8·1 per cent. The total includes some £38·83 millions of gold and silver, imported and exported, and £3·16 millions of foreign merchandise re-exported, but it excludes about £3·75 millions of stores imported by Government, of which £1·69 millions represent material for State Railways and also about £9·48 millions of treasure on Government account.

Exports represented 54·4 per cent of this grand total and amounted to £168·63 millions as against £158·8 millions in the previous year. The increase here was £9·83 millions; and this represented 42·2 per cent of the total increase in trade and 6·2 per cent on the export figures for 1911-12.

Imports had a total value of £141·47 millions as against £128 millions in 1911-12, the advance here being £13·47 millions or 10·5 per cent.

Exports of Indian merchandise represented 98·1 per cent of the total exports, 59·3 per cent of the sum of imports and exports of merchandise, and 51·9 per cent of the total trade, as against 97·4 per cent, 60·5 per cent, and 51·6 per cent respectively in 1911-12. These exports rose from £147·88 millions to £160·77 millions, which implies a rise of £12·89 millions or 8·7 per cent. This accounts for 55·3 per cent of the total increase in the year's trade.

Re-exports of Foreign merchandise declined from £4·02 millions in 1911-12 to £3·16 millions, the decrease here being £860,000 or 21·3 per cent. But this branch of trade really showed healthy growth, and the statistical relapse is due entirely to the cessation of the abnormal sugar position of the previous year.

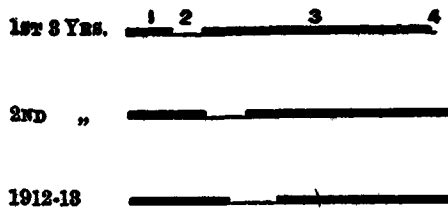
The movements of **treasure** merit special mention, the large imports of sovereigns and of silver being specially interesting.

The following statement shows the relative importance of the several provinces in the trade in merchandise:—

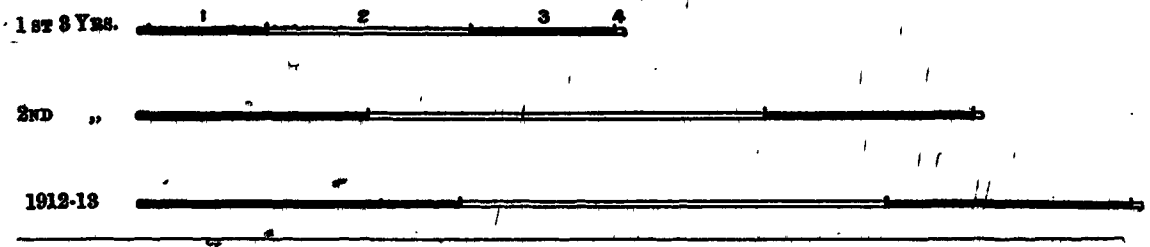
Unit 1,000	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Burma	Bihar and Orissa
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Import, 1911-12 .	35,087	32,900	8,813	7,793	7,793	—
1912-13 .	41,480	37,853	10,073	8,693	9,247	...
Difference, per cent	+18·2	+15	+14·3	+11·6	+18·6	...
Export (including re-exports), 1911-12 .	61,026	42,060	16,474	15,400	16,933	—
1912-13 .	66,800	39,413	21,783	16,627	19,153	207
Difference, per cent	+9·5	—6·3	+31·9	+8	+13·1	...
TOTAL, 1911-12 .	96,113	74,960	25,287	23,193	24,726	—
1912-13 .	108,280	77,266	31,806	25,320	28,400	207
Difference, per cent	+12·7	+3·1	+25·1	+9·2	+14·9	—

The following diagrams show for imports as well as for exports of merchandise the relative importance of the four main classes:—

3. IMPORTS.—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF FOUR MAIN CLASSES, *viz.*, 1, FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO; 2, RAW MATERIALS; 3, MANUFACTURES; AND 4, MISCELLANEOUS IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



4. EXPORTS.—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF FOUR MAIN CLASSES, *viz.*, 1, FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO; 2, RAW MATERIALS; 3, MANUFACTURES; AND 4, MISCELLANEOUS IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



N.B.—*In the Appendix will be found the value of the sea-borne trade of India (imports, re-exports, exports, and grand total) in merchandise, compared with the value of the previous year and that of the average of the previous three years. Where the previous year's figure, the increase or decrease, or the variation in specific value is not stated in the text of the Review it will be found in the Appendix.*

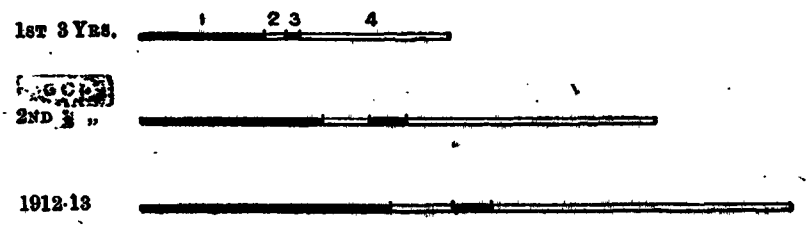
Diagrams 3, 4, 5, and 6 are on larger scale than others.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles form 42·8 per cent of the total exports as against 45·7 per cent in 1911-12. The total value under this head was £68·87 millions as against £67·65 millions in 1911-12, the increase being £1·22 millions or 1·8 per cent. The principal items are **raw cotton, seeds, raw jute,** and **raw hides and skins,** which constitute respectively 27·2, 22·1, 26·2, and 11·4 per cent of the total in this class.

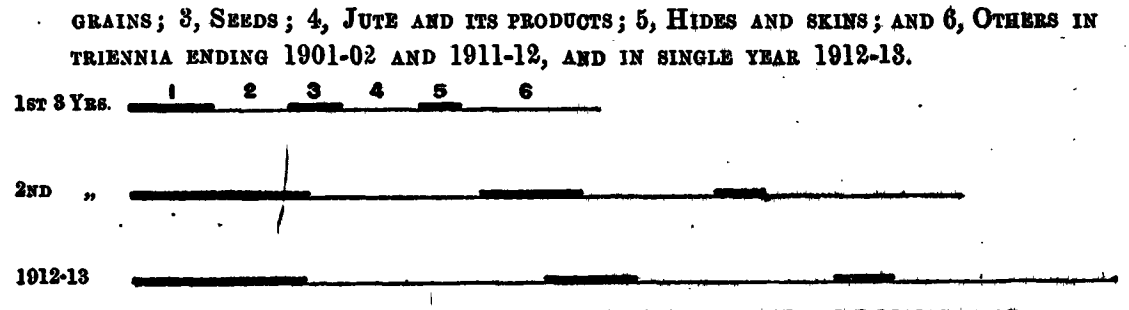
Exports of Indian manufactures represent about 23·7 per cent of the total exports. Their value advanced from £33 to £38·22 millions, the advance being £5·22 millions or 15·8 per cent. The principal items are **jute goods, cotton goods, opium, dressed or tanned hides and skins,** which constitute respectively 39·9, 21·3, 19·6, and 8·03 per cent in this class.

The following diagrams show how certain specified principal articles predominate in imports and in exports :—

5. IMPORTS—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF 1, COTTON GOODS; 2, SUGAR; 3, IRON AND STEEL; AND 4, OTHERS IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



6. EXPORTS.—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF 1, COTTON AND COTTON GOODS; 2, FOOD GRAINS; 3, SEEDS; 4, JUTE AND ITS PRODUCTS; 5, HIDES AND SKINS; AND 6, OTHERS IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



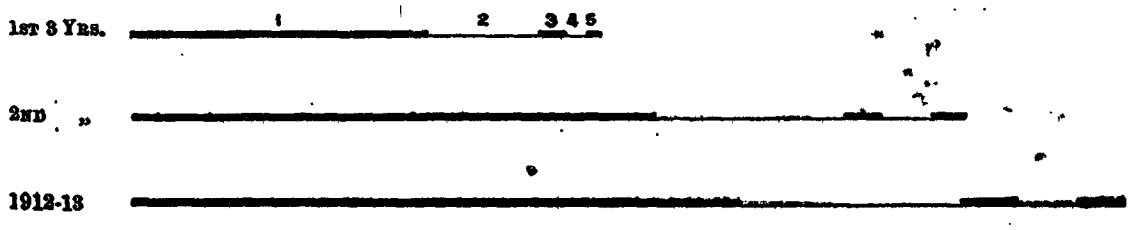
TRADE ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES.

The following statement shows the value of the trade of British India in private merchandise exclusive of treasure with the several main divisions of the world :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	Share of total per cent	Increase + or decrease — per cent
	£	£	£		
Europe . .	147,040	158,907	175,340	64·6	+10·4
Asia . .	54,931	59,157	63,211	23·3	+ 6·9
America .	14,214	16,777	20,646	7·6	+23
Africa and adjacent islands	6,654	6,361	8,923	3·3	+40·3
Australasia .	3,318	3,077	3,159	1·2	+ 2·7
Total .	226,157	244,279	271,279		+11

The growth since 1901-02 may be illustrated as follows :—

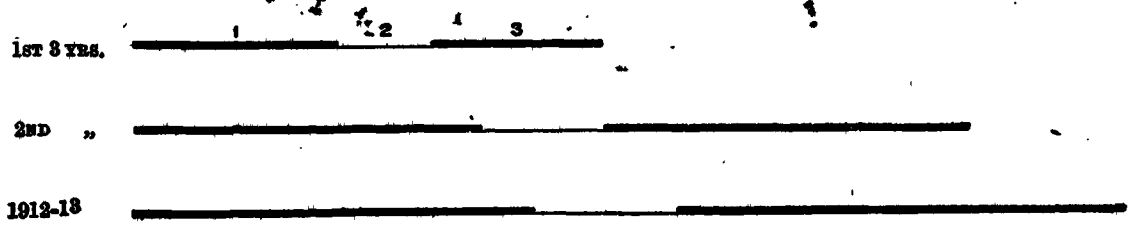
7. TOTAL TRADE—PARTICIPATION BY 1, EUROPE; 2, ASIA; 3, AFRICA; 4, AMERICA; AND 5, AUSTRALASIA IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



Of the total trade with **Europe,** 52·1 per cent was exports, which also represented 74·1 per cent of the trade with **Asia,** 83·2 per cent of the trade with **America,** 67·3 per cent of the trade with **Africa,** and 79·8 per cent of the trade with **Australasia.**

The following diagram shows the proportion in which the total trade was shared by the United Kingdom, by other British Possessions, and by foreign countries :—

8. TOTAL TRADE—PARTICIPATION 1, BY UNITED KINGDOM; 2, BY OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; AND 3, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The trade with the **United Kingdom** rose from £97·69 to £108·8 millions, the increase being £11·11 millions or 11·4 per cent. Her share in the total was 40·1 per cent, and her share in the trade with all British Possessions was 76·5 per cent.

The trade with **British Possessions other than the United Kingdom** was £33·48 millions in place of £30 millions. That figure forms 12·3 per cent of the total trade and shows an increase of 11·6 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The trade with **all British Possessions** represented 52·5 per cent of the whole trade and increased by 11·4 per cent, that is to say, from £127·7 to £142·29 millions.

Trade with **foreign countries** represented 47·5 per cent of the whole trade and increased by 10·6 per cent, that is to say, from £116·6 to £128·99 millions.

The following statement shows India's trade with **each principal country** in order of importance :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	£	Per cent	£	Per cent	£	Per cent
United Kingdom	87,413	38·7	97,690	40	108,804	40·1
Germany	18,767	8·3	21,074	8·6	23,149	8·5
United States	11,392	5	13,971	5·7	16,055	5·9
China	14,427	6·4	13,873	5·7	15,685	5·8
Japan	11,251	5	13,481	5·5	15,071	5·6
France	11,644	5·1	10,603	4·3	11,899	4·4
Belgium	8,850	3·9	10,447	4·3	10,777	4
Java	8,428	3·7	9,165	3·7	8,547	3·1
Straits Settlements	7,255	3·2	7,843	3·2	8,186	3
Austria-Hungary	6,879	3	6,847	2·8	7,094	2·6
Ceylon	5,781	2·5	6,156	2·5	6,608	2·4
Italy	6,220	2·7	5,062	2·1	5,657	2·1
Holland	2,617	1·2	3,018	1·2	3,097	1·1
Mauritius	2,885	1·3	2,250	·9	3,084	1·1
South America	1,860	·8	1,713	·7	3,073	1·1
Egypt	1,417	·6	1,327	·5	2,639	1
Australia	3,318	1·5	3,077	1·3	2,594	1
Turkey, Asiatic	1,855	·8	1,974	·8	1,889	·7
Russia	1,455	·6	1,223	·5	1,698	·6
Aden	934	·4	1,175	·5	1,339	·5
Spain	1,658	·8	1,304	·5	1,280	·5
Arabia	1,153	·5	1,270	·5	1,255	·5
Persia	1,214	·5	1,233	·5	1,219	·5

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

This section of India's sea-borne trade forms about 40 per cent of the whole. Its value in 1911-12 was £92·38 millions which was a record, but in the year under review it has risen to £107·34 millions. The advance of £14·96 millions represents 16·2 per cent on the previous year's figures; and the total exceeds the record of 1907-08 by £20·67 millions. The following statement compares the value of the imports in 1912-13 with the average values for each quinquennial period from 1885-86 to 1909-10, and with the single years 1910-11 and 1911-12. It shows also the centesimal variations, the average annual total value from 1885-86 to 1889-90 being taken as 100 :—

Unit 1,000		£	Variation
Average,	1885-86 to 1889-90 . .	43,624	100
„	1890-91 „ 1894-95 . .	44,192	111·9
„	1895-96 „ 1899-1900 .	33,995	114·2
„	1900-01 „ 1904-05 . .	55,745	136·6
„	1905-06 „ 1909-10 . .	77,282	189·4
In the year	1910-11 . . .	86,236	211·3
„	1911-12 . . .	92,383	226·4
„	1912-13 . . .	107,344	263·1

The value of each of the four classes in which the articles are now grouped was :—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
I Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	13,592	13,633	15,621
II Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	6,031	7,393	8,271
III Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	64,664	69,870	81,948
IV Miscellaneous and unclassified.	1,265	1,487	1,504

Of these the third class "**Articles wholly or mainly manufactured**" contributed the largest sum. It formed 76·4 per cent of the total, and its aggregate increased by £12·08 millions or 17·3 per cent. The principal items and their percentages of the total of this class were: **yarns** and **textile fabrics** 56 per cent, **metals** 12·6 per cent, **railway plant** and **rolling stock** 5·2 per cent, and **cutlery, hardware, implements,** and **instruments** 4·4 per cent. The individual items are discussed later.

In the first class "**Food, drink, and tobacco,**" which represented about 14·5 per cent of the total imports of merchandise, there was an increase amounting to £1·99 millions or 14·6 per cent. The principal items and their percentages of the total were: **sugar** 61 per cent, **provisions** 10 per cent, **liquors** 7·7 per cent, and **spices** 6·9 per cent.

The second class "**Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured**" formed 7·7 per cent of the total, and it advanced by £870,000 or 11·9 per cent. The principal items and their percentages were: **textile materials** 34 per cent, **oils** 32·1 per cent, and **coal, coke, and patent fuel** 9·4 per cent. There was a fall of £290,200 or 9·8 per cent in the imports of **oils.**

The class "**Miscellaneous and unclassified**" represented 1·4 per cent of the total and showed an increase of £17,100 or 1·1 per cent, resulting mainly from larger importations by post.

Food, drink, and tobacco—These represent about 14·5 per cent of the total imports. The value of the principal articles in this group has been:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous 3 years	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Sugar	8,143	7,960	9,537
Provisions and Oilman's stores	1,207	1,291	1,566
Liquors	1,090	1,101	1,214
Spices	972	1,029	1,087
Fruits and vegetables	703	730	729
Salt	496	561	567
Tea	150	195	140
Tobacco	468	445	463
Fish (exluding canned fish)	207	198	201
Grain, pulse, and flour	127	85	87

Sugar retains its position as the second article in order of importance in any class of imports. It represents 61 per cent of the total value of imported articles of food, drink, and tobacco, as against 58·4 per cent in the exceptional year 1911-12, and 62·5 per cent in the more normal year 1910-11. The year 1911-12 had indeed been so abnormal that its statistics furnish no gauge for the trade development in the twelve months under review. These last have been rendered singular by the abruptness of a return to normal levels as regards supplies and prices. The year may also be remembered as that in which Britain withdrew from the Sugar Convention; but the incident has had no discernible effect on the course of Indian trade. In this respect, the decisive factor was the swing of the pendulum from starvation to surfeit in the beet market. The vicissitudes of this market in recent years may be inferred from the following statistics of the total beet-sugar outturn (Europe and America) in each of the five years ending 1912-13:—6,928,000 tons, 6,588,000 tons, 8,560,000 tons, 6,887,000 tons, and 9,055,000 tons. With such alternations, it becomes difficult to say what figure is normal. But the high figure last recorded, which was accompanied by a more than average supply from cane countries, broke prices abruptly in October 1912 and created statistical contrasts to which no very great significance should be attached. The total imports of sugar amounted to 773,576 tons and £9·53 millions in place of 612,092 tons and £7·96 millions in 1911-12. The new figure is a record; but that for 1910-11 was 739,119 tons and £8·79 millions. Similarly, a comparison of the prices current in the last two years as shown in the following statement is striking only until we turn to the rates recorded in 1910-11 and find that the extraordinary drop is but a reversion to the ordinary.

The following are the prices of beet sugar in London per cwt in 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13:—

	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Opening	14	9¼	10	8¾	14	4½
Highest	14	10½	18	3	14	4½
Lowest	8	11	10	5	9	3
Closing	9	9½	15	7¾	9	11¾

Beet sugar was quoted in the Calcutta market only in February and March 1913, and in Bombay only after November 1912, while Karachi quoted prices continuously except from August to October. The quotations were from 13*s*. 3½*d*. to 13*s*. 7⅛*d*. per cwt in Calcutta, and from 13*s*. 10*d*. to 14*s*. 3*d*. in Bombay.

Java sugar ruled the market. Average 16 and above Dutch Standard opened at 16*s*. 2⅜*d*. per cwt in Calcutta, rose to 16*s*. 8$\frac{1}{16}$*d*. in May, weakened to 15*s*. 2$\frac{5}{16}$*d*. in the face of the new crop, and fell away to 12*s*. 3*d*. in August, to 12*s*. 1*d*. in September, and to 11*s* 8⅛*d*. in November on the assurance of high beet outturn. Thereafter a recovery took place; and the financial year closed at 13*s*. 1½*d*.

The arrivals of beet and of cane sugar are shown in the following statement (**in cwts**). These statistics assign shipments to the country in which the sugar was produced:—

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Cane—					
From Mauritius	2,514,440	2,435,560	2,923,983	1,709,773	3,015,626
„ Reunion	19,505	...	...	...	...
„ China	6,384	22,095	129,363	12,658	12,005
„ Java	6,172,039	7,815,015	8,758,723	8,160,566	9,310,252
„ Straits Settlements	804	3,113	954	667	1,066
„ Other countries	6,087	1,114	1,164	4,029	16,514
Total	8,719,259	10,276,827	11,814,187	9,887,693	12,355,463
Beet—					
From Austria Hungary	1,918,158	782,773	714,097	241,434	1,054,180
„ Germany	8,071	51,538	8,211	9,813	80,301
„ Belgium	988	1,474	1,142	1,599	8,372
„ France	472	306	444	241	334
„ Other countries	21,335	23,096	1,064	1,052	1,682
TOTAL	1,944,024	859,187	724,958	254,139	1,144,869
Total sugar, excluding molasses and confectionery	10,663,283	11,136,084	12,539,145	10,141,832	13,500,332
Value £	6,939,804	7,318,849	8,294,875	7,495,675	9,081,193

The leap in **beet sugar** from 254,139 cwts to about 1,145,000 cwts seems startling; but the average of the three years ending 1910-11 was about 1,176,000 cwts and in 1908-09 that figure was greatly exceeded.

The quantity of foreign sugar retained for consumption in India in the last two years has been 8,234,000 cwts in 1911-12 and 13,152,000 cwts in 1912-13.

The imports of **sugar of both kinds** together advanced by 3,358,500 cwts. and by £1·59 millions. The increases amounted to 33·1 per cent in quantity and 21·2 per cent in value, marking a fall of 9 per cent in the average value per unit.

The imports of **cane sugar** rose by 2,467,770 cwts or 25 per cent, and by £993,800 or 13·6 per cent, the difference here also marking a fall of 9 per cent in the specific value. The greater part of the increase in quantity is

traceable to the development in the imports from Java and Mauritius. The total quantity of foreign cane sugar retained for consumption in India was about 12,155,000 cwts.

In **refined sugar,** Java greatly surpasses any other source of supply. Having regard to the notable trend towards superior sugars in the Java industry, it is well to keep tale of the fact that in the last five years the proportion of refined to total sugars received from Java has risen from 88 to 98·6 per cent. Her aggregate in 1912-13 was 9,065,429 cwts as against 7,955,324 cwts in 1911-12; and Mauritius, another cane country, came second with 2,992,090 cwts against 1,695,119 cwts in 1911-12. Austria-Hungary, though taking the first place as a source of beet, comes third in refined sugar with 1,051,602 cwts, while Germany's contribution was only 76,738 cwts.

At the instance of the trade it was arranged that from 1st January 1913 the valuation of the several classes of sugar for Customs purposes should be fixed absolutely on the sum of monthly valuations of the imports during the preceding twelve months. The shortage in beet synchronising with copious supplies of cane produced anomalies in the tariff, but these arise only from the extreme abnormality of the conditions.

The Indian crop gathered in the beginning of 1912 was a good one, and was estimated at 2,451,100 tons of raw sugar against 2,130,000 tons on the average of the preceding five years. A systematic effort to place the Indian sugar industry on something like a modern footing has been initiated and has stimulated planting, with the result that the crop gathered in the beginning of 1913 is believed to have exceeded the previous year's figures by 5·6 per cent in area and to have given a yield of about 2,552,000 tons, to which the estimated production of palm sugar should be added, namely, 480,000 tons. The figures relating to cane comprise only those tracts that make returns of cane cultivation; but there is reason to believe that India now produces about 3,000,000 tons of cane sugar. This is about one-third of the world's recorded cane crop and makes India the largest single producer. Cane sugar, including that of India, represents about 49 per cent of the world's total sugar supply, yet India bought over 9 per cent of the cane sugar external to India in 1912-13, and 91·5 per cent of the sugar imported into the country was cane sugar.

Provisions and Oilman's stores—This term, as applied to foreign merchandise, covers a number of heads, and several of these are of a very comprehensive character though representing small amounts. The total value is £1·57 millions. This represents 10 per cent of the value of all articles of food, drink, and tobacco imported, and shows an increase of £274,500 or 21·2 per cent. The continuous development in the importation of **biscuits** was accelerated and resulted in a rise from £231,400 to £301,700. Other important items that show progressive trade are **canned and bottled provisions** and **farinaceous foods,** which rose to £287,400 and £284,300 respectively, and **preserved milk** with a value of £245,700 in place of £215,700. **Bacon and hams** and **cheese** also improved to £74,500 and £57,100 respectively. The comprehensive category of "**other sorts**" of provisions expanded from £250,600 to £315,400 or by 25·9 per cent.

Fish (excluding canned fish) stands at 202,964 cwts and £201,400 and, in the year under review, shows an improvement of 6·34 per cent in quantity and 1·5 per cent in value. Of this **salted fish** represented £136,900 marking a rise of 7·48 per cent.

Liquors are statistically distinguished as malt liquors, spirits, and wines. Malt liquors constitute the first class in volume but the second in value; and they showed development in 1912-13. In spirits there was continued expansion in quantity and in value, while in quantity wines showed some advance. Details are given in the Appendix.

The total value of liquors (excluding methylated and perfumed spirit and spirit present in drugs), £1·21 millions, represents 7·7 per cent of the imports of articles of food, drink, and tobacco, and is more by £113,800 than in 1911-12.

In **malt-liquors** the increase amounts to 11·6 per cent in quantity and 24·9 per cent in value. The United Kingdom continues to supply 86 per cent of the whole, while the share of Germany rose from 11·8 to 13·1 per cent with an increase of 24·2 per cent in her total quantity. Other foreign countries supplied ·8 per cent in place of ·7 per cent.

These import figures do not represent the consumption of malt liquors in India, seeing that in 1912 Indian breweries produced 3,849,060 gallons against 4,083,806 gallons in 1911. This marks a decline of 234,746 gallons in Indian production and brings the total decline in the last five years to 1,761,061 gallons or 31·4 per cent.

The factor of internal production is even more dominant in respect of **spirits**, of which 10,779,048 gallons were issued from Indian distilleries, while 1,262,599 gallons were imported. The increases of 34,970 gallons in quantity and of £25,900 in value of imported spirits are equivalent to 2·8 per cent and 4·7 per cent, respectively. The difference marks an advance of 1·8 per cent in the specific value exclusive of duty.

The quantities of the principal descriptions of potable spirits imported were (in gallons):—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Whisky	638,341	655,673	648,429
Brandy	358,814	336,485	384,884
Gin	72,185	73,792	81,000
Rum	39,306	50,782	65,462
Other sorts	106,120	110,897	82,824
TOTAL .	1,214,766	1,227,629	1,262,599

The imports of "other sorts" of potable spirits, which includes liqueurs, were from Germany 45,340 gallons, the United Kingdom 15,030 gallons, Java 1,130 gallons, China 13,508 gallons, and Ceylon 521 gallons.

The total quantity and the value of **wines** imported were 341,627 gallons and £189,100. This marked an expansion of 5,911 gallons or 1·7 per cent in quantity and a decline of 1·3 per cent in value, the average value having fallen about 3 per cent.

Imports of **spices** declined in quantity by 1·2 per cent, but the total value showed a substantial increase and stood at £1·09 millions. **Betelnuts**, with a virtually unchanged quantity of 57,583 tons, had a value of £790,000 which is higher by about 12·9 per cent than in 1911-12. Of this article, 91·5

per cent came from the Straits Settlements. The trade in **cloves**, which comes principally from Zanzibar, declined from 4,465 tons valued at £216,000 to 3,507 tons valued at £173,700. This represented a decline of 21·5 per cent in quantity and of 19·6 per cent in value. **Pepper**, imported chiefly from the Straits, declined by £1,700 to £45,900.

Salt represents 3·6 per cent of the value of articles of food, drink, and tobacco imported. The quantity and value have been as follows :—

	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
Quantity (tons)	514,403	563,984	574,238
Value (unit £1,000)	496	561	567

Thus in 1912-13 the increase in quantity was one of 10,254 tons or 1·8 per cent, while the value showed an advance of £5,500 or 1 per cent.

Since 1906-07, the rate of salt duty has been R1 per maund of 82⅔ lbs (equal to 1*s.* 9⅞*d.* per cwt) and in the last two years the consumption has been : 1911-12, 1,757,876 tons; 1912-13 (estimated), 1,738,630 tons or 1·1 per cent less.

Though shipment was impeded by labour troubles, the British salt trade in 1912 was active, and in India large business was done. But rates were substantially lower than in the previous year, as a result of outside competition in Aden salt and weakened combination. The following were the prices of Liverpool salt ex-warehouse in Calcutta per 100 maunds (=8,228½ lbs) :—

	1911-12				1912-13			
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	
Opening—April	5	0	0		4	8	0	
Highest—April	5	0	0		4	13	4	July
Lowest—January	2	14	8		3	8	0	March
Closing—March	3	17	4		3	8	0	March

Tea—The year saw a reaction from the large foreign importations in 1911-12. The figures for the last three years have been 4,625,327 lbs, 6,611,816 lbs, and 4,521,310 lbs with value of £138,300, £195,400, and £139,700 respectively. So the contraction (31·6 per cent in quantity, and 28·5 per cent in value) only illustrates a fresh phase of the law of averages. Imports of **black tea** from Ceylon with a total of 1,884,094 lbs increased by 57,810 lbs or 3·2 per cent on the large figure of the previous year, but by about 23 per cent on the average of the two previous years. On the other hand, the total of 1,057,302 lbs for **green tea** from China, while marking a decline of 65 per cent on the abnormal figure for 1911-12, shows one of only 56 per cent when contrasted with the two years' average. Estimates of **re-exportation** must be taken with some reserve, for it is known that, more especially on the land routes, foreign tea is not always accurately distinguished from Indian tea. But if the figures be accepted as correct, 560,772 lbs were re-exported by sea and 2,660,560 lbs by land, making a total of 3,221,332 lbs of which 22·5 per cent was black tea. On the average of the last five years, it would appear that some 7 million lbs of foreign tea are used in India.

Fruits and vegetables—The total value of this trade is £729,100 as against £729,700 in 1911-12. Under fresh fruits and vegetables **coconuts** increased from £28,300 to £34,100. **Other sorts** showed also an increase from £64,300 to £84,200.

Dried fruits consist mainly of almonds and dates and their total is £610,900 as against £637,100 in 1911-12. The largest single item is **dates** and t accounts for the whole decline. It receded in value from £401,700 to £358,700 and in quantity from 963,175 to 876,066 cwts. **Almonds** show an advance of £27,700 to £187,100. Copra is discussed along with Oilseeds.

Grain and pulse—Imports under this head are usually indicative of the degree of shortage in Indian crops; and the continued decline apparent in the figures of quantity shown below is a matter for congratulation :—

	Quantity		Value—Unit 100	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
	Tons	Tons	£	£
Rice in the husk	218	37	11	2
„ not in the husk	135	300	14	33
Wheat	1,768	2,539	166	252
„ flour	3,908	2,927	398	300
Pulse	2,130	2,297	178	208
Gram	56	26	4	2
Barley	776	720	46	46
Jawar and bajra	223	207	13	12
Oats	286	156	17	16
Other sorts	34	24	3	1
TOTAL	9,534	9,233	850	872

The total imports decreased by 300 tons, while there was a net increase of £2,300 in the total value. The most noticeable decrease is under **wheat flour**, while **pulse, wheat,** and **rice not in the husk** showed increases.

Tobacco—The expansion in imports of tobacco, which set in on the reduction of the duties in 1911-12, continued; and the total value rose to £462,600. Of this 76·1 per cent is represented by cigarettes. These have further advanced from 1,414,830 to 1,450,773 lbs with a value of £352,200, the gain being 2·5 per cent in quantity and 3·6 per cent in value. Accepting as correct the result of an investigation made some years ago regarding the weights per thousand cigarettes in different classes, the number of cigarettes imported must have been some 577·12 millions as against 562·82 millions in 1911-12. Of the total of £352,200, 88·4 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The £35,500 from Egypt represents a different class of article and marks a substantial advance. The Collector of Customs in Calcutta recently illustrated the growth in the local industry by recording that nearly 4,000 tons (say 3,317 millions) of Indian cigarettes were despatched by rail from one station in 1912, the figure being some 39 per cent greater than that for 1911.

The item **Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments** forms 4·4 per cent of the value of the total imports of manufactured articles. From the following statement it will appear that their value has grown by £397,900 or 12·2 per cent and is again the largest on record :—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Cutlery	141,543	145,661	149,659
Electroplated ware	...	...	37,797*

* Formerly merged in "Other Sorts" of hardware.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Hardware—			
Agricultural implements	68,423	73,880	93,375
Other implements and tools, excluding machine tools	158,567	155,162	231,289
Enamelled ironware	126,850	168,447	194,837
Lamps and lampware, excluding glass parts	226,854	268,280	298,150
Other sorts	1,349,642	1,418,008	1,463,685
Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances—			
Electrical	343,382	440,128	549,041
Musical	165,620	145,062	139,611
Photographic	60,363	69,385	67,109
Scientific and others	209,067	212,220	230,104
Clocks and watches and parts	134,334	155,798	166,298
Telegraph construction materials	2,163	149	8,519
Telephone construction material	...	...	20,641
TOTAL	2,986,808	3,252,180	3,650,115

The articles comprised in the several headings are so heterogeneous that a comprehensive figure of quantity cannot be given. The progress in **cutlery** amounts to some 2·7 per cent or £4,000. Under Hardware, **enamelled ironware** is an item of peculiar interest, as it is a substitute for the distinctive Indian vessels of copper and brass. The past year saw an increase of £26,400 or 15·7 per cent; and it may be noted that imports of wrought copper simultaneously showed a decline of £165,500 or 10 per cent. *Austria-Hungary* occupies the premier place in the trade in enamelled ware, and has done 69·5 per cent of the whole business. *Germany* with 22·4 per cent holds the second place as in 1911-12. The item of **agricultural implements** has recovered the position at which it stood five years ago, and shows a gain of £19,500 or 26·4 per cent on the figure for 1911-12, while **implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools** show an increase of £76,100 or 49 per cent. The progress in **lamps and lampware excluding glass parts** amounts to some £29,900 or 11·1 per cent; and the £45,700 by which the value of **unspecified hardware** has developed is 3·1 per cent of the previous year's figures. **Clocks and watches** advanced by £10,500 or 6·7 per cent. Under Instruments, apparatus, and appliances **electrical instruments** improved by £108,900 or 24·7 per cent, while **musical** and **photographic** both showed a decline of over 3 per cent. **Scientific and other kinds** improved by £17,900 or 8·4 per cent.

The following figures show the extent to which the imports of **hardware** from the principal sources increased or decreased and the relative shares which these sources now hold severally in the total, the figures of value for the previous year being taken as 100:—

	United Kingdom	Germany	Austria-Hungary	United States of America	Belgium
Variations as compared with 1911-12	105	113	115	131	94
Share in total	57·3	18·7	9·6	8·3	1·6

Metals and Ores represent 9·6 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise. In 1911-12 the quantity had risen to 728,263 tons and the value

to £9·48 millions. In the year now under review, the quantity advanced to 754,758 tons (*i.e.*, by 3·6 per cent), and the total value to £10·33 million or by 9 per cent. The quantity is again the largest on record, and the rise in relative value is accounted for mainly by real advance in the rates for copper and for iron and steel. Importations of **copper, German silver,** and **tin** decreased, while those of **iron and steel, lead, quicksilver,** and **zinc** showed increases.

Copper represents about 15·3 per cent of the total value of imports of metals in 1912-13, against 18·9 per cent in 1911-12. The commodity is one of peculiar importance in India, since most of the domestic vessels of the people are made of copper or brass; and departure from this usage is rendered difficult by certain ritual observances of cleanliness. The price and the production of copper usually respond to general activity or depression in the world's trade and manufactures; and in 1912 both advanced. The world's production increased by about 16 per cent to 1,015,000 tons; and prices in the summer months rose to a level not touched since 1907. Some weakness appeared about the opening of the new year and was not fully accounted for till there accumulated certain other evidences of a slackening of general business. The following were the prices per ton in London in the last two years :—

1911-12	£	*s.*	*d.*	1912-13	£	*s.*	*d.*
Opening—April	54	5	0	April	69	15	0
Highest—March	64	15	0	September	79	0	0
Lowest— May	53	18	9	March	65	0	0
Closing— March	64	15	0	March	65	0	0

In India the average price of copper braziers for the official year was £4 6*s.* 9*d.* per cwt in Bombay in place of £3 11*s.* 8*d.* in the previous year, and in Calcutta, £4 2*s.* $11\frac{5}{12}$*d.* against £3 16*s.* $1\frac{7}{12}$*d.* in 1911-12. The imports of copper amounted to 444,992 cwts with a value of £1·58 millions as compared with the previous year's figures of 549,435 cwts and £1·79 millions. **Wrought copper** represents 94·2 per cent of the total quantity of copper imported, and it accounted for 81 per cent of the total decline in the trade. Its arrivals receded from 503,896 cwts valued at £1·65 millions, to 419,397 cwts, having a value of £1·48 millions, the rate of contraction being about 16·7 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value. **Unwrought copper** fell by 47·1 per cent in quantity and by about 35 per cent in value. **Copper ore** exists in several parts of India, and the quantity produced in 1912 was 9,616 tons valued at £13,709.

Brass, Bronze, and similar amalgams—The quantity of brass imported is equal to about 4·3 per cent of the quantity of copper imported. The imports of brass increased from 18,207 to 19,186 cwts, and from £65,400 to £76,200, the increase being one of 979 cwts or 5·4 cent in quantity, and of £10,800 or 16·5 per cent in value, due in part to a rise of 10 per cent in the specific value per unit.

Iron and Steel constitute 7·1 per cent of the total value of the import trade of India and 9·4 per cent of the imports of manufactured articles. The world's iron trade was exceedingly active and profitable throughout the year, although its activity was tempered by the great coal strike in March 1912 and by later troubles with labour on railways and docks. The trade revival in the United States prevented the large American production

from overweighting the European markets; and in the result prices ranged high and stocks were depleted. This was peculiarly true of the heavy pig iron stocks brought forward from 1911, which were realised at high rates. Shipbuilding is only one of the more mensurable factors in the iron trade, but the mercantile tonnage launched from British yards in 1912 amounted to 1,738,514 tons as compared with 1,803,844 tons in 1911. It is in some quarters alleged that this decline is due to the high costs and slow delivery resulting from the increased wages and more easy conditions of the labourer. It is at all events a fact that the production in foreign yards expanded by 316,959 tons, while that of England contracted by 65,330 tons.

The world's production of pig iron in 1912 has been estimated at 75,085,000 tons as against 63,670,000 tons in 1911, and the shares of the principal countries were as follows: the United States 29,650,000, Germany 17,500,000, and the United Kingdom 10,500,000 tons.

The price of **Cleveland warrants** in the United Kingdom averaged 61*s.* $6\frac{5}{12}$*d.* per ton in 1912, against 47*s.* $8\frac{5}{8}$*d.* in 1911. It opened in April at 51*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* and closed in March at 61*s.* 1*d.*, the highest in the interval having been 67*s.* 6*d.* in December and the lowest being the opening rate.

The price of **iron bars (Swedish rolled)** in Calcutta averaged 11*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cwt in 1912-13, against 11*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in 1911-12, the rates having stood at 11*s.* 10*d.* for the greater part of the year.

The following statement shows distinctly and conjointly the total quantities and values of the **imports** of iron and steel, other than for railways:—

Unit 1,000	Iron		Iron or steel		Steel		Total	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Average of previous three years .	49	342	445	4,986	145	964	639	6,292
1911-12	45	330	476	5,337	157	1,034	678	6,701
1912-13	42	335	511	6,199	153	1,115	706	7,649

It has become increasingly difficult to distinguish iron from steel in certain lines of goods; and the distinction, even if well made, would have the disadvantage of obscuring the statistics regarding the aggregate trade in specific articles made alternatively of either substance. For these reasons, a mixed class of "iron or steel" has been introduced. From the statement above it will be seen that this class comprises 81 per cent of the total value, and that whereas the increase in total value is £948,900, the increase in this particular class represents £862,200 of it. In other words, this one class shows nearly 91·6 per cent of the total increase, and its rate of increase is 16·1 per cent as compared with 6·33 per cent in the other two classes together. It will be noticed also that the ostensible expansion in iron is only about 1·5 per cent, whereas that in steel is about 8 per cent. These figures justify the assumption on which the new classification was adopted; namely, that there was formerly a tendency to class as iron all articles of doubtful identity. They further suggest that a good deal of the apparent expansion in the mixed class is unreal and is due to assignment to it of articles that would formerly have been classed as iron. This becomes even more patent when we look at the figures of quantity. The imports of **iron** decreased by 2,656 tons in quantity (5·9 per cent), but increased in value by £4,800 or 1·4 per cent, while the composite head of **iron or steel** rose in quantity by 34,298 tons and in value by £862,200, the progress in

quantity being 7·2 per cent and in value 16·1 per cent. **Steel** declined in quantity by 4,028 tons or 2·6 per cent, while the value showed an improvement of £81,900 or 7·9 per cent. The shares of the composite head iron or steel in the total values of the three periods have been 79·2 per cent, 79·6 per cent, and 81 per cent, while that of steel amounted to 15·3 per cent, 15·4 per cent, and 14·6 per cent respectively.

From the statement below, it will be seen that the share of the **United Kingdom** in the total quantity of the trade fell from 59·6 per cent to 58·7 per cent, and this was in spite of the fact that she increased her shipments from 404,368 to 414,291 tons. In iron the British figures declined from 24,683 to 23,949 tons, but in the composite head of iron or steel there was an advance from 346,890 to 351,723 tons and in steel from 32,796 to 38,619 tons. **Germany** supplied 120,144 tons in all, in place of 128,498 tons in the previous year, and while her steel shipments declined from 64,809 to 46,640 tons and shipments of iron from 3,375 to 690 tons, those of iron or steel rose from 60,314 to 72,814 tons. **Belgium's** total was 120,461 tons in place of 101,596 tons; and of this, 65,207 tons in place of 58,468 tons were of steel, while iron improved from 12,961 to 13,793 tons and iron or steel from 30,167 to 41,461 tons. The **United States of America** increased her shipments from 29,541 to 36,474 tons, her shipments of iron or steel improving from 29,510 to 35,210 tons.

Unit ton	Total: Iron	Total: Iron or steel	Total: Steel	Total: Total	United Kingdom	Germany	Belgium	United States of America
Bars and channel	22,735	...	119,586	142,321	26,249	40,351	71,626	889
Beams, pillars, etc.	...	54,553	...	54,553	24,713	16,686	10,788	317
Bolts and nuts	...	5,503	...	5,503	3,117	1,082	1,119	159
Hoops and strips	...	26,129	...	26,129	16,990	3,368	1,983	3,782
Nails, rivets, and washers	...	23,134	...	23,134	6,168	3,308	2,832	4,954
Pipes and fittings, cast	...	37,382	...	37,382	25,682	3,590	106	7,912
Rails, chairs, etc. (excluding those for railways)	...	10,052	...	10,052	2,286	4,912	2,420	...
Sheets and plates, galvanised	...	186,272	...	186,272	174,604	1,148	387	10,113
Sheets, tinned	...	43,093	...	43,093	39,933	14	2	3,140
Sheets, not galvanised or tinned	...	82,441	...	82,441	30,219	32,456	17,388	2,360
Tubes and fittings, wrought	...	13,500	...	13,500	11,380	978	243	879
Angle and spring	...	...	29,990	29,990	16,972	6,352	6,334	330
Other sorts	19,660	28,597	3,179	51,436	35,978	5,899	5,233	1,639
Total for 1912-13	42,395	510,656	152,755	705,806	414,291	120,144	120,461	36,474
„ 1911-12	45,051	476,358	156,783	678,192	404,368	128,498	101,596	29,541

Galvanised sheets constitute the largest item. Most of this trade is done by the United Kingdom, and although the combined figures of Germany and Belgium advanced from 1,281 to 1,535 tons, this represented only a partial recovery from the decline of recent years. **Bars and channel,** of which about five-sixths are steel, occupy the second place in magnitude; and of this, Germany and Belgium between them do about 78·7 per cent. In this article there was a decline of 5,024 tons or 3·4 per cent. **Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned,** are mainly of steel, and the decline here is more than accounted for by the decrease of 24,137 tons in the shipments from the United

Kingdom. In **tinned plates,** which are the product of a very prosperous British industry, the United Kingdom continues so far to have its own way in India, although in western markets American competition was, in the year under review, felt more keenly than ever. The total more than doubled, and it shows an improvement of 22,024 tons. **Beams, pillars, etc.,** show a decline of 9,272 tons, which is more than accounted for by the contraction of 18,802 tons in arrivals from the United Kingdom, the share of Germany and Belgium improving by 9,774 tons. **Pipes and tubes** form another branch of trade in which Britain is supreme. **Cast pipes and fittings** improved from 23,684 to 37,382 tons, and **wrought tubes and fittings** from 9,750 to 13,500 tons. The total sum was £380,700 under pipes and fittings and £223,900 under tubes and fittings, and of it the United Kingdom did £419,300, the United States £111,400, Germany £67,300, and Belgium £4,900. In **angle and spring** the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 16,972 tons or 56·6 per cent of the total, while Germany and Belgium contributed 12,686 tons or 42·3 per cent. The total shows a decline of 2,170 tons in quantity but an improvement of £5,700 in value. In the trade in **hoops and strips** under iron or steel, Britain's share was 65 per cent; and the trade, as a whole, increased by 3,449 tons. **Nails, rivets, and washers** come mainly from Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the total trade increased from 18,172 to 23,134 tons. The figure for 1912-13 excludes those of screws, of which 1,783 tons were imported.

Imports of **iron ore** amounted to 157 tons and those of **iron or steel, old,** for re-manufacture rose from 5,859 to 7,723 tons. The combined total of imports of all sorts of iron and steel including ore and old rose from 684,051 tons valued at £6·71 millions to 713,686 tons valued at £7·67 millions.

Perhaps the most significant development in the Indian iron trade in the year under review was the exportation of large quantities of pig iron of Indian manufacture. It is understood that some 175,000 tons of pig were produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. and the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Lead, as usual, showed a movement corresponding somewhat to that in tin. The average price of English pig lead in London was £18-12-9 per ton in 1912-13 against £14-16-11 in 1911-12. The price opened in April 1912 at £16-10-0, touched £22-10-0 in September, and closed at £16-12-6 in March 1913. The imports of lead (including ore) into India aggregated 117,723 cwts, and were smaller than those of the previous year by only 287 cwts.

Tin prices had been artificially forced to a high level in 1911, but in the year under review that level was, as a result of real demand, greatly exceeded. This was the more significant because the new contract, permitting the tender of descriptions other than Straits or Australian, precluded such manipulation as brought about the "squeeze" of 1911. The following are the prices in London per ton:—

1911-12	£	s.	d.	1912-13	£	s.	d.
Opening—April . .	194	5	0	April	197	0	0
Highest—June . .	215	0	0	November	230	5	0
Lowest—November . .	186	5	0	April	197	0	0
Closing—March . .	193	0	0	March	217	0	0

In 1912-13 India's receipts amounted to 35,584 cwts in place of 36,807 cwts in 1911-12. **Unwrought tin** from the Straits was imported to the extent

of 26,645 cwts with a value of £282,700, which shows a further contraction of some 3,718 cwts from the 30,363 cwts of the previous year and a decline of £9,600 in value.

The quantity of tin raised in Burma in 1912 was 375 tons valued at £50,900 as compared with 145 tons valued at £21,700 in 1911. The ore was exported to the Straits for treatment.

Machinery of all kinds (including belting for machinery) in 1912-13 represented 4·8 per cent of the total value of imported articles wholly or mainly manufactured and 3·6 per cent of the imports of all merchandise. The progress and prosperity of the country in the year under review are indicated by the large expansion in the imports of machinery. The general depression that ensued upon the American financial crisis and the Indian crop failure, both in 1907, induced successive and progressive declines for four years. In that period the total value of machinery as then classified declined from £4·57 millions to £3·04 millions ; but in 1912-13 the lee-way of the last two years has been more than made up, and a recovery has been initiated with a comparable total of £3·61 millions which is short of the record by 21 per cent. The total (including belting) amounts to £3·9 millions and this marks an increase of £864,400 or 28·3 per cent on the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

Textile machinery, under the favourable conditions recorded in those chapters that relate to the exports of its several products, resumed the first place with a total of £1·36 millions. This is greater by £4590 0 or 50·4 per cent than that for the previous year, but it falls short by 29 per cent of the record of 1908-09. It is probable that some of the textile machinery now being imported is designed to make good any shortage of production that might result from the curtailment of working hours under the Factories Act of 1912. The additions to plant have been largest in Bengal, which is the seat of the jute industry and took textile machinery to the value of £646,200 against £301,900 in the previous year, the increase being £344,300 or 114 per cent. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton and none in jute, imported textile machinery to the increased value of £588,100 against £518,800 in 1911-12. The expansion is one of 13·4 per cent. Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, shows likewise an increase of £52,600, her total moving from £58,000, to £110,700. Sind, which in 1911-12, figured at £26,600, has decreased her imports of textile machinery to £17,133. Bengal's share of the total of **all descriptions of machinery,** including belting, is 38·8 per cent, and represents a sum of £1·52 millions as compared with £1·09 millions in 1911-12, the increase being £423,300 or 38·7 per cent. Bombay led with an increase of 31·3 per cent, her total being £1·53 millions in place of £1·16 millions in 1911-12. Burma reduced her business from £299,600 to £270,900, a drop of 9·6 per cent. Madras and Sind show improvements, and their aggregate gains amount to about 21·8 per cent of the previous year's record. In **prime movers** (other than electrical), in **electrical** machinery and in **mining** machinery, the totals compare unfavourably with those of 1911-12, the declines being 15·6 per cent, 9·69 per cent, and 25 per cent respectively. **Sewing and knitting machines** and **typewriters** show improvements of 64 per cent and 24·4 per cent respectively. The comprehensive heading of **other sorts** with its aggregate total of £1·23 millions is more by some £117,700 than in 1911-12 and by nearly £69,700 than the value in 1910-11. It is possible to distinguish for the

first time the chief classes of machinery formerly massed under the heading "other sorts."

Unit 1,000	£		£
Aerated water-making	3	Refrigerating	34
Agricultural	20	Rice and flour mill	103
Boilers	188	Saw mill	17
Metal-working	10	Sugar machinery	14
Oil-crushing	37	Tea „	119
Paper mill	18	Other sorts	665

Belting for machinery was imported to the value of £245,300.

Railway plant and rolling stock, including imports on Government account, form 7·3 per cent of the total value of such articles wholly or mainly manufactured as were imported in 1912-13. The value in the year under review was £5·96 millions as compared with £4·64 millions in 1911-12 and £4·79 millions on the average of the three previous years.

The increase of £1·32 millions marks a rise of 28·5 per cent. Almost half of it is accounted for by rolling stock, the value of which expanded from £1·67 millions to £2·32 millions. Material for private lines shows a value of £4·27 millions against £2·96 millions in 1911-12, the increase amounting to £1·31 millions. Government railways imported materials to the extent of £1·69 millions against £1·68 millions in the previous year, the increase being one of £14,600. During the calendar year 1912, 668 miles of railway were opened, while 357 miles were sanctioned and 2,455 miles were sanctioned or under construction. On the 31st December 1912 the total length of line open in India was 33,484 miles.

Chemicals and chemical preparations (excluding medicines and chemical manures)—The value of the imports of chemicals in 1912-13 was £621,700 as compared with £643,300 in the previous year. The following are some of the principal items:—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Difference
	£	£	£
Sulphuric acid	33	25	− 8
Aluminous sulphates (including alum)	17	31	+14
Bleaching materials	27	24	− 3
Carbide of Calcium	9	10	+ 1
Disinfectants	25	26	+ 1
Cyanide of potassium	20	25	+ 5
Sodium bicarb	31	29	− 2
„ carb	105	75	−30
Caustic soda	52	53	+ 1
Sulphur	34	36	+ 2

Drugs and medicines—The market in drugs has been firm throughout the year with an upward tendency in prices and a shortage in some important lines. The Indian trade continues to grow. The total value of drugs and medicines imported was £703,900, the advance being £14,700 or 2·1 per cent. Imports of **camphor** advanced to 1,506,179 lbs and £117,800, the increase in value being 3·4 per cent. The price of Japanese camphor, 1 oz. tablets, in London, which stood at 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb in March 1912, came down to 1*s.* 6½*d.* in March 1913. The control of **quinine**

by Holland and Germany has failed to maintain prices in recent years; but in that under review a great effort was made to perfect combination with the producers in Java and rates were accordingly raised substantially. The average price of German brands of sulphate has been 8·88 to 9·22*d.* against 6·62 to 6·94*d.* in 1911-12, marking an increase of 33 per cent. The imports of quinine receded in quantity to 104,765 lbs and in value to £71,500. Thus the quantity declined by 16·4 per cent and the value by 7·7 per cent, arguing a rise of some 10·5 per cent in the average value per unit. **Proprietary and patent medicines** declined to £153,300, **Cassia lignea** declined by £4,900 to £55,400, while **Assafœtida** improved to £22,200.

Dyes—The imports of dyes obtained from coal tar show marked expansion. The figures improved to 18,308,727 lbs in quantity and to £765,500 in value. This marks an increase of 30·5 per cent in quantity and one of 24·7 per cent in value, together with a fall of about 5 per cent in the average value per unit, which is now 10*d.* as against 10½*d.* per lb in 1911-12. This does not necessarily mean that the prices of these dyes fell generally, for there are many grades whose prices diverge widely and which are imported in varying relative quantities. Bombay continues to be the principal port of entry, about 76 per cent of the imports having been received there. **Aniline** represents about 55 per cent of the total quantity and 68 per cent of the value. The quantity increased to 10,082,095 lbs with a value of £522,200, marking an increase of 26·4 per cent in quantity and of 28·2 per cent in value, the average value showing slight improvement from 12¼*d.* to 12 5/12*d.* **Alizarine** advanced to 8,163,044 lbs by 34·7 per cent and its value rose to £237,700 or by 15 per cent. The average value per lb fell from 8⅓*d.* to 7*d.* **Cutch and gambier** improved to £62,500 by 25 per cent and **saffron** showed a slight decline of 3·3 per cent and stood at £59,800.

The import trade in **oils** represents about 2·6 per cent of the total value of merchandise imported into India.

The year under review was remarkable in the Indian mineral oil trade on account of the cessation of the rate war between the Standard and Shell interests. Early in the year the rates were restored to the levels at which they had stood up to August 1910. Such movements as have since taken place have been upwards; and for many months the rates have shown a gain of some 5 to 6 per cent on the *ante-bellum* quotations. There has been a general hardening in the prices for petroleum products throughout the world. Some of the larger fields have shown diminished production; and a notable incident of the year was the steady enhancement of the prices of petrol. In last year's review it was pointed out that the large imports then recorded had probably been stimulated by the low rates and that a reaction might be looked for in 1912-13. This prognostication has been justified.

The actual imports of **mineral oils** had a total value of £2·5 millions as against £2·82 millions in 1911-12. Of the total quantity imported in 1912-13 68·9 per cent was kerosene. This branch of the trade swung back from 79·41 to 65·64 million gallons; but it must be remembered that in 1910-11 it had been only 56·6 millions. Although there was a decrease of 17·4 per cent on the figures for the previous year, there was an increase of something like 16 per cent on those for 1910-11.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of **kerosene** imported in each of the last three years. The imports into India proper from Burma are added at the foot.

Unit 1,000	Quantity			Value		
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	gallon	gallon	gallon	£	£	£
United States	34,839	62,142	31,877	1,005	1,729	869
Straits Settlements	4,868	2,056	2,777	142	45	71
Sumatra	5,752	...	863	156	...	21
Borneo	5,273	13,334	12,547	126	342	304
Russia	5,842	1,874	12,469	160	51	320
Roumania	...	...	4,107	...	...	88
Other foreign countries	24	7	996	1	...	31
Total foreign countries	56,598	79,413	65,636	1,590	2,167	1,704
Coastwise from Burma	92,076	87,768	100,579	2,218	1,979	2,413

In 1911-12 Burma oil formed 52·1 per cent of the total apparent consumption in India proper; and if we assign an unchanged total of two million gallons to Assam (regarding which no figures are yet available), Burma would seem to have advanced by 14·6 per cent as a result of an expansion in her shipments concurrently with a heavy decline in imports. But the year's figures furnish a bad basis for any estimate of real consumption, for it is almost certain that large quantities of the cheap purchases of 1911 were brought forward into the period under review.

The share of the **United States** in the apparent consumption on the average of the previous three years was 29·9 per cent; and her share in the foreign imports of the year under review is 48·6 per cent, as compared with 78·2 per cent in 1911-12. **Borneo's** shipments of kerosene oil declined by 5·9 per cent in quantity and 11·2 per cent in value. **Sumatra,** after a year's eclipse, re-appeared with a total of 863,400 gallons. Imports from the **Straits Settlements** rose quantitatively by 35 per cent and in value by 56·6 per cent. The total for the three sources is 16,187,000 gallons as compared with 15,390,000 gallons in the previous year. The share of **Russia** in the apparent consumption was about 7·5 per cent. Her share improved by 10,595,700 gallons.

Bulk oil formed 79·6 per cent of the total foreign imports, in place of 71·8 per cent in 1911-12, the total quantity received in this form having been 52,253,974 gallons as against 56,984,494 gallons in 1911-12. The decrease amounted to 4,730,520 gallons or 8·3 per cent on the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 35·6 per cent, Russia 23·9 per cent and Roumania 7·8 per cent; while Sumatra, Borneo, and the Straits together sent 31 per cent.

The remaining 20·4 per cent of the whole was **case oil.** The quantity was 13,382,513 gallons, the decrease being 9,045,667 gallons or 40·3 per cent of the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 99 per cent.

The imports of **fuel oil** continued on a large scale, although the figures at 11,072,556 gallons and £81,900 show a contraction of about 16·2 per cent in quantity. Of this 68·8 per cent came from Borneo, 18·5 per cent from Sumatra, and 12·6 per cent from the Straits. Of the total, Burma took 6,604,438 gallons, while the shares of the other Provinces were as follows:—Bengal 1,726,748 gallons, Madras 858,155 gallons, Bombay 1,766,365 gallons, and Karachi 116,850 gallons.

Imports of **other mineral oils**, mainly for lubricating, developed from 14,786,980 to 18,538,553 gallons or by 25·4 per cent; and imports from Burma into India proper increased by 5·6 per cent to 6,189,700 gallons.

Coal, including coke and patent fuel, represents 9·4 per cent of the value of raw materials imported into India. High coasting freights and the congestion on Indian railways drove coal users, more particularly in the West of India, to find fuel supplies abroad; and the imports of coal were on a scale unknown since 1895-96. The great coal strike in England deprived that country of her fair share of the increased trade. The average value of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1912 was 12*s*. 8·46*d*. per ton f.o.b. against 11*s*. 5·16*d*. in 1911 and 11*s*. 8·66*d*. in 1910. The quantity exported from the United Kingdom (including coal for the use of ships in foreign trade) was 85,327,827 tons as compared with 86,536,072 tons in 1911. India's imports rose from 297,912 tons and £341,900 to 653,694 tons with a value of £778,100. The increase in quantity is therefore 119·4 per cent, and in value 127·5 per cent, the avarage value showing an increase of about 3·6 per cent. The increase in quantity is accounted for by larger imports from Japan, Natal, Australia, Portuguese East Africa, and Transvaal. The imports from the United Kingdom represented only 25·7 per cent of the total, instead of 64·2 per cent in the previous year, and her shipments dropped from 191,258 to 167,792, but the value rose from £229,100 to £236,300. So while there was a drop of 12·3 per cent in quantity, there was a gain of 3·2 per cent in value. Australia supplied 95,596 tons in place of 35,718 tons in 1911-12, while Japan showed an increase from 14,092 to 107,233 tons. Natal did 17·3 per cent of the total, with 112,825 tons in place of 25,479 tons, while Portuguese East Africa supplied 50,259 tons in place of 5,373 tons in 1911-12 and 55,734 tons were imported from Transvaal. Imports of British coal by Government amounted to 79,936 tons, valued at £103,500. Particulars regarding production of Indian coal are given in the article relating to exports of coal.

The imports of **raw cotton** continue to increase. In the year under review the increase was less marked than in 1911-12, but it is still considerable and is symptomatic of the trend of the Indian industry towards finer products. It has of course been stimulated by the relatively high prices current for good Indian cottons. The imports amounted to 548,071 cwts and £1·48 millions in place of 482,795 cwts and £1·39 millions. The net increase is therefore one of 65,276 cwts or 13·5 per cent in quantity and of £91,700 or 6·6 per cent in value. In American cotton alone the increase is enormously greater. Imports from the United States rose from 103,385 to 249,769 cwts, the increase being 146,384 cwts or 141 per cent; but this was offset to the extent of a net 81,260 cwts from Europe. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 323,676 to 235,813 cwts and those from Austria declined from 5,700 to 740 cwts,

while Germany increased her contribution from 22,156 to 25,109 cwts and that of Belgium rose from 2,294 to 11,598 cwts. Egypt supplied 8,621 cwts in place of 5,803 cwts, but most of the other sources showed contraction. Asiatic Turkey sent only 6,289 cwts in place of 7,763 cwts, and Persia's share fell from 5,510 to 3,950 cwts.

Precious stones and pearls unset—The figures as recorded in the trade accounts probably bear no close relation to the true imports. It is well known that large quantities of pearls are imported and exported in such a manner as to escape record. Indeed the same gems often go and come repeatedly. This is not peculiar to India, but it can be understood that the values under the heading of precious stones fluctuate greatly and are not amenable to verification. In 1911-12 the total recorded value of precious stones rose from £523,200 to £596,700 or by 14 per cent; and in 1912-13 it has risen to £721,600 or by 20·9 per cent. The extraordinary advance in the price of pearls, which we have recorded in a succession of recent years, continued till about September 1912, and carried rates to unprecedented levels. There was no real shortage in supply, and the advance in prices reflected intensified demand. From October onwards, the disturbed political conditions arrested business and induced in European markets an ostensible decline which, however, was not assented to by holders in Bombay. The source of the largest single supply is Bahrein, which sent gems to the value of £391,300 in place of £311,600 in 1911-12. In emeralds the year saw a notable rise of price. Diamonds are found in Central India and Madras, and rubies in Burma.

Of rubies (including a small proportion of saphires and spinels) the output was 323,245 carats with a value of £69,547.

Silk—India's imports of raw silk now exceed her exports by 1,900,996 lbs or 113 per cent. In 1912-13 the imports grew from 2,239,105 to 3,578,837 lbs with a value of £1·14 millions. The increase of 1,339,732 lbs marks an addition of 59·8 per cent to the total quantity; and the expansion of £436,500 in value amounts to 61·8 per cent. Of the total, Bombay at £888,900 took 64·5 per cent more than last year, and Burma increased her purchases to £209,600. Direct imports from China at 3,317,268 lbs showed a great increase on the previous year; but Japan's figure further declined from 50,916 to 8,471 lbs. Receipts from the Straits Settlements, at 106,377 lbs, showed a decline of 51·8 per cent.

Wood—The imports of unmanufactured wood (which includes timber, firewood, and ornamental wood) receded from £471,900 to £398,400. The difference of £73,500 represents 18·4 per cent on the previous year's figure. Timber formed 96·5 per cent of the total, and more than accounts for the whole of the decline. The quantity fell from 92,373 to 76,602 cubic tons. **Teak** now represents about 50 per cent of the total value of timber imported in place of 62·2 per cent three years ago and 55·5 per cent in 1911-12. The figures are 28,538 cubic tons in place of 41,308 in 1911-12. The cubic ton decrease is one of 30·9 per cent in quantity and about 25 per cent in value. The returns received purport to show that India proper also imported from Burma 137,394 cubic tons of teak, which is more by 5,607 cubic tons than in 1911-12. Of the decreased foreign imports, Siam supplied about 85·3 per cent; and most of the rest came from Java. **Timber other than teak** also was imported in smaller quantities, and the figures stood at 48,064 cubic tons in place of 51,065 cubic tons. The quantity thus declined by 3,001 cubic tons or

5·9 per cent, while the value declined by about 6 per cent, and the specific value remained stationary. The imports from the United States of America improved from 6,450 to 12,093 cubic tons, and consisted chiefly of deal and pine wood.

Cotton goods—On the average of the last three years, cotton goods have represented 47·6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles imported. The American cotton crop of 1912 was large, though short of that gathered in 1911; and but for the extraordinary activity of the demand for material and products, prices must have declined substantially.

The following statement shows the rates for Middling American in Liverpool in the last two years:—

	1911-12	1912-13
	d.	*d.*
Opening	7·79	6·23
Highest	8·33	7·44
Lowest	5·13	6·23
Closing	5·88	6·82
Average	6·56	6·7

From these it will be seen that the two seasons were very different in character. The activity of the cotton industry and the volume and value of its output in 1912 were entirely unprecedented, and the profits were divided more evenly than usual between spinners and manufacturers. As regards Indian business, the prognostications made in last year's review were fully realised. The country's prosperity depends on the rains. These were satisfactory, and the large purchasing power of the people found vigorous expression in the demand for piecegoods. In the second half of the financial year, there was some curtailment of demand, and in the last months there were slight indications of satiety. Data relating to the raw material and its prices will be found in that section which deals with exports of raw cotton. That on exports of cotton manufactures gives facts about the Indian cotton industry. The number of cotton spindles in the world in 1907 was supposed to be about 114 millions. It rose to 129 millions in 1908, to 131½ millions in 1909, to 134½ millions in 1910, to 137¾ millions in 1911, and to 142⅕ millions in 1912. The growth in the five years has been about 24·7 per cent. The growth in twelve years has been about 34·5 per cent. In the same period the United Kingdom had added some 9,434,000 or 20·4 per cent to its spindles. The average dividend declared on the capital of 100 spinning companies in England was 15⅞ per cent in 1907, 11¾ per cent in 1908, 7⅞ per cent in 1909, 5⅗ per cent in 1910 and 4⅘ per cent in 1911, and in 1912 the dividend paid after strengthening the reserves was 7⅕ per cent. But the values of shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian* showed on 14th March 1913 an average decrease of 6·02 per cent in the twelve months.

The **exports of yarn from England** in 1912 were 243,954,300 lbs with a value of £16,223,235, as compared with 223,834,400 lbs with a value of £15,663,435 in 1911. The increase in quantity is one of 20,119,900 lbs or about 9 per cent, and that in value one of £559,800 or 3·6 per cent. British exports of **piecegoods** rose from 6,653,672,300 yards and £90,512,899 to 6,912,625,800 yards and £91,628,953, the increase being 258,953,500 yards and £1,116,054. The aggregate increase in the value of Britain's exports of cotton goods was thus £1,675,854 or 1·6 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

The aggregate **value of the imports** into India of cotton yarn and of woven and other cotton goods has been as follows :—

Unit 1,000	Yarn	Woven and other goods	Total	Proportion of total imports of merchandise
	£	£	£	per cent
Average of previous three years . .	2,277	27,452	29,729	35
1911-12	2,527	30,520	33,047	36
1912-13	2,965	37,583	40,548	38

The increase in 1912-13 was, therefore, one of £7·5 millions or 22·7 per cent.

In **yarn**, there was a rise of 8,076,300 lbs or 19·2 per cent in quantity, and of £437,900 or 17·3 per cent in total value. The quantities imported were 50·04 million lbs in the year under review, as compared with 41·96 millions in 1911-12, and 38·25 millions on the average of the previous three years.

It may be added that, on the average of the five years ending 1912-13, the quantity of imported yarn retained for consumption in India has been about 34,468,600 lbs per annum. This represents 6·7 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India, the local mills supplying the balance of about 479,849,400 lbs.

In 1912-13 the United Kingdom supplied 87·5 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total advanced by 17·1 per cent to 43,786,598 lbs as against 37,377,002 lbs in 1911-12. Of the total, undyed yarn now forms 53·8 per cent with a total of 26,957,183 lbs, while dyed yarn stands at 23,078,027 lbs. Of the former, 97·2 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also supplied 76·2 per cent of the dyed yarns, of which goods 8·8 per cent came from Holland, 4·7 per cent from Switzerland, 4·1 per cent from Italy, 1·9 per cent from Belgium, and 1·6 per cent from Austria-Hungary. The arrivals of Nos. 31-40's mule expanded from 9,796,510 to 10,665,213 lbs.

It is interesting to compare the imports of coarse, medium, and fine yarns with the production of similar descriptions by the Indian mills, (**unit=1,000 lbs**)—

	1910-11	per cent	1911-12	per cent	1912-13	per cent
Nos. 1 to 25—Imported .	1,602=	·29	1,549=	·28	4,148=	·66
Indian .	553,948=	99·71	563,199=	99·72	623,834=	99·34
	555,550=	87·15	564,748=	85·4	627,982=	85·78
Nos. 26 to 40—Imported .	19,674=	26·8	28,322=	32·46	31,395=	33·98
Indian .	53,743=	73·2	58,924=	67·54	60,989=	66·02
	73,417=	11·52	87,246=	13·19	92,384=	12·62
Above 40—Imported .	6,627=	78·27	7,131=	76·43	8,768=	74·9
Indian . .	1,840=	21·73	2,199=	23·57	2,938=	25·1
	8,467=	1·33	9,330=	1·41	11,706=	1·6
Total . .	637,434=	100	661,324=	100	732,072=	100

The increase in imports of fine yarns was accompanied by larger arrivals of long-staple cotton from America and Egypt, and these are naturally reflected in the expanded figures relating to the spinning of higher counts.

Cotton fabrics represent 35 per cent of the total value of private merchandise imported. The increase in value was one of £7·06 millions or 23·1 per cent. Some descriptions of cotton goods are not stated in yards; and the relative quantities of such several descriptions as are so stated are not constant. It is therefore convenient, in ascertaining the changes of specific value, to confine

the calculation to specific classes of **piecegoods.** The imports of piecegoods amounted to 3,022,529,000 yards and £35·54 millions against 2,437,893,000 yards and £28·59 millions in 1911-12. The improvement amounts to 584·64 millions of yards and £6·94 millions, which figures represent advances of 24 per cent in quantity and 24·3 per cent in total value. The specific value of grey goods rose by 1·8 per cent and of white goods by 1·2 per cent, while the specific value of coloured goods remained stationary.

The following statement shows, in **millions of yards,** the relative importance of these three classes. It will be noticed that in every class the total is higher than any of the earlier figures recorded.

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed.	Percentage of grey in total
Average of previous three years . .	1,195·25	569·72	547·92	51·68
1911-12	1,218·85	629·61	589·43	50
1912-13	1,535·13	768·76	682·21	50·7

Grey goods advanced in quantity by 26 per cent, white goods by 22·1 per cent, and coloured goods by 15·7 per cent. Bengal took 1,150,042,933 yards of grey goods or 74·9 per cent of the total, as compared with 901,673,516 yards and 74 per cent in 1911-12.

The total increase in value of cotton goods amounted to £7·5 millions or 22·7 per cent, bringing the total value up from £39·71 to £40·55 millions. Grey goods with a value of £16·74 millions represent 41·3 per cent of the cotton goods; and the increase of £3·64 millions in this class represents an advance of about 27·7 per cent. White goods, on the other hand, rose from £7·32 to £9·02 millions, the increase here being £1·7 millions or 23·2 per cent. Coloured goods at £9·45 millions showed an advance of £1·28 millions, while yarns at £2·97 millions gained £437,900.

The following statement shows, in **millions of yards,** figures for two years relating to the principal descriptions of imported goods belonging to these three classes under the present system of classification :–

	Grey (unbleached)		White (bleached)		Coloured, printed, or dyed	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
Chadars	2·42	3·81	1·24	1·85	·29	·14
Dhutis, saris and scarves . . .	575·39	724·09	62·65	73·39	95·43	113·27
Jaconets, including madapollams, mulls, cambrics and muslins .	116·86	142·00	173·96	226·24	101·48	101·60
Drills and jeans . . .	19·36	28·77	7·51	7·20	20·87	22·52
Sheetings	4·11	1·74	·21	·21	...	...
T. Cloth and domestics . .	4·63	10·27	·01	·01	...	...
Longcloth and shirtings . .	493·89	622·13	155·96	179·89	86·54	108·24
Printers	·21	·43	...	...	...	...
Nainsooks	...	...	191·85	235·87	...	...
Checks, spots and stripes . .	...	...	11·74	13·09	...	10·84
Prints and chintz . . .	...	...	...	...	135·31	178·85
Twills	...	...	3·55	5·61	27·23	29·69
Other sorts	1·98	1·89	20·93	25·40	122·28	117·06
TOTAL . .	1,218·85	1,535·13	629·61	768·76	589·43	682·21

Among **grey** goods, all the important items with the exception of sheetings have progressed greatly. In **white** goods, the largest increase was in jaconets, etc., while longcloth and nainsooks did well. In **coloured** goods,

prints and chintz made good progress, and almost all the items under this head showed improvement. Particulars about production in Indian weaving mills are given in the chapter on exports of cotton manufactures.

There are imported some subsidiary classes of goods, the principal descriptions and values of which were :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12 £	1912-13 £
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	303	372
Hosiery	617	612
Sewing thread	246	267
Other manufactures	761	794

This branch of the trade therefore showed a net rise of £119,100 or 6·2 per cent. The United Kingdom supplies 76·2 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls and 85·7 per cent of the sewing thread. But of the total, she does only 36·1 per cent, seeing that the considerable trade in hosiery is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. There is, however, a decrease in Japan's trade in hosiery, which fell to £414,900, while Germany participates to the extent of £121,700.

Silk goods—The imports of silk goods represent 4·4 per cent of the total imports of textile manufactures. In the year under review the ground lost in 1911-12 was more than recovered, and the total value rose to £2·04 millions, which marks an advance of £266,300 or 15 per cent. **Piecegoods** represent 66·7 per cent of the whole; and in this section the progress continued, the total rising by £137,100 or 11·2 per cent to £1·36 millions. The net increase is mainly due to one of £98,400 or 12·4 per cent in the shipments from Japan which reached £891,300. The imports from China have shown some development and stand at £374,600. Those from the Straits Settlements also showed a slight increase and rose to £4,357 in 1912-13. The Eastern section of the trade constituted by these three sources now represents 93·5 per cent of the whole. France's shipments, with a total of £50,900, showed an increase of 22·3 per cent. Goods of **silk mixed** with other materials rose to £389,100, the increase being about 50 per cent. **Other sorts** are mainly **warps and yarn** imported for the production of textiles for the Indian market; and these decreased to £273,000, the contraction amounting to nearly £6,000 or 2·2 per cent.

Woollen Goods constitute 4·4 per cent of the total value of yarns and textile fabrics imported into India. The woollen trade and industry in India felt a stimulus similar to that experienced by their congeners throughout the world, and the factory production was the largest on record. India imports more and more raw wool to supplement her internal supplies; but the high level of prices restricted importation of manufactured goods and these declined to £2·04 millions. The net decrease of £232,500 is more than accounted for by the decrease of £244,300 in **piecegoods,** which contracted by nearly 14·5 per cent in quantity and 15·9 per cent in value, the actual figures being 20,558,209 yards and £1·3 millions. The share of the **United Kingdom** in this branch of the trade declined to £895,500 and that of **Germany** to £261,500. The decrease in the one case was 15·6 per cent and in the other was 25·6 per cent, bringing the share of England up to 69 per cent of the whole and that of Germany down to 20·2 per cent. The trade in **shawls** showed a decline of 5·6 per cent in value, but the number rose and attained a record figure of

2,163,931. Of this total, Germany supplied 77·8 per cent. The average value of Germany's shawls was 3*s*. 0$\frac{1}{8}$*d*. per piece, while that of shawls from other sources was 2*s*. 11$\frac{5}{12}$*d*. **Woollen hosiery** advanced from 444,009 lbs to 471,965 lbs in quantity, but declined from £87,900 to £80,500 in value. The United Kingdom supplied 86·9 per cent of the total. **Yarn** advanced from 838,391 lbs and £123,600 to 948,350 lbs and £133,500, and of this Germany supplied no less than 58·7 per cent.

Other manufactured goods—Of these the following are the most important :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Increase + or decrease — per cent
	£	£	
Apparel, including boots and shoes	1,394	1,517	+8·8
Haberdashery and millinery	1,022	914	−10·5
Arms and ammunition	235	238	+1·4
Books and printed matter	304	282	−7·1
Building materials	431	614	+42·5
Cordage and rope	58	70	+22·1
Earthenware and porcelain	354	362	+2·2
Furniture and cabinet ware	156	149	−4·2
Glass and glassware	1,029	1,169	+13·6
Hides and skin (tanned or dressed)	89	93	+4·3
Leather and manufactures of leather	258	193	−25·3
Jewellery and gold and silver plate	248	127	−48·8
Matches	584	656	+12·3
Paints and painters' materials	482	510	+5·6
Pitch, tar and dammer	76	88	+16·8
Paper and pasteboard	785	964	+22·5
Stationery (excluding paper)	368	420	+14·3
Rubber (manufactures)	118	131	+11·3
Ships, parts of	44	97	+119·5
Soap	418	476	+13·8
Tea chests	309	291	−5·9
Toys and requisites for games	272	279	+2·8
Umbrellas	101	117	+15·8
Umbrella fittings	172	176	+2·4
Vehicles, other than railway vehicles—			
Motor cars and motor cycles	669	858	+28·3
Cycles	221	236	+7·1
Carriages and carts	166	172	+3·2

Miscellaneous and unclassified—The trade under this head represents 1·4 per cent of the total imports of merchandise, and consists mainly of **articles imported by post** (£1·25 millions or 83·4 per cent) and **animals, living** (£229,900 or 15·3 per cent).

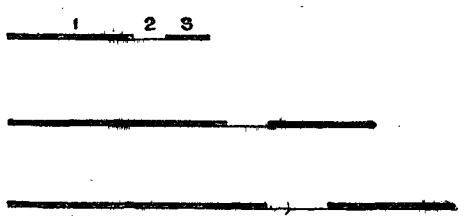
The **principal articles of importation** into India and their values are shown in the following statement :—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures—			
Grey piecegoods	*12,192*	*13,103*	*16,742*
White „	*6,268*	*7,318*	*9,018*
Coloured „	*7,268*	*8,172*	*9,449*
Yarn	*2,277*	*2,527*	*2,965*
Other sorts	*1,724*	*1,927*	*2,374*
Total	29,729	33,047	40,548
Sugar	8,143	7,960	9,537
Iron and steel	6,292	6,717	7,671
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,138	2,958	4,269
Machinery and millwork including belting for machinery	3,307	3,041	3,905
Mineral oil	2,385	2,818	2,502
Hardware and cutlery	2,931	2,230	2,431
Woollen manufactures	1,891	2,272	2,039
Silk manufactures	1,708	1,769	2,035
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,207	1,292	1,566
Apparel (excluding Haberdashery and millinery)	1,198	1,394	1,517
Haberdashery and Millinery	857	1,022	914
Copper	1,977	1,798	1,581
Cotton, raw	581	1,391	1,483
Carriages and carts including cycles and motor cars	840	1,056	1,266
Glass and glassware	977	1,029	1,169
Silk, raw	642	706	1,143
Spices	972	1,029	1,087
Instruments and apparatus	775	867	986
Paper and pasteboard	738	785	964
Stationery (excluding paper)	347	368	420
Coal	402	342	778
Aniline and alizarine dyes	627	614	760
Fruits and vegetables	703	730	729
Precious stones and pearls	552	597	722
Drugs and medicines	646	689	704
Matches	562	584	656
Chemicals	588	643	622
Spirits (excluding spirit present in drugs and methylated and perfumed spirits)	541	545	571
Salt	496	561	566
Paints and colours and painters' materials	436	482	510
Tobacco	468	445	463
Beer	363	361	451
Timber	476	461	385
Horses	296	303	199

The most important feature of the list is the further and unprecedented advance of 22·7 per cent in **cotton manufactures,** the total being by far the largest on record. **Sugar's** total increased by £1·57 millions or 19·8 per cent; but the arrivals had to make good the shortage of 1911-12 and the average of the two years does not very greatly exceed that for the previous three years. The use of foreign **raw cotton** evidently extends, and the imports have further advanced by £91,600 or 6·6 per cent. There are also notable advances in coal, salt, tobacco, iron and steel, machinery and millwork, hardware and cutlery, instruments and apparatus, glass and glassware, paper and pasteboard, apparel, raw silk, silk manufactures, precious stones, railway plant and rolling stock, provisions, carriages and carts and mineral dyes. Marked declines have occurred in mineral oil, woollens, copper, timber and haberdashery and millinery.

The **sources of imported merchandise,** according to the system of recording now in force, are the countries "from which the goods have come, whether by land and sea or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course of transhipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another." The following diagram shows the proportions in which the import trade was shared by the United Kingdom, by other British Possessions, and by Foreign Countries since 1901-02 :—

9. IMPORTS—PARTICIPATION 1, BY UNITED KINGDOM; 2, BY OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; AND 3, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The statement below shows the value of imports from each principal country as well as the proportion in which each has contributed to the total :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12		1912-13		Difference Increase + or decrease—
	£	Per cent	£	Per cent	£
United Kingdom .	57,635	62·4	67,627	63	+ 9,992
Germany . .	5,969	6·5	6,869	6·4	+ 900
Java . . .	6,314	6·8	6,379	5·8	+ 65
United States . .	3,527	3·8	3,469	3·2	— 58
Japan . . .	2,318	2·5	2,710	2·5	+ 392
Austria-Hungary .	1,771	1·9	2,352	2·2	+ 581
Mauritius . .	1,277	1·4	2,159	2·0	+ 882
Straits Settlements .	1,985	2·1	2,057	1·9	+ 72
Belgium . .	1,542	1·7	2,027	1·9	+ 485
China . . .	1,643	1·8	2,011	1·9	+ 368
France . . .	1,427	1·5	1,453	1·3	+ 26

The total value was £107·35 millions against £92·38 millions in 1911-12. The United Kingdom leads as usual, and with a largely increased total. As a result of registration on the new system, Germany is now shown in the second place with a trade increased by 15·1 per cent. Java, by virtue of its enormous shipments of sugar, occupies the third place, while the United States follow with a decline of about £60,000 as compared with the previous year. The development in the case of Japan is 16·9 per cent, and China shows a growth of 22·4 per cent, while arrivals from the Straits Settlements advanced by 3·6 per cent. The improvement in the shipments of beet sugar contributed largely to the increase of 32·8 per cent in Austria's shipments and the value of French goods was 1·8 per cent more than in 1911-12; while Belgium continues her progress with an increment of 31·5 per cent. Importations from Mauritius rose by 69·1 per cent as a result of her larger shipments of sugar.

Imports of Government stores are not included in the foregoing figures. They amounted to £3·74 millions as compared with £3·65 millions in 1911-12. Of this total, £3·51 millions came from the United Kingdom, as against £3·53 millions in 1911-12. The share of the United Kingdom therefore receded by ·7 per cent, and it represented 93·7 per cent of the whole, as against 96·7 per cent in the previous year. The bulk of the balance came from Australia

and the United States of America. The share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade, including Government stores, was 64 per cent.

Materials for State Railways amounted to £1·69 millions or 45·3 per cent of the total, while in the previous year the figure was £1·68 millions and 46 per cent. Imports of other descriptions of stores advanced from £1·97 millions to £2·05 millions, the difference being £75,500. It may be said that all these stores, with unimportant exceptions, really represent commercial transactions.

Imports of material for railways, State and non-State, amounted to £5·96 millions.

EXPORTS OF IMPORTED GOODS

In the last three years, the value of the re-exports by sea has been on an average 2·2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and has represented 3·5 per cent of the sea imports from which they were mainly derived. The net value of re-exports was short by £858,100 of the record figure, which in the previous year resulted from the exceptional re-shipments of foreign sugar to the West. But the total was £319,300 in advance of that for 1910-11; and, as compared with 1911-12, the aggregate value of articles other than sugar showed an increase of £151,900. The following statement records the extent of the trade:—

	£
Average of previous three years	3,039,297
1911-12	4,018,101
1912-13	3,160,045

The chief ports of Western India continued to do the larger part of this trade, and, on the elimination of the exceptional Calcutta business in Java sugar, their share reverted to about 87 per cent of the total. Re-exports from Bombay decreased by 6·5 per cent, that is, from £2·38 millions to £2·23 millions. Those from Calcutta declined from £848,200 to £214,900. The greater part of the normal re-export trade is in manufactured goods from Western countries. The following statement shows the principal articles:—

Unit 100	1911-12 £	1912-13 £	Difference Increase + or decrease — £
Cotton Piecegoods—			
Grey	484	608	+ 124
White	1,296	1,197	— 99
Coloured	9,509	8,231	— 1,278
Fents	—	9	+ 9
TOTAL	11,289	10,045	— 1,244
Cotton yarn	483	468	— 15
Other manufactures	466	472	+ 6
Total Cotton manufactures	12,238	10,985	— 1,253
Cuttery, hardware, implements, and instruments	1,471	1,613	+ 142
Sugar	11,546	1,447	— 10,099
Metals and ores	1,519	1,330	— 189
Fruits and vegetables	1,207	928	— 279
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	1,485	835	— 650
Foreign tea	180	258	+ 78
Spices	300	109	— 191
Oils	66	75	+ 9

The following articles represented the sums noted against them: **silk, raw and manufactured,** £63,200; **carriages and carts,** £61,500; **machinery and millwork,** £53,100; **fish** (excluding canned fish), £65,100; **gums,** £81,100; **jewellery,** £32,100; and **precious stones,** £30,000.

Re-exports to Western countries are usually small. Among them, the principal commodity is **raw wool** which is exported mainly from Karachi; and this article, which had shown substantial diminutions in the two previous years, rose in 1910-11 to 5,754,632 lbs with a value of £196,500, and in 1911-12 to 7,746,590 lbs valued at £249,700, and again in 1912-13 to 13,997,834 lbs valued at £447,900.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE

Exports of Indian Merchandise in 1912-13 formed 98·1 per cent of the total exports and about 59·3 per cent of the total trade in merchandise. The year was a good one for Indian exports; and, for the fourth year in succession, the total is the largest on record. It amounts to £160·77 millions as compared with £147·88 millions in 1911-12 and with an average of £135·98 millions in the three years ending 1911-12. The further progress made therefore amounted to £12·9 millions or 8·7 per cent of the previous year's figures.

The statement below shows the value of the trade in each of the four classes under which articles are grouped in the accounts:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	38,217	45,713	52,051
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	63,713	67,650	68,865
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	32,776	33,002	38,220
Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,279	1,513	1,639

The principal articles in the export trade are enumerated below with their values:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Rice (including rice-flour)	15,674	19,368	21,705
Cotton, raw	21,559	19,684	18,741
„ yarn and cloth	7,268	6,519	8,134
Jute, raw	11,808	15,038	18,034
„ manufactures	11,133	10,671	15,247
Seeds	16,325	18,720	15,167
Wheat and wheat-flour	9,119	9,430	12,513
Hides and skins	9,030	9,286	10,914
Tea	8,238	8,631	8,863
Opium	7,815	8,726	7,481
Unspecified food grains	2,676	5,509	5,982
Wool, raw	1,840	1,724	1,756
Lac	1,540	1,343	1,409
Coffee	839	897	1,043
Wood and timber	608	636	810
Spices	544	619	622
Oils	611	723	572
Myrobalans	400	384	414
Provisions and oilman's stores	279	301	320
Silk, raw	327	306	278
Indigo	236	251	147

For the fourth year in succession, the exports of **rice** exceeded all records. India is the largest rice-exporter in the world, and her figure this year grew by 12·1 per cent. It largely exceeded any other item in the year under review. **Raw cotton** cedes the premier place which it had held for three years, and shows a decrease of 4·8 per cent, while shipments of cotton manufactures grew by 24·8 per cent. In cotton and its products there is thus a net advance equal to 2·6 per cent on the figures for the previous year. In **seeds** the decline has been remarkable. It approximated to 19 per cent. **Raw jute** exceeded the record figure of 1906-07, and showed an increase of 19·9 per cent. **Jute manufactures** improved by 42·9 per cent, the aggregate of the two classes showed a gain of about 29·5 per cent. **Wheat and wheat-flour** increased by 32·7 per cent, and the class **pulses, millets, and cereals not specified** made an advance of 8·6 per cent. There was a rise of 17·5 per cent in the important class of **hides and skins.** There were increases in the exports of **tea** by 2·7 per cent, of **wool** by 1·9 per cent, of **lac** by 4·9 per cent, and of **coffee** by 16·3 per cent; while trades in **opium** and in **oils** declined by 14·3 per cent and 20·9 per cent respectively.

In addition to the articles specified in the foregoing list, there are others which in recent years have generally attained some importance. These are **manures** with a total of £645,900; **fodder, bran and pollards** (excluding oilcakes) with a value of £756,700; **oilcakes** with a value of £820,700; **Indian metals and ores** with a value of £1·48 millions; **coir manufactures** rising to £550,500; and **raw hemp** with £642,400; **coal and coke** with £589,300; **rubber** with £398,600; and **fruits and vegetables** which reached £318,600. **Saltpetre** at £237,300 showed an advance of 10·6 per cent after continued contraction.

Food, drink, and tobacco—These represent 32·4 per cent of the total exports. There was a net increase of £6·34 millions or 13·8 per cent in value, bringing the total value to £52·05 millions. **Rice** retains the premier place and shows a further large advance of 12·1 per cent, bringing the total to £21·71 millions. **Wheat and wheat-flour,** at £12·51 millions, improved by 32·7 per cent. The new export trade in **barley** advanced by 147·4 per cent to £3·71 millions, which figure constitutes more than 9 per cent of the total value of India's exports of grain and pulse, against wheat's 29·3 per cent. **Other food grains** at £2·27 millions show a fall of 43·3 per cent, the decline in **gram** (*cicer arietinum*) being notable. **Tea** rose by 2·7 per cent to £8·86 millions. **Coffee** rose by 16·3 per cent to £1·04 millions. **Fruits and vegetables** rose to £318,600 and **fish** (excluding canned fish) to £250,700. **Provisions** advanced to £320,100 **spices** to £621,900 and **tobacco** to £255,700.

Coffee—The Brazil crop for 1911-12 amounted to 12,464,000 bags against 10,548,000 bags in 1910-11, but arrivals in Europe from that country and Central America were again further curtailed. The elevation of price, which continued in 1912, put an excessive strain both on consumption and on those who had to finance heavy stocks. As a result, a somewhat difficult twelve months' business culminated in a serious break in prices in the last quarter of the year under review. The price of East Indian coffee in the London market was 77*s.* per cwt in April 1912, came down to 76*s.* in August, rose to 78*s.* in October, and closed at 72*s.* in March 1913.

India's crop was a good one, and, though its quality did not pass uncriticised in Europe, she was able to take advantage freely of the good prices offered.

The following statement shows the quantity and declared value of her exports :—

	Cwts	£
Average of previous three years . . .	248,660	838,710
1911-12	241,085	897,450
1912-13	266,978	1,043,503

There was thus a quantitative expansion of 25,893 cwts or 10·7 per cent and an increase of 16·3 per cent in value.

France is still the largest consumer of Indian coffee; and her purchases in 1912-13 recovered from 79,751 cwts or 33 per cent of the whole exports to 110,133 cwts or 41·2 per cent. The United Kingdom likewise took more, her total being 81,931 cwts. Much of the best coffee that goes to England is re-shipped to foreign countries. The direct exports from India to other foreign countries declined to 74,914 cwts, marking a fall of 8,284 cwts. Compared with 1910-11, the advance was 11,464 cwts.

Fruits and vegetables—Copra is now grouped with other oleaginous materials, and, on its exclusion from the statistics of fruits and vegetables, it is found that the progress made by these in the past year is nominal, the total figure being £318,600 in place of £317,300. The principal articles are—"fresh vegetables" showing an advance to £181,500 and "dried fruits and vegetables" with a reduced total of £130,700.

Rice formed 54 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India in 1912-13, and it represented 13·5 per cent of the value of all Indian produce exported.

Rice is the staple food of most of India, and something like 30 per cent of the cultivated acreage in British India is under rice. It is estimated that, on the average of the three years ending 1911-12, the total outturn from the recorded areas under rice was 28,609,000 tons. Of this an average of 8·1 per cent was exported. The shortage of the rice crops in the Further East in 1911 left a bare and sensitive market; and, when distress developed in Japan and an inferior Burma crop was reaped in 1912, prices advanced rapidly and to unprecedented levels. Paddy was strongly held and certain Rangoon millers took large quantities from Bengal. But towards the end of July conditions in Japan and Java became more easy, prices collapsed and by October were lower than they had been since the opening of the season.

The price in Rangoon of unhusked rice in the three harvest months of the ten years ending 1910 averaged £7 1*s*. 4*d*. per 100 baskets of 46 lbs or 3*s*. 5$\frac{1}{5}$*d*. per cwt. In 1911 it ranged from £7 11*s*. 4*d*. to £14. In 1912 the season up to April saw prices from £9 13*s*. 4*d*. to £11 6*s*. 8*d*. In April the rise began with a record of £10 10*s*. 8*d*. (5*s*. 1$\frac{7}{12}$*d*. per cwt) and it culminated in July with one of £15 6*s*. 8*d*. (7*s*. 5$\frac{7}{12}$*d*. per cwt). By October it was at £8 13*s*. 4*d*; and in the new season rates have been on a much more normal level with £8 9*s*. 4*d*. at the end of March 1913.

The rice crops of both 1911-12 and of 1912-13 contributed to the exports of the latter year. The former crop in the areas that furnish forecasts was estimated at 30,073,600 tons and the latter at 26,001,100 tons. The available surplus therefore exceeded the normal by a large figure.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the exports abroad, and also the coastwise shipments from Burma :—

Unit 1,000	True exports from all India		Burma's share of total	Coastwise shipments from Burma	
	Tons	£	per cent	Tons	£
Average of previous three years	2,328	15,672	75·1	611	3,943
1911-12	2,624	19,367	73·6	245	1,503
1912-13	2,763	21,704	74·6	266	1,855

Burma took 88,903 tons of unhusked rice from India proper as compared with an average of 3,117 tons taken in the previous three years. The exports to foreign countries increased in 1912-13 by 139,275 tons and £2·34 millions or by 5·3 per cent in quantity and 12·1 per cent in declared value. This marks a rise of 6·7 per cent in specific value. Most of the rice exported is from Burma, whose produce is the standard rice in Western markets, and the average price of Ngatsain rice in Rangoon rose from 7*s.* 8¼*d.* to 7*s.* 11½*d.* per cwt or by 3·5 per cent. Burma shipped 74·6 per cent of the total exports of rice from British India, as compared with 73·6 per cent in the previous year.

The following statement shows the distribution of Burma's coastwise exports among the various provinces of India :—

	1910-11 Tons	1911-12 Tons	1912-13 Tons
Bengal	50,342	2,910	17,099
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	18,526	2,926	...
Bombay	190,297	103,064	119,800
Madras	270,939	117,082	115,395
Travancore	15,204	17,283	13,655
Other non-British ports	5,032	1,393	326
TOTAL .	550,340	244,652	266,275

The following statement shows for two years the exports of rice to the principal countries of destination in order of importance :—

Unit 1,000	Tons		Difference Increase + or decrease —	£	
	1911-12	1912-13		1911-12	1912-13
Straits Settlements . . .	386	409	+23	2,868	3,313
Ceylon	380·97	381·4	+0·43	3,085	3,343
Germany	331	365	+34	2,331	2,793
Japan	141	241	+100	1,134	1,812
United Kingdom . . .	137	170	+33	933	1,267
Java	278	160	—118	2,140	1,247
Austria-Hungary . . .	162	159	—3	1,049	1,118
Holland	228	154	—74	1,377	1,095
China	30	32	+2	192	227

The practice of shipping rice to Egypt "for orders," and then forwarding it to destinations not at first known, vitiates to some extent the figures relating to exports to Western countries. For example, Egypt at first figured for 275,668 tons in the accounts of the previous year, but on re-adjustment this has been reduced to 29,769 tons, the balance of 245,899 tons having been distributed among other countries. So the following figures must be recognised as incomplete. Among Western buyers of Indian rice, **Germany** retains the first

place, and the trade advanced from 330,954 tons and £2·33 millions to 365,439 tons and £2·79 millions. The **United Kingdom** increased her demand from 137,021 tons and £933,000 to 169,802 tons with a value of £1·27 millions. **Austria-Hungary** retains the third place with a diminished quantity of 158,867 tons valued at £1·12 millions, in place of the 161,555 tons and £1·05 millions recorded in 1911-12. **Holland** took 153,936 tons and £1·09 millions as against 228,467 tons and £1·38 millions in 1911-12.

The exports of **rice in the husk** declined from 55,263 tons valued at £242,600 to 46,944 tons valued at £225,100. Of this, Ceylon took 32,458 tons and the Straits 13,107 tons included in the total rice figures quoted above.

Wheat—On the average of the five years ending 1911-12, wheat represented 28·2 per cent of the value of all exports of food grains from India and 5·2 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported. In 1912-13 it represented 29·3 per cent and 7·3 per cent respectively.

The world's wheat crop in 1912 was estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at 458,539,500 quarters, compared with 438,446,000 quarters in 1911 and with 447,406,500 quarters on the average of five years. The crop in the United States, at 90,188,000 quarters, was a heavy one, but Canada's outturn at 25,750,000 quarters was slightly short. In Argentina a rise of 2,530,000 quarters brought the yield to 20,806,000 quarters; but more had been expected and the character of the year's trading was largely affected by the shortage in this quarter followed by a railway strike, which delayed shipments, and by the temporary exclusion of certain Black Sea supplies under war conditions. High freights were also a hostile feature. It should be noted that in 1912, as in 1904, the United Kingdom imported more wheat from India than from any other single source, but in absolute quantity the record of 1904 still rules. European supplies, as a whole, rose by some 3,926,600 quarters, but there was much damage by autumn rain. Russia in Europe reaped 78,091,000 quarters, against 55,965,000 quarters in the previous year. Australasia produced some 10,948,000 quarters against 9,983,000 quarters in 1911. The crop in the United Kingdom amounted in the year under review to 7,216,000 quarters as against 8,095,000 quarters. Prices were strong till the autumn but thereafter a marked decline set in. The Gazette average price of British wheat was 34*s*. 9*d*. per quarter against 31*s*. 9*d*. in 1911. At the beginning of the year white wheat was quoted in Mark Lane at 37*s*. 3*d*., rose to 44*s*. 6*d*. in August and closed at 24*s*. to 34*s*. in March.

The March Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture shows the area now under wheat in the Southern Hemisphere to exceed last year's figures by ·4 per cent; while the areas sown in the Northern Hemisphere in the autumn of 1912 show decreases in Canada and the United States of 6 and 2·5 per cent respectively. Decreases are also noticeable in the acreage sown in Europe but these are of no great extent, with the exception of Roumania, where the acreage sown is very much less than two-thirds that of the last year.

Wheat in India is harvested in April to June. The statistical year begins with April. Therefore the trade statistics of 1912-13 relate to the crop statistics of 1911-12. That year was, on the whole, favourable to the crop, but there was some decline both in area and in outturn. The following statement shows the Indian exports for 1912-13 in comparison with the crop data for 1911-12,

and the average exports in the three years ended 1911-12 in comparison with the average crop data for the three years ended 1910-11. Comparison is also made between the figures for the year under review and those for the last preceding year; and in every case the percentage ratio of increase or decrease is brought out, the average of the earlier period or year being taken as 100:—

	1	2	3	4	
	Year under review(*b*)	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Ratio of Col. 1 to Col. 2 (per cent)	Ratio of Col. 1 to Col. 3 (per cent)
Area, thousands of acres	31,141	30,565	25,751	101·9	120·9
Outturn, thousands of tons	9,924	10,061	7,799	98·6	127·3
Irrigated area, thousands of acres(*a*)	8,140	8,792	8,602	92·6	94·6
Exports, thousands of tons	1,660	1,361	1,226	122	135·4
Exports, thousands of pounds sterling	11,796	8,899	8,670	132·5	136

(*a*) For British India only. (*b*) In respect of area and outturn, the "year under review" is 1911-12, in respect of exports the "year under review" is 1912-13.

It will be seen that the exports of wheat rose to 1,660,000 tons, as compared with 1,361,000 tons in the previous year and with 1,226,000 tons on the average of the three years ending 1911-12. The value of these exports is estimated at £11·8 millions as compared with £8·9 millions in 1911-12. The **United Kingdom** took 71·4 per cent of the total exports, her purchases amounting to 1,185,246 tons in place of 1,032,757 tons. **France** required 135,361 tons in place of 72,769 tons. **Belgium,** on the other hand, reduced her demand from 185,717 to 184,015 tons.

The exportation of **wheat flour** from India has shown unmistakeable progress in recent years. In 1912-13 it developed to 68,520 tons with a value of £717,800 as compared with 51,546 tons and £530,900 in 1911-12. The exports go mainly to Aden, Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Mauritius, East Africa, the Straits, and Ceylon.

The wheat crop of 1912-13 now being handled has an estimated area of 29,542,000 acres, and the outturn is computed at 9,597,700 tons. This shows an advance of 486,634 tons or 5·07 per cent on the average crop of the three years ending 1910-11. Most of it has been harvested before the time of issuing this Review; and a considerable part of it has been shipped.

Food grains other than rice and wheat—There has been in recent years a remarkable development in India's exports of secondary food grains. The following statement gives some account of it:—

	Average of previous 3 years		1911-12		1912-13	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Barley	109,406	563,153	292,428	1,497,885	615,177	3,705,450
Gram	148,563	789,991	346,742	1,831,759	144,919	794,120
Pulse	158,880	832,310	275,909	1,346,281	208,060	1,118,910
Other sorts	101,884	492,509	168,203	832,718	59,658	363,635
Total	518,733	2,677,963	1,083,282	5,508,643	1,027,814	5,982,115

Provisions and Oilman's Stores—The value of the exports of provisions is small, being only about £320,100 as compared with £301,300 in 1911-12; but it shows an advance of 6·2 per cent. The principal article is **ghi** or clarified butter which advanced by 6·9 per cent to £205,600.

Fish (excluding canned fish) stands at 243,499 cwts and £250,700 and shows in the year under review a decline of 9·5 per cent in quantity and 5·3 per cent in value.

Spices—Exports of spices improved from £619,400 to £621,900 the rise amounting to ·4 per cent. The value of foreign spices retained by India increased by £77,700, while her exports of Indian spices grew by only £2,533. **Pepper,** with a sum of £271,900, continues to be the most important item; but its total value fell by £25,100 or 8·4 per cent. **Chillies,** with a total value of £139,700, recorded a fall of 5·3 per cent in value, and nearly 1 per cent in quantity. **Ginger,** at £158,400, showed a rise of 16·3 per cent. The trade in **cardamoms**, at £37,700, marked an advance of 39·4 per cent.

Tea represents 5·5 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported and 17 per cent of the exports of articles of food, drink and tobacco.

The season under review surpassed all others in several respects. On the official figures the total crop is believed to have shown an increase of some 27,700,000 lbs. In quantity, both outturn and exports were unprecedented; and although the large supplies affected prices, they more than compensated for such decline as they induced. Quality was slightly inferior to that of recent years. One of the notable features was the more than full recovery of the trade with Russia, which had shown some decline in 1911-12. Other European countries showed healthy demand, but there was notable weakness both in Australia and in the United States. Consumption of all teas in the United Kingdom in 1912 has been estimated by the Board of Trade at 295,275,589 lbs as compared with 293,502,382 lbs in 1911, the new figure representing 6·5 lbs per head in place of 6·45 lbs. The stock of all teas in bond in the United Kingdom on the 31st December 1912 increased from 128,229,000 to 138,567,000 lbs. The imports of all teas into the United Kingdom in 1912 were 361,072,040 lbs as compared with 346,146,414 lbs in the previous year; and the imports of Indian teas rose from 186,013,336 to 191,230,149 lbs. Imports from Ceylon also improved from 109,500,881 to 114,135,784 lbs, but the average sale price was 8·69*d.* per lb in place of 8·88*d.* in the previous year. The popularity of Java teas increases; and her exports from January to October 1912 were about 45,125,000 lbs as against 39,125,000 lbs in the corresponding period of 1911. The imports of Javas into the United Kingdom increased from 14,643,842 to 21,275,862 lbs; and 207,430 packages were disposed of by public sale at an average of 7·69*d.* per lb as against 130,086 packages and 8·37*d.* in 1911. The average price of all Indian teas sold in London on garden account in 1912 declined to 8·60*d.* against 8·91*d.* recorded in 1911, and in common teas there was a fall of about $\frac{11}{16}$*d.* per lb.

The following are the exports from several competing countries in 1912 as compared with those in 1911:—

	1911	1912
	lbs	lbs
From China	195,040,400	197,393,562
„ Ceylon	187,674,990	192,019,641
„ Java	50,362,606	61,691,451

The Calcutta market opened strong in the beginning of June, but defects of quality depressed prices continuously till rumours of a short season caused a smart rise in September. The war in the Balkans brought about another decline in November, but thereafter an improvement in quality and a realisation of Russia's active buying put rates on a better level, though substantially lower than that of a year before. Common Pekoe Souchong began at $6\frac{3}{4}d.$, and, after receding to $5_{1}^{1}{}_{2}d.$ on 14th November, advanced to $5\frac{2}{3}d.$ at the close. A leading firm reports the average prices obtained in Calcutta in the last three years to have been:—1910-11, $7\frac{2}{3}d.$; 1911-12, $7_{1}^{7}{}_{2}d.$; 1912-13, $7_{1}^{1}{}_{2}d.$ There are no indications of any early weakening in the position.

The following statement shows the official estimates of the increase in **area** and **outturn**:—

	Area acres	Increase acres	Production lbs	Increase lbs
1908	548,127	10,278	247,024,517	2,731,945
1909	555,305	7,178	258,136,408	11,111,891
1910	563,554	8,249	263,269,353	5,132,945
1911	574,575	11,021	268,602,692	5,333,339
1912	591,833	17,258	296,302,258	27,699,566

Of the 591,833 acres in 1912, 361,671 acres or 61·1 per cent were situated in Assam, which, with Bengal proper and Bihar and Orissa, represented nearly 86·9 per cent of the whole, the balance being divided between Northern India with 17,112 acres, Southern India with 58,556 acres, and Burma with 1,715 acres. The increase in acreage since 1906 is one of 10 per cent, while that in outturn is estimated at 18·6 per cent. It is, however, impossible to check the estimates of production satisfactorily, because of the unascertainable nature of the internal consumption. The deliveries from Calcutta auctions for Indian consumption have been 11,250,000 lbs; and to this a leading firm in Calcutta adds net imports of foreign teas, arriving at the conclusion that internal consumption may be anything from thirteen to twenty million pounds.

The **joint stock capital** engaged in the industry amounts to £17,649,781

	£
Companies registered in India	2,527,589
„ „ the United Kingdom	15,122,192

This gives an average capital of £30·6 per acre as the mean of the last three years; but it takes no account of the large but unknown quantity of private capital.

The value per £6 13*s.* 4*d.* of joint-stock capital, as calculated on the prices of the **shares** of 84 companies in the Calcutta market, was £10 12*s.* in March 1912 and of 87 companies, £9 12*s.* in March 1913.

The **labour** employed is returned as 547,545 permanent and 95,590 temporary, making a total of 643,135 hands or 1·1 hands per acre.

The following figures show the quantity and value of tea exported from British India:—

	Quantity lbs	Value £
Average of previous three years	254,830,747	8,237,822
1911-12	260,778,218	8,630,952
1912-13	278,518,411	8,862,651

The figures for 1912-13 establish a record in both quantity and total value. The increase is 6·8 per cent in quantity and about 2·7 per cent in total value.

The direct shipments to foreign markets increased from 61,419,550 to 75,000,000 lbs; but in 1910-11 the figure exceeded 66,000,000 lbs. The quantities of tea exported to the principal countries have been as follows **in thousands of pounds.** The figures relate to **countries of final destination.** The proportion in which each participated is indicated by percentages.

	1911-12		1912-13	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
United Kingdom	192,831	73·9	198,380	71·3
Russia	26,414	10·1	33,126	11·9
Canada	10,572	4·1	11,420	4·1
Australia	9,582	3·7	8,969	3·2
China	5,081	1·9	9,171	3·3
Ceylon	4,315	1·7	4,215	1·5
United States	3,146	1·2	2,307	·8
Turkey in Asia	3,133	1·2	4,399	1·6
Egypt	1,311	·5	1,643	·6
Germany	629	·2	646	·2
Persia	416	·2	373	·1
Other countries	3,348	1·3	3,869	1·4

Russia is still the largest foreign buyer, and the figure assigned to her does not include those shipments for Colombo and for Shanghai and the Hankowbrick-tea market, which are mainly destined for Russia. These would, if included, bring her statistical total in 1912 to some 40,626,658 lbs against 31,298,387 lbs in the previous year, while the general trade estimate of her purchases is more like 42,000,000 lbs. On the figures tabulated, she shows an increase of some 6,700,000 lbs, but it must be remembered that in the previous year she showed a decline of something like 5,000,000 lbs and that her figure in 1910-11 had been 31,121,000 lbs. **Australia's** purchases in the year under review decreased by about 6·4 per cent, and the **United States** took some 26·7 per cent less than in the previous year, while those of **Canada** expanded by about 8 per cent.

The following statement shows in pence and decimals thereof the average prices per lb of the three descriptions of tea most largely sold at public auction in Calcutta :—

	Broken Pekoe	Pekoe	Pekoe Souchong, Souchong, Pekoe Fannings, and Congou
1910-11	7·25	7	6·33
1911-12	7·75	7·58	6·75
1912-13	7·42	6·92	5·75

Tobacco—The area under tobacco in British India and Native States is now believed to be about **1,044,000 acres.**

The following are the figures of the export trade :—

	Unmanufactured		Manufactured	
	Cwts	£	Cwts	£
Average of previous three years	162,902	135,725	15,715	82,569
1911-12	236,465	183,924	17,867	87,741
1912-13	174,839	156,595	18,854	99,166

In **unmanufactured** descriptions, therefore, there was a contraction of 26·1 per cent in quantity and 14·9 per cent in value. In the **manufactured**

classes, there was an advance of about 5·5 per cent in quantity and of 13·02 per cent in value. Of the total value under this head, 95·4 per cent is represented by cigars ; and of these the largest purchaser is the Straits Settlements. Unmanufactured leaf goes to the Straits, Aden, China and France. The total exports of tobacco of **all descriptions** amounted to 193,693 cwts in place of 254,332 cwts, and to £255,700 in place of £271,700 in 1911-12.

Metals and ores—On the average of the last three years, the exports of Indian **metals and ores** have represented only ·7 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise. In 1912-13 they increased in quantity from 576,856 to 826,647 tons, and the value rose from £1·05 millions to £1·48 millions. The advance of 43·3 per cent in quantity was therefore accompanied by a rise of 40·8 per cent in total value. Of the total value, "metals" represent about 35 per cent, the actual figures for the two classes being—metals 112,286 tons and £518,700 and "ores" 714,361 tons and £959,100.

In value **Manganese ore** represents 79·5 per cent of the latter class and 51·6 per cent of all Indian metals exported. The trade in this ore was excellent and the exports rose from 536,077 to 708,081 tons, the value increasing from £576,700 to £762,700. The advance was therefore 32·1 per cent in quantity and 32·3 per cent in value with a minute rise in specific value. The United Kingdom increased its demand to 211,921 tons or 29·9 per cent of the total. Belgium took the second place with a growing total of 171,066 tons or 24·2 per cent. The United States increased their demand very greatly and came third with 168,600 tons or 23·8 per cent of the whole while France followed with an enhanced figure of 112,223 tons equal to 15·8 per cent. The values of the principal items other than Manganese were—

	£
Iron or steel, pig	313,800
" manufactures	32,300
Lead—pig	124,300
Tin—ore	20,900
Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams	20,500
Copper	21,000
Chromite	10,300

Chemicals, drugs, and medicines—These, with a decline of £1·21 millions now stand at £7·86 millions as against £9·07 millions in 1911-12.

Saltpetre, together with borax, represents 95·6 per cent of the exports of chemicals from India. The exports of saltpetre amounted to 296,770 cwts against 274,562 cwts, marking thereby an increase of 8·1 per cent. The average price of Nitrate of Soda in London in 1912 was 12·9 per cent higher than in 1911.

Borax was in steady demand, and London recorded an aggregate rise in price of about £1 per ton. India's exports, small as they are, grew by 1,444 cwts or 43·4 per cent to 4,770 cwts, while the value increased by no less than 111·5 per cent to £7,500.

Opium—The policy of restricting supplies of Indian opium for China was steadily pursued in the face of inadequate or ineffectual reciprocity by China as regards native extirpation of the drug. Large stocks accumulated at Shanghai and the Government of India eventually suspended further sales. The total number of chests of Bengal opium sold in 1912-13 was 17,890, of which 4,690 was certificated. Of Malwa opium 10,345½ chests were passed for export, and of this 1,000 chests were for markets other than China.

The following statement shows the actual quantities of opium exported from Bengal and Bombay respectively together with the total value **in thousands** and the average prices :—

	Exports				Average price per chest	
	Quantity (chests)			Value	Bengal	Bombay
	Bengal	Bombay	Total	£	£	£
Average of previous 3 years . .	34,916	11,184	46,100	7,815	154	218
1911-12 . . .	24,162	14,027	38,189	8,726	185	303
1912-13 . . .	19,824	11,550	31,374	7,481	192	319

On the average of the five years ended 1911-12, Bengal shipped 73·3 per cent of the total quantity exported. In the year under review her share fell to 63·2 per cent. Her trade shows a decline of 18 per cent in quantity, with a rise of 3·4 per cent in the value per unit, while Bombay records a quantitative contraction of 17·7 per cent and a rise of 5·3 per cent in the average value per chest. The total exports showed a contraction of 17·8 per cent in quantity and of 14·3 per cent in value; and this marks a rise of 4·4 per cent in specific value. The average declared value per chest was £238 against £228 in 1911-12. The price of Bengal opium ranged from £263 to £382 per chest in place of £180 to £413 in 1911-12; while that of Malwa opium ranged from £140 to £347 in place of £85 to £415 in 1911-12. Exports to Hongkong fell by 4,622 chests or 37·3 per cent to 7,783 chests; and those to the Straits Settlements declined by 1,586 chests or 23·7 per cent to 5,098 chests. Shipments to China exclusive of Hongkong and Macao decreased by 2,877 chests or 22·1 per cent to 10,116 chests.

The course of the export trade in Malwa opium for China is shown by the following figures :—

Average,	1885	to	1889	35,035 chests
„	1890	to	1894	28,907 „
„	1895	to	1899	22,590 „
„	1900	to	1904	21,108 „
„	1905	to	1909	14,159 „
In the year	1910		. . . . .	12,100 „
„	1911		. . . . .	15,160 „
„	1912		. . . . .	14,560 „

The total area under poppy cultivation in the Benares Agency was 200,672 acres and 178,262 acres in 1911-12 and 1912-13 respectively.

Indigo usually comes on the market late in November; and most of the exports are effected before the end of the statistical year. The area under indigo continues to contract, and in 1912 amounted to 214,500 acres in place of 266,900 acres. The outturn was estimated at 37,600 cwts, which is less by 21 per cent than the production in 1911-12.

The following statement shows the exports together with approximate quotations of average price in London. The exports in the record year 1895-96 were 187,337 cwts and £3·57 millions.

	From Calcutta	From Madras ports	From other ports	Total	Value	Average price per cwt
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	£	£ s. d
Average of previous 3 years .	12,235	2,843	2,974	18,052	236,200	20 6 3
1911-12	14,498	2,510	2,147	19,155	250,533	20 2 1
1912-13	9,229	2,065	563	11,857	146,700	17 10 0

In the year under review there has been a decrease of 38·1 per cent in quantity and of 41·4 per cent in value, showing a decline of 5·4 per cent in specific value.

The average price in Calcutta for the season works out at £8 13*s.* 4*d.* per factory maund of 74·67lbs, as against £9 6*s.* 8*d.* in the previous season.

Exports to the **United Kingdom** declined by 75·7 per cent to 1,510 cwts, which is just about half what they stood at two years ago. The Continent of Europe similarly reduced its demand from 5,686 to 3,978 cwts. Shipments to the **United States** receded from 1,687 to 1,138 cwts. Those to **Egypt**, on the contrary, improved by 18 per cent to 1,687 cwts, while **Asiatic Turkey** took 2,731 cwts in place of 2,666 cwts in the previous year. The demand in **Persia** which used to be important is seemingly approaching extinction and dropped from 922 to 241 cwts.

Other dyeing and tanning materials—The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles in this class:—

	Average of previous 3 years		1911-12		1912-13	
	Cwts		Cwts		Cwts	£
Myrobalans . . .	1,453,220	399,548	1,233,661	333,520	1,397,755	414,279
Cutch and gambier . .	70,951	81,029	81,007	86,533	68,751	71,099
Turmeric . . .	81,363	65,226	92,307	84,959	98,843	86,370

Of these items, that of **myrobalans** is by far the most important. The exports of this article advanced by 13·3 per cent in quantity and by 24·2 per cent in value. **Cutch and gambier** declined by 15·1 per cent in quantity and 17·8 per cent in value; but the exports of **turmeric** rose by 7·1 per cent in quantity and by 1·7 per cent in value.

Oils form only ·4 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from India. After four years of continuous progress, the shipments under this head receded in 1912-13 by £151,000 or nearly 21 per cent. Most of the contraction took place in **vegetable oils**, which constitute the most important class and, in the year under review, represented 59·3 per cent of the total value. Prices were lower than in recent years and some of the oilseed crops in India were short. The total exports of vegetable oils in 1912-13 receded from £542,000 to £339,300 or by 37·4 per cent. The shipments of **coconut oil** went back from £270,800 to £129,000 the fall being one of more than half. **Castor oil** fell by 31·2 per cent to £90,300; while the total of **linseed, mustard,** and **sesamum** oils fell to £92,700 or by 19 per cent. **Essential oils,** which figure at about 16 per cent of the whole, have risen to £91,700. The **mineral oil** figures in 1912-13 show that the increased exportation of 21,497,884 gallons, in place of 14,819,669 gallons in the previous year, was associated with a rise of value from £92,900 in 1911-12 to £137,500. This marks an increase of 6,678,215 gallons or 45·1 per cent in quantity and one of £44,600 or 48 per cent in value. This increase is wholly derived from mineral descriptions other than kerosene. Since the cessation of the rate war, the exports of kerosene have contracted abruptly and in 1912-13 they remained negligible at 420 gallons. In "other sorts" the total was 21,497,464 gallons and £137,500.

Coal—On an average of the three years ending 1911-12, coal has represented ·77 per cent of the exports of raw materials and ·36 per cent of the exports of Indian merchandise. In 1912-13 these percentages stood at ·9 and ·4 respectively.

The annual **production** of British Indian coal in the five years ending 1885 averaged 1,225,238 tons. In the quinquennium ending 1895, the production averaged 2,460,608 tons, and in that ending 1905 it averaged 7,001,272 tons. In 1910 it was 11,398,096 tons, in 1911 it stood at 12,051,835 tons, and in 1912 it rose to 14,044,368 tons. In 1911, a further 663,699 tons was produced in Native States, for which the 1912 figures are not yet available.

The average annual **exports** of Indian coal grew from 157 tons in the quinquennium ending 1884-85 to 840,805 tons in the three years 1911-12 (see tabular analysis). In 1912-13 exports rose to 881,239 tons valued at £589,300, marking an increase of ·8 per cent in quantity and of 14·6 per cent in value. The exportation represents about 6·27 per cent of the production.

Among the external buyers of Indian coal, Ceylon retains the first place with a quantity of 543,115 tons in place of 532,980 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements receded from 197,553 to 154,491 tons. Sumatra increased her demand from 110,049 to 130,139 tons; while Aden took 11,909 tons in place of 12,335 tons. East Africa disappears again from the list, and Mauritius took 5,320 tons in place of 800 tons in 1911-12. The total exports of coke amounted to only 1,500 tons in place of 1,384 tons in 1911-12, and most of this went to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Calcutta was the port of shipment for all the exports except 361 tons from Bombay and 20 tons from Sind. With the rise of 7,252 tons in exports abroad, is to be recorded an increase of 219,937 tons in the shipments from Calcutta to other Indian ports. The total in the latter case was 2,237,118 tons in place of 2,017,181 tons in 1911-12, which marks a rise of 10·9 per cent. Coasting freights for coal were on the whole higher than in 1911-12. They were out of proportion even to the elevated trans-oceanic rates, and with enhanced prices for Bengal coal they frequently turned the scale in the west of India in favour of certain foreign supplies or in favour of railway transportation. The arrivals of coal in Bombay by rail increased from 38,235 to 100,716 tons. By sea Bombay took 886,772 tons or 39·6 per cent of the total in place of 943,979 tons or 46·8 per cent in the previous year. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use of steamers were 955,871 tons against 935,338 tons in 1911-12.

The prices of first class Jherria Bengal coal per ton in wagon have been as follows in the last three years :—

	Highest	Lowest	Average
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1910-11 . . .	4 4	3 2	3 11
1911-12 . . .	8 0	3 8	5 10
1912-13 . . .	9 4	6 0	7 8

Cotton—On the average of the three years ending 1911-12, raw cotton represented 33·8 per cent of the total value of Indian raw materials exported. In 1912-13 the percentage stood at 27·2 per cent, while the figure represented 11·6 per cent of the total exports of merchandise.

In spite of labour troubles in several countries and notably in England, the year under review was one of the most generally profitable that have been known by the spinning and weaving industries. Italy, however, had troubles

of her own, and Austria passed through periods of depression. A characteristic of the year's business was the improvement in the position of the spinners as a result of the continuous addition to looms. But the public estimation of the prospects of the industry may be gauged by the fact that the values of the shares of 117 textile concerns in England, as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian*, showed at 14th March 1913 an average decline of 6·02 per cent in the twelve months. A similar calculation relating to 50 mills in India shows the market value per £6 13*s*. 4*d*. of share capital at end of March 1913 to have been £8 14*s*. 8*d*. as against £7 13*s*. 4*d*. a year before.

The world's cotton crop in 1911-12 has been estimated at 91,434,000 cwts, as against 75,733,000 cwts in 1910-11. The American crop in 1912-13 was 63,616,000 cwts, as compared with 70,185,000 cwts in the previous year, and 52,909,000 cwts in 1910-11. The Egyptian crop in the season ending with August 1912 turned out to be one of 6,294,000 cwts, in place of 6,538,000 cwts in the previous year. Prices, while lower than in 1911-12, remained on a high level. The following statement shows the prices of American middling upland cotton at Liverpool and of good Broach cotton in Bombay :—

	American in Liverpool			Broach in Bombay		
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Opening .	7·96	8·08	6·23	7·27	6·94	5·85
Highest .	8·4	8·42	7·44	7·63	7·35	7·02
Lowest .	7·47	5·01	6·09	5·86	5·04	5·51
Closing .	7·7	5·01	6·99	7·24	5·8	6·78
Average .	7·96	7·84	6·75	6·7	6·01	6·27

The approximation of the Broach price to that for American is closer than ever. There is usually a close relation between the home prices for American cotton and those in Bombay for Indian cotton. In both cases the prices ruled strong till August, then drooped for a time, and began a fresh advance in November, which has been more or less maintained. But whereas in American cotton the highest level was reached in December, the renewed advance in Indian cotton continued almost up to the end of the financial year.

The Indian crops of 1911-12 and of 1912-13 both contributed to the shipments in the latter year. The following statement collates the relevant statistics :—

	1	2	3	4	
	Year under review	Last year	Average of previous 3 years	Ratio of Col. 1 to	
				Col. 2 (per cent)	Col. 3 (per cent)
Area, thousands of acres . . .	21,911	21,615	21,047	101·4	104·1
Outturn, thousands of cwts . . .	15,696	11,743	14,600	133·7	107·5
Exports, thousands of cwts . . .	7,319	7,328	8,321	99·9	87·9
Exports, thousands of pounds sterling .	18,741	19,684	21,559	95·2	87
Consumption in mills, thousands of cwts .	6,361	5,539	6,332	114·8	100·5
Consumption outside mills (estimated), thousands of cwts	1,607	1,607	1,607	100·0	100·0

Domestic extra-factory consumption is now roughly estimated at 450,000 bales of 400 lbs each. It appears from the above statement that the exports from India showed a decline of ·1 per cent in quantity and of 4·8 per cent in value.

The statement below shows the destinations of the cotton exported :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11 Cwts	1911-12 Cwts	1912-13 Cwts
Japan	2,852	3,515	3,549
Germany	1,391	891	950
Belgium	1,095	774	864
Italy	1,100	680	576
Austria-Hungary	682	472	396
France	388	292	325
United Kingdom	568	418	305
China	159	90	193
Spain	317	128	86

It will be seen that Japan reappeared as a heavy buyer and exceeded her record purchases of 1911-12. Germany, Belgium, France and China took more, but the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Spain took less than in the previous year.

Raw hides and skins represent 4·9 per cent of the entire exports of Indian produce. The trade was very active in 1912-13 ; and, with the United States and England both increasing their demand very largely, rates continued very firm with a perceptible upward tendency. The imports of dry hides into the United Kingdom from all sources in 1912 amounted to 679,720 cwts with a value of £2,534,303 against 462,354 cwts with a value of £1,654,556 in 1911. The receipts of wet hides were £3,142,009, and the aggregate value of the two classes was £5,676,402 against £3,746,443 in 1911. The value of hides and skins imported into the United States was £25,243,550 as against £16,970,000 in 1911. The exports of **raw hides** from India rose by 28 per cent in weight and 34·8 per cent in value, there being a rise in the average value which is recorded at £4 8*s.* 10*d.* per cwt in 1912-13. These facts should be read in conjunction with the notes about tanned hides and skins. The average weight of a raw hide was 10·07 lbs in place of 9·7 lbs in 1911-12. Exports of **raw skins** increased by 4·1 per cent in weight and 5·9 per cent in value. The figures mark a rise of 1·7 per cent in average value per cwt, and this may possibly have some relation to the increase in the average weight per piece. The number of **raw hides and skins together** amounted to 37·6 millions in place of 34·43 millions in 1911-12, and the total value to £7·82 millions as against £6·3 millions in 1911-12. Of the total weight, Calcutta shipped 68·05 per cent. **Cuttings** of hides and skins (raw) were shipped to the value of £25,501 in 1912-13. The **United States** took 36·2 per cent in weight of the total of hides and skins with a value of £2·75 millions which marks a rise of 38·1 per cent in value and of 35 per cent in weight. **Germany** came second with £1·86 millions; **Austria-Hungary** took £797,200 ; **Italy** £676,100 ; the **United Kingdom** £512,400, which marks a rise of 45·4 per cent ; **Spain** £347,500 ; and **France** £279,400. In **skins** the United States hold the first place, since they take nearly three-fourths of the total quantity, while the United Kingdom now takes 10·4 per cent.

The following statement shows the **exports** in recent years :—

Unit 1,000	Hides			Skins		
	Cwts	No.	£	Cwts	No.	£
Average of previous three years	878	10,341	3,667	566	25,045	2,575
1911-12	945	10,906	3,985	533	23,525	2,310
1912-13	1,209	13,451	5,372	555	24,146	2,448

In India the course of hide prices was fairly normal and reflected approximately the movement in foreign markets. The average price of buffalo hides in Calcutta was 11*s.* 10¼*d.* per 20 lbs in 1912-13 against 10*s.* 10½*d.* in 1911-12, and that of cow hides 31*s.* 1⅓*d.* against 30*s.* 8½*d.*

Jute represents 26·2 per cent of the value of raw materials exported.

The season was the most prosperous on record. Many foreign buyers had declined to commit themselves to the assumption that the high prices established for raw jute in 1911 would last. They long abstained from any but "emergency" business in fabrics. Stocks became depleted, and short time in the Calcutta mills kept the market for fabrics bare. So when 1912 disclosed exceptional quantities of produce to be moved throughout the world and developed perhaps the most general and most real trade boom on record, the demand for jute and its products became virtually insatiable, and India reaped a great deal of the benefit. The low official estimate of the crop of 1911 had strengthened prices, and between January and March of 1912 the Dundee price of best marks moved from £20 to £25-10*s.* per ton. But in that month it began to be realised that the crop had exceeded expectations, and the price gradually receded till it reached £20-10*s* in June. Thereafter the intensity of demand made itself felt; and in spite of the large crop estimate (9,521,829 bales) published in September 1912, the great activity in the mills pulled the price up to £27 in November. In the winter months the Balkan trouble unsettled business, but when peace was restored after the closing of the official year, the response shown by the market left no doubt that confidence was impaired little. The jute season is from July to June and up to the end of April 1913 (10 months) the actual trade movement showed 9,313,000 bales in place of 8,685,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1911-12.

The average price of jute (M. group) was £3 15*s.* per bale of 400 lbs as compared with £3 9*s.* 9⅓*d.* in 1911-12. The rate, after opening at £3 15*s.* 4*d.*, sagged down to £3 3*s.* 4*d.* in June, recovered to £4 2*s.* 8*d.* in February, and closed at that rate in March when there was little jute of good quality available. The following statements show the average price in each of the two previous years and in the first week of each month of the year under review :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Average of 1910-11	2	12	11⅔
„ „ 1911-12	3	9	9⅓
Average	3	1	4½

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1912—April	3	15	4	1912—October	3	16	0
May	3	6	8	November	4	4	0
June	3	3	4	December	4	0	0
July	3	6	0	1913—January	4	0	8
August	3	8	0	February	4	2	8
September	3	14	0	March	4	2	8
				Average of 1912-13	3	15	0

The increase in the average price is therefore 7·5 per cent.

The world's annual demand for jute is now estimated variously from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales of 400 lbs. India is virtually the sole producer and the following statement compares crop statistics with trade movement :—

Unit 1,000	Areas	Outturn	Estimated mill consumption in India	Estimated exportable surplus
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of previous three years	2,890	1,277	747	530
1911-12	3,106	1,471	690	781
1912-13	3,354	1,700	791	909

The trade statistics leave little doubt that production exceeded the estimate considerably. In addition to the mill consumption in India, there is the extra-factory consumption in India. This was formerly estimated at 500,000 bales or 89,300 tons, but has probably been restricted by the wider use of mill-made goods and the substitution of corrugated iron for construction in which jute twine played a part. Certain further particulars about consumption are given in the chapter on the exports of jute manufactures.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of exports *in thousands* :—

	Quantity	Increase + or decrease —	Value	Average value per ton
	Tons	per cent	£	£
Average of previous three years	726	...	11,808	16·3
1911-12	810	+27·3	15,038	18·6
1912-13	876	+ 8·1	18,034	20·6

It will be seen that the quantity exported was more by 66,139 tons or 8·1 per cent, and that the value increased by £3 millions or nearly 20 per cent. As compared with the record year of 1908-09 there is a decline of 17,701 tons or 2 per cent in quantity.

During the year under review, the United Kingdom took 340,586 tons or 5,176 tons less than in 1911-12, her share now being 38·9 per cent of the whole. Germany took 180,149 tons or 9,461 tons more than in the previous year, and her share is 20·6 per cent; while the United States increased their demand by 24,434 tons and took 124,325 tons or 14·2 per cent. France, with 86,291 tons or 9·8 per cent of the total, took 17,878 tons more, but Austria-Hungary and Italy increased their receipts to 52,089 tons and 42,254 tons respectively, their several shares being 6 and 4·8 per cent of the total.

The combined shares of Calcutta and Chittagong in the export trade remained virtually unchanged at 99·6 per cent, the balance of ·4 per cent being shipped from Madras.

Lac, in the later half of the year under review, showed more activity and better rates than had been experienced for some time. But the crude material was very firmly held; and while the total value of the exports increased, there was little growth in quantity. The following statement shows the prices per cwt in the last two years:—

1911-12	£	s.	d.	1912-13	£	s.	d.
Opening (April)	3	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	(April)	2	16	$3\frac{1}{12}$
Highest (April)	3	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	(March)	3	18	$0\frac{5}{12}$
Lowest (September)	2	15	$4\frac{1}{4}$	(July)	2	14	$5\frac{1}{3}$
Closing (March)	2	16	$3\frac{1}{12}$	(March)	3	18	$0\frac{5}{12}$
Average	2	18	$8\frac{1}{6}$		3	1	$7\frac{5}{12}$

The average price, therefore, was 5 per cent higher than in 1911-12 but it touched only 55 per cent of the average (£7 3*s* $0\frac{5}{6}$*d*) recorded in 1907-08.

The main crop of 1912 was a good one but the late crop was less favourable. The following statement shows the shipments:—

	Average of previous three years		1911-12		1912-13	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts	£	Cwts	£
Stick and seed lac	8,454	24,109	11,269	34,897	31,960	71,934
Shell and button	426,863	1,498,464	380,859	1,291,235	377,674	1,324,490

The total value with "other sorts" was £1·41 millions.

The exports of **shellac** further declined by 4·3 per cent in quantity, but **button lac** advanced by 39·8 per cent in quantity. On the average of the last three years, shellac and button lac represent respectively about 89·1 per cent and 8·2 per cent of the total value. In the year under review, they fell together by ·8 per cent in quantity but rose by 2·6 per cent in value. On the other hand, the exports of the crude material, stick lac and seed lac, increased in quantity by 183·6 per cent. This increase might seem to imply some foreign mistrust of Calcutta's finished product; and in fact there is always a certain demand on the part of varnish makers for superior seed lac that is above suspicion. Of this America took freely in 1912-13, while England took a fair quantity of stick for treatment in a factory started near London early in 1912.

The **United States** maintain their position as the principal buyers of shellac and button lac, and with a total value of £601,600 as compared with £475,100 in 1911-12. The **United Kingdom** increased her demand from £289,500 to £289,700. **Germany**, on the other hand, took only £211,300 in place of £279,200 in 1911-12. The shares of these three countries in the trade were therefore 45·4 per cent, 21·9 per cent, and 16 per cent respectively.

The share of **oil seeds** in the total value of raw produce exported (other than food and drink) was 22 per cent in place of 27·7 per cent a year before. The total value had grown very greatly in five years and in 1911-12 exceeded £18·67 millions. But the year under review saw a marked reaction in which all descriptions but groundnuts partook. The prime cause was the general decline in world's prices which resulted from the large Argentine crop of linseed temporarily held back by a strike, from the appearance of Canada as a heavy seller of flax seed, and from the overwhelming offers of cheap cotton oil made by American crushers in the early part of the year. Of linseed alone

Argentina shipped more by some 90,500 tons or 20 per cent. A factor in the year's business was the increased Eastern demand for soy beans and the resultant higher cost to crushers in Europe. The imports of soy beans into the United Kingdom declined from 222,657 to 188,760 tons. High freights were severely felt. The following statement shows the exports of oilseeds from India :—

Unit 1,000	Cwts	£
Average of previous 3 years . . .	29,709	16,325
1911-12	30,014	18,720
1912-13	24,537	15,167

While the quantity of oilseeds exported declined by 5,476,856 cwts or 18·2 per cent, there was a net decrease of 19 per cent in value. The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below : —

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years		1911-12		1912-13		Percentage (values) to exports of raw produce
	Cwt	£	Cwt	£	Cwt	£	
Linseed . .	7,510	5,618	10,440	8,643	7,030	5,346	7·8
Rape . .	5,977	2,856	4,710	2,341	4,357	2,403	3·5
Cotton . .	5,234	1,299	4,073	1,013	2,611	685	1
Sesamum . .	2,709	1,753	1,896	1,351	1,557	1,216	1·8
Groundnuts .	3,585	1,935	3,823	2,120	4,867	2,695	3·9
Castor . .	2,151	1,040	2,404	1,178	2,213	1,092	1·6
Copra . .	540	594	637	760	687	859	1·2
Poppy . .	805	544	699	497	468	371	·5
All seeds . .	29,709	16,325	30,014	18,720	24,537	15,167	22

The article "**copra**" is now grouped with these, and its inclusion brings India's exports of oleaginous materials to a total of 24,511,424 cwts with a value of £15·15 millions.

Linseed goes chiefly to the United Kingdom (110,316 tons) ; but Belgium with 83,821 tons and France with 70,191 tons are close competitors, while the United States took 8,687 tons only. Germany took 33,170 tons and Italy 25,608 tons. The largest buyers of rapeseed are Belgium (82,509 tons), France (53,144 tons), and Germany (54,712 tons). Sesamum goes mainly to France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary ; poppyseed to France and Belgium ; castor and cotton seeds to the United Kingdom ; groundnuts to France ; and copra to Germany.

Of the total exports of oilseeds, Bombay shipped 46·03 per cent, Bengal 15·03 per cent, Madras 20·6 per cent, and Sind 17·07 per cent.

The world's production of **linseed** in 1912 was a record and is believed to have exceeded that of the previous year by 1,178,000 tons or nearly 48 per cent. It amounted to about 3,665,000 tons. Of this the Argentine gave 30·8 per cent, with the United States contributing about 19 per cent, while Russia and India vied for the third place with 17·7 and 17·5 per cent, respectively. Canada upset the market by suddenly coming in with 14·8 per cent of the aggregate and something like three times what she usually produces. The Indian crop in 1911-12 was estimated at 642,000 tons against 563,600 tons in the previous year ; and yet the exports show a decrease of 167,533 tons, the decrease being 32·1 per cent. The discrepancy has been the subject of special comment in the trade and suggests either that there has been an unprecedented

error in the estimation of the crop or that the low prices offered did not satisfy holders of stocks. The average price in London declined from 69*s.* 10*d.* to 61*s.* 10*d.* per 410 lbs. The new Indian crop is estimated at 535,700 tons.

The trade in **rapeseed,** while necessarily feeling the conditions in the linseed and cotton seed markets, showed in London a rise of price from 43*s.* 5*d.* to 48*s.* per quarter. The spring crop in India for 1912-13 is reported as yielding 1,222,200 tons or 86,300 tons less than in 1911-12. The exports declined by 17,650 tons or 7·5 per cent.

Sesamum is largely consumed in India; and a shortage in it or in rapeseed curtails its exportation.. The Indian sesamum crop of 1912-13 was returned at 471,700 tons in place of 397,600 tons in 1911-12; and it should be mentioned that while Burma is not included in these figures—since she does not export, and indeed usually buys from India proper—she produces about 110,000 tons herself. The exports of sesamum from all India declined by 17·9 per cent in quantity and by 10 per cent in value.

Cotton seed was a difficult article for the Indian shipper to handle; for the supply in this country contracted from about 1,605,000 to 1,306,000 tons, while crushers in the United States were flooding the European markets with cheap oil from the large American crop. In effect, the exports of cotton seed contracted in value by nearly one-third and the article now represents only 4·5 per cent of the total value of oil-seeds shipped and 1 per cent of the value of Indian raw produce exported. Prices in Europe were lower, though they opened in January 1912 at £8 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton and closed at £8 10*s.*, the highest and lowest quotations having been £9 2*s.* and £7. The exports in the official year fell by 35·9 per cent to 130,564 tons. The United Kingdom takes about 98 per cent of the whole quantity of cotton seed exported. The crop of 1912-13 is expected to give about 1,800,000 tons of seed.

Poppyseed feels the competition of cotton seed, and business was again handicapped both by the heavy supplies of American cotton oil and by the progressive contraction of the Indian area under poppy for the production of opium. Exports declined by 33·03 per cent in quantity and by 25·5 per cent in value.

Castorseed exports declined by 7·9 per cent in quantity.

The trade in **groundnuts** is the only one that shows good progress on the figures now recorded. The growth in exports in 1912-13 has amounted to 27·3 per cent in quantity. A considerable proportion of the exports of groundnuts from India is shipped from the French port of Pondicherry and so escapes registration in the trade of India. The exports by that route have been as follows:—

	Tons	£
1908-09	50,066	581,000
1909-10	90,042	836,000
1910-11	85,157	936,000
1911-12	67,083	685,000

Silk—Prices were low in the first half of the year. In July the position of the market improved and prices rose slightly. The production of silk was almost stationary; but fashion, while still restricting the demand for dress materials, decreed new uses for silk and brought about a notable advance in total consumption. The silk market, like others, was depressed by the successive wars in the Near East; but prospects have considerably improve

and are now good. Shipments from Shanghai and Yokohama continued to grow, but there was a set-back in Canton. The world's average price declined very slightly, if at all, on the whole twelve months. The contraction in India's shipments of **raw silk** continued and brought the figure down from 1,749,946 to 1,677,841 lbs. The decline represents 4·1 per cent in quantity and 8·9 per cent in value, which argues a fall of 5·1 per cent in specific value. **Reeled mulberry silk,** which in 1911-12 stood at 381,677 lbs, made a minute advance in quantity and touched 382,081 lbs; but its average value declined by 6·8 per cent. Bengal consignments of reeled silk (mulberry and wild) fell from 190,437 to 102,587 lbs. Bombay's trade continues negligible; but the share of Sind rose to 278,944 lbs as against 191,240 lbs in 1911-12. The contraction in Bengal's case is one of 46·1 per cent in quantity and 44·5 per cent in value. Of the exports of reeled silk the United Kingdom took 11,214 lbs, France 369,827 lbs, and other countries 1,040 lbs.

The exports of **waste silk** (*chasam*)—32·6 per cent of which was wild silk—decreased to 943,143 lbs; its average value fell, and the total value fell to £46,700. The exportation of **cocoons** (of which 21·8 per cent was wild) rose to 352,617 lbs and £25,500.

Teak Timber—Short rainfall in Burma made 1912 a bad year for bringing timber down the streams. This intensified the shortage of supplies; and the activity in ship-building forced prices to a very high level. Since the beginning of 1913, rates have made an unprecedented advance, and no relief can well be felt till a copious monsoon rainfall brings away the stranded supplies. Prices of teak in Calcutta vary as widely as the descriptions; but in 1911-12 they seem to have averaged about £7 18*s.* 4*d.* to £8 19*s,* 5⅓*d.* per ton of 50 cub. feet. In the year under review they opened at £8 6*s.* 8*d.* to £8 13*s.* 4*d.* rose gradually and closed at £8 13*s.* 4*d.* to £10 per ton of 50 cub. feet in March. Towards the middle of May, the price of selected Indian 1st class squares was about £13 6*s.* 8*d.* The exports rose by 27 per cent in quantity and 30·2 per cent in value, the total being 61,422 cub. tons and £634,900 as against 48,375 cub. tons and £487,700 in 1911-12. Together with this increase of £147,200 in exports abroad, we may consider the increase of £52,000 in the shipments from Burma to India proper, which had a value of £823,300 in place of £771,300 in 1911-12.

Wool represents about 2·5 per cent of the value of Indian raw materials exported. The world's trade and industry in this staple were very active. Consumption was generally heavy in spite of some weakness of demand in the United States; and although the supplies from Australia and the Cape were larger, prices hardened. Karachi quotations opened at 33*s.* 4*d.* per maund of 82 lbs in April 1912 and, after reaching 34*s.* 8*d.* in January, closed at the same rate in March 1913. The price of wool (Southdown hogs) in London was 14¼*d.* per lb in January 1912, 13¾*d.* in June and July, 14½*d.* from August to October, 15*d.* in November, 14⅝*d.* in January 1913 and 15¾*d.* in March. The **exports** of wool from India advanced from 52·38 to 53·43 million lbs. The increase of 2 per cent in quantity was accompanied by one of 1·9 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 96 per cent of the quantity exported. The share of the United States was 2·2 per cent. Japan took very little. A good deal of the wool dealt with in these figures comes from beyond the land frontiers of India; but the figures do not include re-exports of

wool received by sea. These in 1912-13 rose from 7,746,590 to 13,997,834 lbs. Imports of raw wool from land frontier countries amounted to 21,521,024 lbs.

Other principal raw materials exported have been as follows:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Bones	377	411	526
Bristles and fibres	168	188	204
Hemp	428	477	642
Horn and hornmeal	143	144	164
Mica	184	208	341
Rubber	124	231	394

Hemp shows a rise of £165,100 or 34·6 per cent. The trade in **bones** expanded by 28·03 per cent. **Horns** rose by 13·8 per cent, and **bristles and fibre** for brushes and brooms advanced by 8·6 per cent. **Mica** rose by 64·3 per cent. The development in **rubber** was remarkable and amounted to £163,700 or 71 per cent.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—This group comprises such manufactured or partly manufactured articles as cannot be assimilated to one or other of the main groups; but many others are assigned to their appropriate groups, such as "Food, Drink and Tobacco." The group constitutes £38·22 millions or 23·7 per cent of the value of all exports; and its total has advanced by 15·8 per cent.

The statement below shows the comparative value of each principal class of manufactures:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£	£
Jute goods	11,133	10,671	15,247
Cotton yarn and goods	7,268	6,519	8,134
Opium	7,815	8,726	7,481
Tanned hides and skins	2,801	2,990	3,068
Oilcakes	601	691	821
Dyes and colours	821	792	759
Coir	496	539	550
Metal manufactures	292	438	502
Paraffin wax	328	349	400
Saltpetre	241	214	237
Woollens	176	186	172
Candles	99	106	116
Apparel	123	131	115
Silks	50	43	49

Jute goods constitute the principal item; and its total has advanced by 42·9 per cent. Exports of **cotton yarn and goods** were still somewhat restricted by the high price of Indian cotton, more particularly in the earlier half of the year, and by conditions in China, Persia and Turkey; but they showed an advance of 24·8 per cent. **Tanned hides and skins** improved by 2·6 per cent, and **coir** advanced by 2·1 per cent. **Candles** are manufactured in India on a considerable scale, and the value of the exports increased in 1912-13 by 9·6 per cent. Progress in **woollens** was checked in 1912-13, and the value of the exports fell by 7·5 per cent; but **silks** show a rise of 13·4 per cent.

Cotton manufactures represent 21·3 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and 5·06 per cent of the whole export trade. The outstanding features of the year, so far as the Indian cotton industry was concerned, were the great activity, the continued strength of the price of indigenous cotton, the increased importation of long staple cotton required for fine fabrics and that improvement in the relative position of the spinning section which was felt almost throughout the world. In sum, the year was one of exceptional prosperity in the industry. A calculation, based on the outturn of yarn in the twelve months in relation to the number of spindles in position, shows that the activity of the whole spinning industry was about 75·84 per cent of its capacity, while a similar calculation relating to looms shows an average 78·76 per cent of its maximum activity. The yarn trade with China developed an avidity only to be accounted for by the protracted abstinence of those markets. For there were numerous unfavourable conditions, although the **tael** exchange was on a higher level. It opened at about £13 2*s*, touched £13 13*s* 4*d* on 4th May, came down to £13 6*s* 8*d* on 3rd August, and closed at £13 12*s*. It will be seen that the shipments greatly increased. Some gauge of the public estimation of the position is afforded by the fact that a calculation based upon the share values of fifty spinning and weaving companies shows the value per £6 13*s* 4*d* of share capital at the end of March in each of the last four years to have been as follows: 1910, £7 9*s* 4*d*; 1911, £6 18*s* 8*d*; 1912, £7 13*s* 4*d*; 1913, £8 14*s* 8*d*. So here there is a rise, whereas a similar calculation about Lancashire mills shows a drop of value since last year. The joint stock capital engaged in the industry is £13·38 millions as compared with £13·23 millions in 1911-12 and the number of mills was 255 as against 258 in 1911-12. In 1912-13 the number of spindles has grown from 6,427,181 to 6,483,978, the number of looms from 87,640 to 90,973, and the number of hands employed from 236,847 to 257,550. The average production of yarn per mensem has increased from 52,085,850 to 57,368,479 lbs. The rates of increase have therefore been as follows: Capital 1·11 per cent, spindles 1 per cent, looms 3·8 per cent, production of yarn 10·14 per cent, and labour 8·74 per cent.

The following statement shows, for each of the last five years, the spinning and weaving plant in position, the production of yarn and of cloth, and the average monthly production *per thousand spindles* and *per loom*:—

	Spindles	Yarn production	Average monthly production per 1,000 spindles	Looms	Cloth production	Average monthly production per loom
	No.	lbs	lbs	No.	lbs	lbs
1908-09	5,966,530	657,585,159	9,184	74,592	192,364,697	215
1909-10	6,142,551	627,581,562	8,514	80,171	228,824,078	238
1910-11	6,346,675	609,927,141	8,009	84,627	245,814,873	242
1911-12	6,427,181	625,039,199	8,104	87,640	266,644,256	253
1912-13	6,483,978	688,421,750	8,848	90,973	285,467,804	261

The production in Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of unbleached shirtings, dhuties, T. cloths, domestics and sheetings, and chadars. The continued increase in production amounted in the year under review to 18,823,548 lbs or 7·06 per cent. The yardage of grey and bleached piecegoods increased from 883,380,610 to 914,163,220 yards, the advance being one of 30,782,610 yards or 3·5 per cent. The weight at the same time rose from 204,901,143

to 211,108,193 lbs which latter figure is equal to 27·9 per cent of the total weight of all woven cotton goods imported.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of yarn and piecegoods exported :—

Unit 1,000	Yarn		Piecegoods	
	lbs	£	yards	£
Average of previous three years .	187,426	5,761	91,785	1,380
1911-12	151,489	5,060	81,429	1,311
1912-13	203,961	6,611	86,513	1,399

The power-spun **yarn** retained for consumption in India seems to have increased to some 514,318,000 lbs. Of the consumption, about 92 per cent is usually Indian yarn and 8 per cent imported. Yarn was produced in India in 1912-13 to the extent of 688,421,750 lbs, as against 625,030,199 lbs in previous year. The exports of yarn improved by 34·6 per cent. In the weaving section, the year was probably the best on record. The production of **cloth** has never been exceeded. It increased by 84,262,939 yards or 7·4 per cent. Of the total production of 1,220,414,529 yards, India appears to have absorbed 1,098,058,000 yards which is more by 77,848,969 yards than in 1911-12, and the piecegoods exported advanced by 5,083,402 yards.

In value, yarn represents 81·3 per cent of the total exports of cotton goods, and it has shown a net advance of £1·55 millions or 30·7 per cent. The exports to **China** represent 89·03 per cent of the total value as against 84·4 per cent in 1911-12; and they showed a rise of £1·61 millions or 37·8 per cent to £5·89 millions. But in quantity, the increase was one of 41·8 per cent, the actual figure being 183,348,529 lbs in place of 129,296,816 lbs in 1911-12.

India's exports of yarn to **countries other than China** fell away by 1,579,191 lbs in quantity, and by £62,500 to £725,500 in value. The figures relating to the **Straits Settlements** rose by £1,077 to £175,900.

The trade with the **Levant** and **Black Sea** showed some further decline and amounted to 4,568,589 lbs valued at £145,100. The Turco-Italian war in the earlier part of the year might have seemed to offer a good opportunity to supplant the Italian yarns with the Indian ; but difficulties about shipment were encountered. **Turkey in Europe,** however, took 517,600 lbs in place of 285,200 lbs ; and the British Consul in Constantinople shows in his last report that his district now takes more yarn from India than from the United Kingdom. Shipments to **Egypt** improved from 1,769,450 to 2,108,000 lbs, but those to Europe declined to 1,493,885 lbs.

In value, the exports of **piecegoods** were more by 6·7 per cent than in the previous year. **Grey goods** represent 34·9 per cent of the exported piecegoods in value and 51 per cent in quantity ; and in this branch the trade advanced by 10·5 per cent in quantity and 16·1 per cent in value, bringing the total to 44,090,770 yards and £488,600. The shipments of grey goods to China advanced from 174,336 to 934,880 yards, the increase being 436 per cent. In 1912 the shipments of plain cotton cloth from England to the Further East amounted to 492,037,300 yards, as compared with 484,234,500 yards in 1911 ; but the principal foreign markets for Indian grey cloth are East Africa (18,135,667 yards), Aden (9,048,517 yards), Asiatic Turkey (5,713,584 yards), and Persia (3,782,492 yards), in 1912-13.

Coloured goods showed a rise of 2·6 per cent, which brought the total to 42,075,772 yards, in place of 40,998,107 yards in 1911-12.

Dyed and printed cloths go mainly from Madras and Bombay to the Straits and Ceylon ; and the shipments in 1912-13 from the two ports named had a value of £631,700 and £258,900 respectively.

The shipments of Indian piecegoods by sea from Bombay Presidency to other parts of India fell by 692,000 yards or ·26 per cent to 264,394,000 yards; but the value advanced by £173,300 or 5·7 per cent to £3·24 millions. The despatches by rail from the Bombay city were 70,816 cwts, as compared with 77,944 cwts in 1911-12.

Prices were high in the year under review. T. cloths opened at $10\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb, improved to $10\frac{3}{4}d$ in May, and continued to be the same throughout the rest of the year, while 20s yarns improved from 8 to $8\frac{5}{8}d$ per lb.

Jute manufactures represented some 40 per cent of the total value of exports of Indian manufactures.

The year under review was unquestionably the most profitable ever experienced in the industry. The high price of the raw material in 1911 had discouraged manufacture, had induced short time, had stiffened the market for fabrics, and had deterred many foreign buyers from securing large supplies. Consequently the trade boom of 1912, acting on a bare and sensitive market, brought about an insatiable demand and sent the rates for manufactures greatly above the parity of jute prices. Mills were unable to execute all the business offered them, and full time was worked. At the same time, there were very general expressions of satisfaction with the working of the new Factories Act. There are reports of many extensions of plant; and the increase shown elsewhere in the imports of textile machinery already gives earnest of the movement.

The average price of jute bags (A. T. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs) in Calcutta in 1911-12 was £2 0*s* $9\frac{1}{6}d$ per 100. In 1912-13 it was £2 4*s* $9\frac{2}{3}d$. Prices of Hessian cloth ($10\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40″) per 100 yards were as follows:—In 1911-12, 15*s* $10\frac{2}{3}d$, and in 1912-13, £1 3*s* $1\frac{1}{3}d$. The opening, closing, highest and lowest rates during the year under review were as follows:—

	Bags (per 100)			Cloth (per 100 yards)		
	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*
Opening	2	8	0	1	0	0
Highest	2	8	4	1	8	0
Lowest	1	18	8	1	0	0
Closing	2	5	4	1	3	2

The following statement shows the growth in the number of jute spindles and looms in position in India:—

	Spindles		Looms	
	Number	Percentage increase	Number	Percentage increase + or decrease—
1907-08	562,274	8·02	27,244	+ 7·75
1908-09	607,358	8·02	29,525	+ 8·37
1909-10	645,862	6·34	31,418	+ 6·41
1910-11	682,527	5·68	33,169	+ 5·57
1911-12	696,300	2·02	32,927	— ·73
1912-13	706,380	1·45	33,975	+ 3·18

The present position of the industry may in part be gauged by the fact that the value per £6 13*s* 4*d* face value of share capital invested in jute mills has, in recent years, been as follows:—1907-08, £8 14*s* 8*d*; 1910-11, £7 12*s*; 1911-12, £7 19*s* 4*d*; and 1912-13, £9 2*s* 5*d*.

The following statement shows the value of the exports of various classes of goods exported :—

Unit 1,000		Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
Bags	Number	338,344	289,784	311,708
	£	5,500	5,053	6,448
Cloth	Yards	922,295	871,484	1,021,817
	£	5,586	5,565	8,705
Value of all sorts	£	11,133	10,671	15,247

The exports of **bags** increased by 7·6 per cent in number and by 27·6 per cent in value. In **cloth** there was a rise of 17·2 per cent in quantity with one of 56·4 per cent in value.

The following statement shows the value of the shipments of bags and cloth to the principal countries of destination in order of importance :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Difference per cent	Remarks
	£	£		
United States	4,109	5,840	+42·1	Chiefly cloth
Argentina	938	2,074	+121	„ cloth
Australia	1,281	1,434	+11·9	„ bags
United Kingdom	816	961	+17·7	Bags and cloth
Chile	470	564	+20·1	Chiefly bags
China	307	530	+72·8	„ „
Canada	246	490	+99·1	„ cloth
Java	214	427	+99·5	„ „
Egypt	260	374	+44	„ bags
West India Islands	232	338	+45·7	„ „
Straits Settlements	164	198	+20·9	„ „
Natal	117	174	+49	„ „
Indo-China	130	157	+20·9	„ „
Cape Colony	116	153	+32·1	„ „
Germany	140	145	+3·2	„ „
Siam	67	134	+98·7	„ „
Turkey in Asia	102	114	+12·2	„ „
Urtguay	73	89	+22	„ cloth
Peru	44	82	+83·8	„ bags
Japan	47	45	−2·3	„ „
Turkey in Europe	82	38	−53·9	„ „

In exports of **silk manufactures,** there has been a rise of 13·3 per cent, and the total value now is £49,200. The goods are chiefly tissues woven in Bengal from indigenous silks. Elsewhere the industry is conducted mainly for the Indian market ; and the absence of exports does not necessarily indicate inactivity. Its scattered and unorganised condition does, however, prevent its commanding attention commercially.

Exports of **woollen manufactures** represent only about ·7 per cent of the exports of Indian textile goods and are equal to only about 8½ per cent of the imports of woollen goods. The exports in 1912-13 amounted to only £172,100 and this marks a decline of 7½ per cent on the previous year's figures. **Rugs and carpets** form 87 per cent of this total ; and their value of £149,700

shows a decline of 8·6 per cent. This net contraction is more than accounted for by the decrease in the purchases by the United Kingdom, but the American demand also declined slightly. **Piecegoods** and other miscellaneous manufactures rose slightly by ·7 per cent to £22,400. The production in the Indian woollen mills rose from 4,781,800 lbs, valued at £340,300 to 5,113,500 lbs with a value of £358,900 in 1912.

The exports of **apparel,** including boots and shoes, declined to £114,700, the loss being one of £16,500 or 12·6 per cent.

Coir—The trade in coir-matting and other manufactures of coir is almost entirely in the hands of Madras and continues to develop. The value of the shipments advanced to £550,500 and of this the United Kingdom took 27·8 per cent, Germany 27 per cent, Holland 8·9 per cent, Belgium 8·2 per cent, France 8·1 per cent, and the United States 6 per cent.

Tanned hides and skins, on the average of the three years ending 1912-13, represented 30·4 per cent of the total value of all hides and skins exported. The extraordinary rise in the world's price of hides and leather, which has been witnessed in recent years, continued in 1912-13, and is likely to continue under normal conditions. The total exports of **tanned hides and skins** from India in 1912-13 show a net increase from £2·99 to £3·07 millions. The exports of **tanned skins,** as may be seen from the statement below, decreased in weight by 15·03 per cent and in value by 14·8 per cent. The exports of **tanned hides** advanced by 32·3 per cent in weight and 37·9 per cent in total value. It is necessary, however, to remind readers that these two classes of hides and skins comprise many diverse descriptions and qualities, and that these vary in relative quantity from year to year, so that there would be no use in examining the fluctuations in average value.

The following is a statement of the total exportation in the two classes :—

Unit 1,000	Tanned hides			Tanned skins		
	Cwt	No.	£	Cwt	No.	£
Average of previous three years	169	2,186	933	142	17,902	1,854
1911-12	176	2,342	989	153	19,386	2,001
1912-13	233	3,145	1,363	130	17,204	1,705

In **tanned hides** Madras predominated and exported 82·4 per cent of the total weight, while Bombay's share was 17·1 per cent. In **tanned skins** also these provinces almost monopolised the trade with 82·8 per cent and 15·2 per cent respectively.

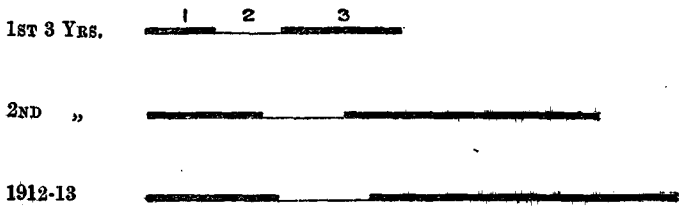
The United Kingdom continues to take the greater part of the tanned hides and skins. In hides, Britain's share of the total has advanced from 98·03 to 98·2 per cent in weight, and the total quantity of her purchases advanced from 172,881 cwts in 1911-12 to 229,075 cwts in 1912-13. In skins, her demand has amounted to 99,879 cwts in place of 124,339 cwts, and her share has receded to 76·6 per cent, as compared with 81·1 per cent in the previous year. The United States have taken 16,032 cwts of skins, which represents 12·3 per cent of the total.

Exports of **paraffin wax** increased from 236,284 cwts and £349,300 to 268,310 cwts and £400,200 thus recording a rise of 13·5 per cent in quantity and 14·6 per cent in value. Shipments of **paraffin candles** also rose from 5,645,733 cwts and £105,900 to 6,157,202 cwts and £115,900.

Miscellaneous and unclassified - The trade under this head represents 1 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and consists mainly of **fodder, bran,** and **pollards** (£756,700 or 46·2 per cent), **articles exported by post** (£631,400 or 38·5 per cent), and **animals, living** (£222,200 or 13·5 per cent).

General distribution of the export trade—The following diagram shows the proportions in which the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign countries participated in the growth of India's export trade since 1901-02 :—

10. EXPORTS—PARTICIPATION 1, BY UNITED KINGDOM; 2, BY OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; AND 3, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The shares borne by the principal countries of final destination in the exports of Indian merchandise from India have been as follows :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	£	Percentage to total exports	£	Percentage to total exports	£	Percentage to total exports
United Kingdom . .	34,118	24·9	38,428	26	40,384	25·1
Germany . . .	13,138	9·6	15,058	10·2	16,233	10·1
China . . .	12,715	9·3	12,152	8·2	13,580	8·4
United States . .	9,014	6·6	10,393	7·0	12,527	7·8
Japan . . .	8,997	6·5	11,153	7·5	12,361	7·7
France . . .	10,096	7·4	9,162	6·2	10,426	6·5
Belgium . . .	7,362	5·4	8,883	6·0	8,730	5·4
Straits Settlements .	5,075	3·7	5,735	3·9	6,007	3·7
Ceylon . . .	5,176	3·8	5,530	3·7	5,974	3·7
Austria-Hungary .	4,924	3·6	5,047	3·4	4,722	2·9
Italy . . .	5,316	3·9	4,187	2·8	4,582	2·8

Although the **United Kingdom** and **Germany** both showed substantial progress in absolute value, their shares in the greatly increased aggregate were less than in 1911-12. On the other hand, the increases recorded by **China,** by **Japan,** by the **United States** and by **France** were sufficient to advance their several shares considerably. **Italy** added to her total, but not sufficiently to improve her relative position; and the shares of the **Straits Settlements** and of **Ceylon** (like those of the United Kingdom and Germany) diminished in spite of absolute growth of trade, while **Belgium** and **Austria-Hungary** actually bought less from India than in the previous year.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The **gross revenue** from imports increased from £5·15 millions to £5·75 millions, the increase being one of £593,100 or 11·51 per cent. **Refunds and drawbacks** amounted to £91,700 in place of £117,500 in 1911-12. **Net revenue,** therefore, rose from £5·03 to £5·65 millions. This represents an increase of £618,900 or 12·29 per cent and the total is the highest on record. Revenue from **salt** is not included in these figures, for it is not treated as a Customs receipt.

The following statement shows the revenue derived from the principal dutiable articles:—

	£		£
Arms, ammunition	42,001	*Oils*—	
		Petroleum	468,435
Articles of food and drink—		*Manufactures of cotton*—	
Fruits and vegetables	39,673	Piecegoods: grey (unbleached)	581,178
Spirits	742,083	„ white (bleached)	300,009
Wines	38,670	„ coloured	343,738
Sugar	488,780	Hosiery and all other manufactured cotton goods	57,300
Provisions	84,365		
Spices	52,116		
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, and dyes—		*Other articles unmanufactured and manufactured*—	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	216,943	Apparel	102,919
Chemicals	35,709	Carriages (including motor cars and cycles)	55,192
Dyes and tans	53,810	Instruments, apparatus and appliances	51,811
Metals and articles made of metals—		Paper and pasteboard	51,255
		Silk and articles made of silk	161,773
Hardware and cutlery	149,458	Wood and timber, and articles made of wood	21,961
Copper and brass	78,387	Woollen goods	101,260
Iron and steel	80,554		
Silver	723,080		

The import duty on **cotton fabrics** is 3½ per cent *ad valorem*, and represents 22·3 per cent of the whole Customs revenue, as compared with 20·2 per cent in the previous year.

The **export tariff** schedule is limited to rice and rice-flour, the duty on which is levied at the rate of three pence per maund of 82⅔ lbs. The net revenue from this source in 1912-13 was £962,700.

The export duty on **raw jute** and **jute manufactures** for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust yielded £63,000 (net).

A duty known as the **Tea Cess** is levied on all Indian tea exported and devoted to promoting the sale and consumption of Indian tea. It yielded £24,490.

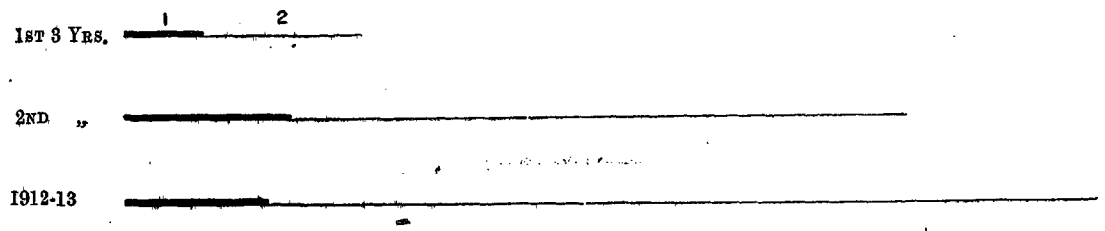
GOLD AND SILVER

The total **imports of treasure** on private account fell from £35·61 millions to £34·13 millions; and the decline of £1·48 millions represents 4 per cent on the earlier year's figure. The imports of gold decreased from £27·66 millions to £27·52 millions, while those of silver decreased from £7·95 millions to £6·6 millions. The decline in gold was £130,000 or 0·48 per cent, and that in silver was £1·34 millions or 17 per cent.

The value of the combined imports, including Government transactions, has been £41·22 millions, which is greater than in the previous year by £5·57 millions or 15·6 per cent. In the periods specified below, gold and silver represented respectively the following percentages of the combined imports: in the five years ending 1909-10, 48·9 per cent and 51·1 per cent; in 1910-11, 70·2 per cent and 29·8 per cent; in 1911-12, 77·6 per cent and 22·4 per cent; in 1912-13, 66·78 per cent and 33·22 per cent; and these rates practically correspond to those in the single year 1909-10.

The **gold** produced in India is all shipped to England for assay; and although it is not necessarily all exported in the year in which it is produced, it is permissible to deduct its value from the total exports to find the true re-exports. The balance of the imports after deduction of these re-exports may be taken to represent the value of gold absorbed by the country. The following diagram shows growth since 1901-02 in the net imports distinguishing gold and silver :—

11. TREASURE—NET IMPORTS DISTINGUISHING GOLD AND SILVER AND SHOWING GROWTH IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The following statement is framed to show these factors :—

Unit 1,000	Imports	Exports		Absorption
		Production	Re-exports	
	£	£	£	£
1908-09 . .	5,603	2,118	581	5,021
1909-10 . .	16,687	2,173	61	16,626
1910-11 . .	18,595	2,161	447	18,147
1911-12 . .	27,662	2,188	301	27,361
1912-13 . .	27,527	2,196	2,663	24,864

It will be seen that the imports of gold, which had averaged about £16·47 millions in the previous five years, rose to £27·52 millions in 1912-13. The imports have thus had an average monthly value of £2·29 millions. In the previous five years the corresponding average was £1·37 millions. Taking this as 100, we find that the figures for 1912-13 represent 167·1 per cent of the earlier average. Production remained practically constant. Deducting that production from the gross exports of £4·85 millions, we find that the re-exports, which had averaged £310,100 in the previous five years and £374,500 in the last two years, rose to £2·66 millions. The apparent absorption is thus £24·86 millions, as compared with a quinquennial average of £16·16 millions, with an average of about £22·75 millions in the last two years.

The descriptions of gold imported and exported during the year 1912-13 were as follows :—

Unit 1,000	Imports		Exports	
	Oz	£	Oz	£
Bullion (bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold) . . .	2,240	9,549	591	2,268
Sovereigns and other British gold coin . . .	4,526	17,795	652	2,559
Other coined gold . .	47	183	8	33
TOTAL .	6,813	27,527	1,251	4,860

On Government account, there was no import of gold in the year under review, but the exports of gold on Government account amounted to £2,384,863, while in the previous year there had been no import, but the exports amounted to £5,000.

Stated in **ounces,** the net imports and production of gold have been :—

	Production	Net imports	Total
1908-09 . .	551,898	625,338	1,177,236
1909-10 . .	565,958	3,505,136	4,071,094
1910-11 . .	562,968	3,843,422	4,406,390
1911-12 . .	571,395	6,224,026	6,795,421
1912-13 . .	577,349	5,562,071	6,139,420

The value of the imports, exports and net imports of **silver** on Government and private accounts combined during the last five years was as follows :—

Unit 1,000	Imports	Exports	Net imports
	£	£	£
1908-09 . .	9,560	1,514	8,046
1909-10 . .	8,328	2,032	6,296
1910-11 . .	7,896	2,142	5,754
1911-12 . .	7,985	4,427	3,558
1912-13 . .	13,694	2,228	11,466

India is practically not a silver-producing country, and therefore the absorption of the metal is represented in the ordinary way, that is to say, by the difference between the imports and exports, which is designated net imports. The **imports** of silver on private account during the year amounted to £6·6 millions as compared with £7·95 millions in the previous year. The monthly average was £550,400 in place of £693,600 in the previous five years. The older average was exceeded only in the months of May, July and August. The **exports** on private account were less by about £2·2 millions. They were heaviest in the four months April, July, September and October.

The sums represented by imports and by exports of silver on Government account were in the year under review £7,089,166 and £5,787 against £32,503 and £3,191 respectively in 1911-12.

Including Government transactions, the descriptions of silver imported and exported during the year 1912-13 are given below :—

Unit 1,000	Imports		Exports	
	Oz	£	Oz	£
Bullion (bar)	95,561	12,175	60	9
Government of India rupees . .	2,491	443	6,996	1,244
Other coins (mostly British dollars) . .	9,138	1,076	9,057	975
TOTAL .	107,190	13,694	16,113	2,228

The exports consist chiefly of British dollars, circulating in Hongkong, and of Government of India rupees, which circulate extensively in Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Arabia, Zanzibar, East Africa, and the ports of the Persian Gulf. In the year under review there were no exports of the rupees to Mauritius.

The net imports of silver amounted to £11·47 millions, which is about 322·2 per cent of the value recorded in 1911-12 and 83·73 per cent of the gross imports.

The silver coinage struck in the Indian mints during the last five years was:—

Unit 1,000	£	Oz (Approximate)
1908-09	1,902	10,701
1909-10	1,450	8,158
1910-11	1,462	8,223
1911-12	1,872	10,528
1912-13	13,025	73,264

The last column shows the approximate quantity of the coinage calculated at the rate of 8 tolas per 3 ounces. The net imports of silver, stated in **thousands of ounces,** were in the same period :—

	Oz.
1908-09	73,740
1909-10	61,015
1910-11	54,876
1911-12	32,229
1912-13	91,077

BALANCE OF TRADE

The figures appended show for three years the **excess of exports over imports,** including both merchandise and treasure by sea :—

Unit 1,000	Including Government transactions	Excluding Government transactions
	£	£
1910-11	29,098	31,986
1911-12	27,224	30,806
1912-13	18,800	27,157
Average of three years	25,041	29,983

The **drawings of the Council Bills** by the Secretary of State including those on account of the Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve, have been as follows :—

Unit 1,000		Exchange	
	£	*d.*	₹
1910-11	26,783	16·06	40,02,50
1911-12	27,058·5	16·083	40,37,71
1912-13	25,759·7	16·058	38,49,88
Average of three years	26,533·7	16·067	39,63,36

The average excess of exports over imports *including Government transactions,* £25·04 millions, represents 15·8 per cent and the average drawings of the Secretary of State were 16·7 per cent of the average value of exports. The drawings exceed the average excess of exports over imports by £1·38 millions.

Excluding Government transactions the average excess of exports over imports was £29·98 millions, which is equal to 19·1 per cent of the average value of exports.

The trade figures given above are incomplete inasmuch as they relate only to the registered trade of British Indian ports. They exclude the value of Government of India securities transferred between India and England, the absolutely indeterminable volume of private remittances to and from India, and the very considerable value of precious stones and pearls re-exported through the medium of the post office. The unregistered trade also consists largely of shipments made chiefly by native craft between ports in the Native States on

the west coast with the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Ceylon. The trade of the French and Portuguese Settlements may also be considered in this connection as unrecorded Indian trade. The following statement gives some idea of certain of the factors :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11		1911-12	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
	£	£	£	£
French Settlements . . .	145	1,304	192	991
Portuguese „ . . .	21	66	21	35
Travancore	36	121	56	159
Kathiawar	111	15	96	18

BANK RATES AND EXCHANGE

The fluctuations of the money market will be understood from the **discount rates** charged by the Presidency Banks, and from the **rates of exchange** on demand bills, which are quoted below :—

	1912									1913		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Bank of Bengal .	6	6-5	5-4	4-3	3	3-4	4-5	5-6-7	7	7-8	8-7	7
Bank of Bombay .	6	6-5	5-4	4-3	3	3	3-4	4-5-6	6-7	8	8	8
Bank of Madras .	8	8-7	7-6-5	5-4	4	4	4	4-5	6-7-8	8	8	8
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Exchange, highest .	1 4 1/16	1 4 1/16	1 4 1/16	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 1/16	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 5/32	1 4 5/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32
Exchange, lowest .	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 1/16	1 4 1/16	1 4 3/32	1 4 3/32	1 4 1/32	1 4

SHIPPING

While the net increase in the value of imports and exports of merchandise by sea amounted to 11·1 per cent of the total for 1911-12, the increase in the tonnage of shipping that entered and cleared at Indian ports was 5·5 per cent. This continued development was accompanied, as is shown elsewhere, by strong freight rates. The following statement gives the numbers and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to all countries :—

	No.	Tons	Average tonnage
1908-09 . . .	8,001	12,910,823	1,614
1909-10 . . .	8,042	14,597,091	1,815
1910-11 . . .	8,561	14,993,701	1,751
1911-12 . . .	8,868	16,616,435	1,874
1912-13 . . .	8,737	17,451,985	1,997

The total tonnage and the average tonnage per vessel are by far the largest on record, but the number of vessels was exceeded both in 1907-08 and in 1911-12. The decline in number took place in sailing vessels; and of the total tonnage 98·8 per cent represented steam tonnage. The total number of **steamers** that entered and cleared was 6,544 with an aggregate burden of 17,247,249 tons, as against 6,424 and 16,404,817 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage per steamer increased from 2,554 to 2,636 tons. The rate of increase was about 3·2 per cent. The average tonnage per **sailing ship** increased from 87 to 93 tons.

The entries from and clearances to the **United Kingdom** were 3,199,200 tons, as against 3,223,672 tons in 1911-12; and this decreased quantity represented only 18·3 per cent, in place of 19·4 per cent of the total tonnage.

Entries from and clearances to **British possessions** other than the United Kingdom decreased from 5,850,803 to 5,732,748 tons, which figure represented 32·8 per cent of the total, as against 35·2 per cent in the previous year. The tonnage from and to the **British Empire** therefore amounted to 51·1 per cent of the whole, in place of 54·6 per cent in 1911-12.

The tonnage under the **British flag,** including the Indian register, represents about 77·4 per cent of the whole, while that registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act was about 75·2 per cent.

The number of vessels under **foreign flags** which entered and left Indian ports was 1,411 with an aggregate burden of 3,829,405 tons, as against 1,236 with an aggregate of 3,341,490 tons in 1911-12.

The numbers of vessels under the principal flags are given below :—

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
British . . .	4,238	4,722	4,751	5,117	5,129
German . . .	437	455	419	472	503
Austro-Hungarian .	156	220	208	213	245
Japanese . . .	79	63	77	121	197
Norwegian . . .	106	95	104	134	131
Italian . . .	76	81	84	83	90
French . . .	55	56	56	58	47

FREIGHTS

The year 1912 was one of great shipping activity qualified only by certain strikes and by war conditions in the near East. Freights reached an extraordinary level, time charters touching 7*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.* in place of the 3*s.* freely accepted two or three years ago. The Indian coastal freights for rice and gunnies were still high; and while the rate for coal from Calcutta to Bombay closed at R9—at which it opened—the rates current in the interval were palpably higher on the whole than those current in 1911-12. The following statement shows for three years the rates per ton for London current at the several ports named during that month of the year in which shipments of the stated article of produce are usually the heaviest :—

	1911			1912			1913		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Calcutta, Rice—January	0	18	9	1	6	3	1	12	6
Wheat—May	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	6	3
Linseed—June	1	2	6	1	12	6	1	6	3
Tea—August	1	12	6	1	15	0	...	...	...
Jute—October	1	12	6	1	17	6	...	...	...
Bombay, Cotton—January	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wheat—May	0	15	6	0	19	0	1	0	6
Seeds—December	0	16	0	1	2	0	...	...	...
Karachi, Wheat—May	0	17	0	1	1	0	0	18	6
Rangoon, Rice—March	1	3	6	1	12	6	1	5	0

FRONTIER TRADE

The bulk of India's Foreign trade is seaborne; and the value of the trade across the land frontiers is commonly equal to about 4·6 per cent of the trade

carried by sea. In this Review, it is treated as supplemental to the latter and is not included in the main totals discussed in the earlier chapters. Although the frontier trade is relatively small, it shows on the whole a progressive tendency, part of which may be due to improved registration.

The **grand total** of merchandise and treasure imported and exported by land in the year under review was £161·65 millions as compared with £12·81 millions in 1911-12 and £11·08 millions in 1910-11. The total was therefore 14 per cent greater than that in 1911-12.

The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with all trans-frontier countries is shown below :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13		1911-12	1912-13
Imports	£	£	*Exports*	£	£
Cattle	387	460	Cotton	34	41
Other animals	472	346	Cotton yarn—		
Drugs and medicines (including *charas* —a preparation of hemp)	51	82	Foreign	276	341
			Indian	284	383
Fibrous products (chiefly jute)	193	361	Cotton goods—		
			Foreign	1,656	2,126
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	380	458	Indian	358	409
Grain and pulse (chiefly rice)	1,274	1,265	Grain and pulse	165	190
Hides and skins	442	631	Leather	92	189
Metals	191	155	Metals (mainly brass, copper, and iron)	363	503
Ghi (clarified butter)	438	514			
Pickled tea	153	160	Oils	198	192
Seeds (chiefly linseed and rapeseed)	393	395	Provisions	250	238
			Salt	180	178
Silk	84	113	Silk goods	70	60
Spices	153	156			
Tea	121	198	Spices	238	222
Wood and timber (chiefly teak)	381	386	Sugar	209	223
			Tea	86	247
Wool	382	459	Tobacco	109	101
Woollen goods	30	63			

The appended statement shows the measure in which the various provinces participated in the total of the trans-frontier commerce :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13
	£	£
Sind and British Baluchistan	1,099	1,273
North-West Frontier Province	2,028	3,116
Panjab	46	96
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,418	1,313
Bihar and Orissa	*	3,062
Bengal	3,554	658
Assam	340†	178
Burma	4,319	4,952

* Figures from 1911-12 included under Bengal

† Represent the trade of Eastern Bengal and Assam as it stood prior to 1st April 1912

Excluding treasure, we give below the figures relating to **merchandise only** and their distribution according to frontiers and principal countries :—

Unit 1,000	Imports		Exports		Total	
	£	Increase + or decrease— per cent	£	Increase + or decrease— per cent	£	Increase + or decrease— per cent
North-West Frontier—						
Persia . . .	28	+ 38	130	+ 19	158	+ 22
Afghanistan—						
Southern and Western . .	523	+ 22	532	+ 32	1,055	+ 27
Northern and Eastern . .	325	+ 57	1,134	+157	1,459	+125
Dir, Swat and Bajaur .	574	+ 21	611	+ 25	1,185	+ 23
Ladakh . . .	24	+100	17	+112	41	+105
North and North-East Frontier—						
Nepal . . .	3,024	+ 4	1,444	— 2	4,468	+ 2
Sikkim and Bhutan .	198	+ 57	164	— 54	362	— 25
Tibet . . .	166	— 5	87	— 10	253	— 7
Eastern Frontier—						
Western China . .	149	+23	422	+76	571	+58
North Shan States .	792	+12	838	+24	1,630	+18
South Shan States .	480	+ 3	516	+ 1	996	+ 2
North Siam . .	171	+16	109	—13	280	+ 2
South Siam . .	62	— 4	22	—31	84	—12
Karennee . . .	171	+20	31	+ 8	203	+18

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER

Persia—The disturbed state of that country and the prevalence of robbery on the trade routes were repressive of business. In spite of these factors, the trade increased. The principal articles are: in **imports**, fruits, asafœtida, silk and woollen goods; and, in **exports**, cotton goods and leather.

Afghanistan—The trade showed an increase mainly accounted for by that with **Kabul** which represents 58 per cent of the total and shows progress in both imports and exports. In **imports**, the principal articles are fruits, ghi, asafœtida, hides and skins, and wool; while among **exports**, cotton manufactures, tea, leather and sugar are the most important. The trade with **Kandahar** also showed an increase in both imports and exports. The principal **imports** were wool, fruits, and ghi; and the principal **exports** were cotton piecegoods, leather, sugar, grain, and metals.

Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—The increase here is accounted for by exports which form 52 per cent of the total. The chief **imports** are ghi, grain and pulse, hides and skins, and timber; while among **exports** cotton goods, grain, spices, salt, sugar, and tea are prominent.

Ladakh—Ladakh is a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet on the one hand and with Yarkand and Kashgar on the other. Its trade is of small volume, but showed a considerable advance to which both imports and exports contributed.

NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

Nepal—The trade with Nepal is larger than that with any other trans-frontier state. In 1912-13 it represented 34 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India. Imports expanded but exports showed some decline. Imports form about 68 per cent of the whole. The principal articles of trade and their values are shown in the subjoined table :—

	1912-13 £		1912-13 £
Imports—		*Exports*—	
Rice	537,236	Cotton piecegoods	513,870
Paddy	386,175	„ twist and yarn	167,407
Wheat	20,142	Metals	138,846
Cattle	223,317	Provisions	51,363
Linseed	98,059	Salt	91,993
Rape and mustard	211,906	Spices	92,632
Ghi (clarified butter)	225,051	Sugar	71,542
Jute, raw	315,209	Oils	95,701
Hides and skins	366,398		
Spices	80,255		

Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute. The importation in the year under review increased by 59 per cent in quantity.

Sikkim and Bhutan—The aggregate trade with these two states showed a net decrease of £118,600 or 25 per cent. The trade of Sikkim improved by 22 per cent and that with **Bhutan** declined by 47 per cent. Bhutan has suddenly gone back from £328,000 to £175,000 the decline being mainly due to the relapse of exports from the extraordinary level of the previous year. These now form only 43 per cent of the total, the principal articles being cotton goods and silk. There was marked improvement in imports, among which woollens, spices, and live animals are the only large items. The trade with **Sikkim** amounts to £186,400 in place of £152,400. Exports formed 48 per cent of the trade but accounted for 11 per cent of the net increase of 22 per cent in the total trade. The principal articles are cotton goods and grain among exports, and live animals, grain and spices among imports.

Tibet shows a contraction of about 7 per cent. Imports form 66 per cent of the whole. They consist chiefly of raw wool, borax, salt, and live animals. Among exports, cotton goods predominate with woollen goods and grain.

EASTERN FRONTIER

Western China—The trade with Western China really means the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. Exports form 74 per cent of the whole, but both branches of trade increased. The principal exports are Indian cotton yarns and foreign cotton cloths with woollens, jadestone and provisions in subsidiary positions ; while among imports the large items are raw silk, hides, and live animals.

Shan States (North and South)—These States are British territory under local Chiefs ; but for convenience of registration they are treated as foreign, and more than two-thirds of the trade across the Eastern statistical frontier relates to them. The trade both with the Northern and Southern State increased. Of the total 52 per cent consisted of exports. In the Northern

States exports slightly predominate, the principal articles being piecegoods, yarns, provisions, salt, metals, oils, rice, and coal. Among imports the most important are metals, leaf-tea, pickled tea, rice, teak, and live animals. In trade with the Southern States fruits, animals, potatoes, teak, hides, paints and colours, and lac are the chief imports; and among exports stand piecegoods, yarns, provisions, betelnuts, silk goods, metals, apparel, and oils.

North and **South Siam**—The trade with both of these territories decreased slightly. The trade with **North Siam** is about three times as great as that with South Siam. It consists of 61 per cent imports and 39 per cent exports. The imports expanded, the principal items being live animals and teak, while cotton goods, apparel, and manufactured silk are prominent among exports. Trade with **South Siam** comprises 74 per cent imports. These consist virtually of manufactured silk and live animals, and the value of live animals contracted somewhat. Exports showed some decrease, the only considerable items being manufactured silk, metals, apparel, and cotton piecegoods.

Karennee—The trade with Karennee shows further progress of about 18 per cent. The trade consists of 85 per cent imports and 15 per cent exports. The imports consisted mainly of teak with a value of £101,300 and live animals with a value of £56,400. Among exports the considerable items were betelnuts, provisions, apparel, and cotton piecegoods.

COASTING TRADE

Merchandise carried by sea from one part of India to another appears first under exports and again under imports; so it might be expected that the total of the two would be approximately double the magnitude of the single transaction. But the figures comprise such exchanges with ports in Indian Native States and Foreign Settlements as, in the statistics of British India, appear only as imports or as exports. The net value of the coasting trade is therefore arrived at by adding, to the value of the imports into British ports from other British ports, the sum of the imports and exports in the trade between British ports on the one hand and non-British ports on the other. The value so calculated in respect of 1912-13 is, for **merchandise,** £42·33 millions as against £39·57 millions in the previous year, the increase being £2·77 millions or 7 per cent. The trade continued to be handicapped by very high coasting freights.

The following statement shows the principal items:—

Unit 1,000	Percentage of total	£	Increase+ or decrease— per cent	Principal sources
Food grains . .	17·6	7,469	+18·4	Burma, Bombay, and Sind.
Rice . . .	12·6	5,324	+26·4	Burma
Mineral oil . .	7·1	3,007	+17·6	„
Jute bags . . .	4·6	1,928	+24·3	Bengal
Coal	3·7	1,570	+15	„
Cotton piecegoods .	12·2	5,157	— 2·2	Bombay
„ raw . .	12·1	5,133	+ 6·4	„
Teak wood . .	2·6	1,092	+ 6·1	Burma

RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC

This is a valuable indicator of the volume of total trade. In India, as in other countries and notably in Germany, the heavy trade of the year created severe railway congestion. Grave inconvenience was experienced and an expenditure of twelve millions sterling was sanctioned for the year 1913-14. The following statement reflects the general activity. It shows the **ton-mileage** of goods traffic on the principal railways of India:

Unit 1,000	1,000 Units	Increase + or Decrease — Units		Per cent	
1908 . . .	10,199,399	— 904,115	or	— 8·1	per cent
1909 . . .	10,951,715	+ 752,316	„	+ 7·4	„
1910 . . .	12,079,013	+1,127,298	„	+10·3	„
1911 . . .	13,334,223	+1,255,210	„	+10·4	„
1912 . . .	15,608,854	+2,274,631	„	+17·1	„

The figures below show the number of goods wagons at work in India at the close of each of the last five years and the additions made in each year:

	No.	Addition		Percentage increase
1908	136,318	12,224	or	9·8
1909	145,535	9,217	„	6·8
1910	149,628	4,093	„	2·8
1911	152,854	3,226	„	2·2
1912	158,200	5,346	„	3·5

The total increase in the period of four years is therefore 16·1 per cent. Comparison of this percentage with the increase of 53 per cent in the ton mileage shows a simultaneous increase in the ton miles per wagon from 74,821 to 98,665, the increase being one of 31·9 per cent.

PRICES

The following statement shows the course of **Indian Rupee Prices** of thirty-nine commodities imported into, exported from, or consumed in India, during the last five years as compared with the standard year 1873. The figures represent simple percentages of the average prices, so far as available, obtained by expressing the price of each article in each year as a percentage of the price for the year 1873, which latter price is represented by 100.

Certain articles that appear to have something in common have been grouped together with the following result:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1. Food grains:—wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, barley, gram, and ragi	226	193	155	152	176
2. Other food:—ghi and salt	94	81	90	89	111
3. Sugar and tea	80	78	85	79	85
(1—3) Food	167	146	127	124	142
4. Minerals:—iron, copper, spelter, and coal . .	135	124	123	125	133
5. Textiles:—cotton, silk, jute, and wool . . .	108	96	108	127	125
6. Sundry material:—hides and skins, indigo, kerosene, lac, saltpetre, and seeds	138	127	131	140	146
(4—6) Materials	126	114	120	132	135
(1—6) General average	139	124	122	129	139

The general average is drawn from all thirty-nine descriptions which are treated as of equal value, and is the simple arithmetical mean as shown above.

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,

Director General of Commercial Intelligence, India.

CALCUTTA;
June 10, 1913

APPENDIX

FOREIGN TRADE OF

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Ratios of the specified items to: Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
I—Food, drink, and tobacco—									
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—									
Fish, salted . cwt	149,484	133,167	155,973	112·2	95·8	77·8	136,927	127,389	141,709
Total Fish . „	202,964	190,856	210,205	106·3	96·5	83·3	201,390	198,282	207,052
Fruits and Vegetables—									
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved, etc.—									
Almonds . cwt	83,547	74,318	68,229	112·4	122·4	...	187,160	159,451	147,567
Dates . . „	876,066	963,175	928,065	91·0	94·4	...	358,752	401,723	391,422
Other sorts . „	84,076	77,960	69,585	107·8	120·8	...	64,934	75,980	73,227
Total Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	729,137	729,706	702,644
Liquors—									
Malt Liquors . gal.	4,745,769	4,250,868	4,232,974	111·6	112·1	...	454,165	363,716	366,136
Spirit . . „	1,262,599	1,227,629	1,257,492	102·8	100·4	...	571,075	545,133	540,657
Wines . . „	341,627	335,716	335,244	101·7	101·9	...	189,152	191,727	182,760
Total Liquors „	6,349,995	5,814,213	5,825,709	109·2	109·0	...	1,214,392	1,100,576	1,089,552
Provisions and Oilman's stores—									
Biscuits and cakes lbs	9,725,844	7,732,101	7,256,692	125·8	134·0	...	301,685	231,406	211,853
Ghi . . . „	986,859	541,009	517,329	182·4	190·7	19·0	34,226	16,416	16,506
Total Provisions, etc. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566,147	1,291,628	1,207,116
Spices—									
Betelnuts . . lbs	128,986,350	128,863,640	138,429,627	100·1	93·2	...	786,654	696,779	667,463
Cloves . . „	7,854,416	10,001,109	8,616,280	78·5	91·0	...	173,682	215,983	175,849
Pepper . . „	2,642,035	3,210,479	4,070,818	82·3	64·9	...	45,859	47,610	55,763
Total Spices . „	143,169,687	144,919,670	146,293,698	98·8	97·9	370·3	1,087,409	1,028,846	971,664
Sugar . . . cwt	15,471,627	12,241,836	13,211,298	126·4	117·1	...	9,536,506	7,959,563	8,142,974
Tea . . . lbs	4,521,310	6,611,816	4,972,243	68·4	90·9	1·6	139,690	195,391	150,809
Other Food and Drink—									
Salt . . . tons	574,238	563,984	514,403	101·8	111·6	...	566,550	560,967	495,845
Tobacco—									
Tobacco manufactures—									
Cigarettes . lbs	1,450,773	1,414,830	1,870,527	102·5	77·6	...	352,189	339,843	338,619
Total Tobacco . „	2,352,118	2,204,863	3,778,863	106·7	62·2	10·8	462,596	444,865	468,210
Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*15,620,837*	*13,632,917*	*13,592,241*

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s*	*s*	*s*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—
											Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—
107·4	96·6	·9	·1	92·5	18·32	19·13	18·17	95·7	100·8	119·0	Fish, salted
101·5	97·3	1·3	·2	80·3	19·84	20·77	19·69	95·5	100·7	96·4	Total Fish
											Fruits and Vegetables—
											Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved, etc.—
117·4	126·8	1·2	·2	...	44·80	42·90	43·25	104·4	103·5	...	Almonds
89·3	91·6	2·3	·3	...	8·18	8·34	8·43	98·1	97·0	...	Dates
85·5	88·7	·4	·1	...	15·43	19·49	21·03	79·2	73·3	...	Other sorts
99·9	103·8	4·6	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Fruits and Vegetables
											Liquors—
124·9	124·0	2·9	·4	...	1·90	1·70	1·71	111·7	110·8	...	Malt Liquors
104·9	105·6	3·6	·5	...	9·03	8·87	8·59	101·8	105·1	...	Spirit
98·7	103·5	1·2	·2	...	11·06	11·41	10·89	96·9	101·6	...	Wines
110·3	111·5	7·7	1·1	...	3·82	3·78	3·73	100·7	102·1	...	Total Liquors
											Provisions and Oilman's stores—
130·4	142·4	1·9	·3	...	·61	·59	·58	102·2	104·5	...	Biscuits and cakes
208·5	207·3	·2	·03	16·6	·69	·60	·63	115·5	108·3	88·1	Ghi
121·2	129·8	10·0	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Provisions, etc.
											Spices—
112·9	117·8	5·0	·7	...	·12	·10	·10	112·5	112·5	...	Betelnuts
80·4	98·7	1·1	·2	...	·43	·42	·41	103·1	106·4	...	Cloves
96·3	82·2	·3	·04	...	·34	·29	·26	118·2	130·0	...	Pepper
105·7	111·9	6·9	1·0	174·9	·14	·14	·11	100·0	122·0	45·8	Total Spices
119·8	117·1	61·0	8·9	...	12·31	12·99	12·31	94·7	100·0	...	Sugar
71·5	92·9	·9	·1	1·6	·61	·58	·59	104·5	102·2	95·8	Tea
											Other Food and Drink—
101·0	114·2	3·6	·5	...	19·73	19·89	19·27	99·2	102·3	...	Salt
											Tobacco—
											Tobacco manufactures—
103·6	104·0	2·2	·3	...	4·85	4·79	3·61	101·1	134·3	...	Cigarettes
103·9	98·8	2·9	·4	180·9	3·93	4·02	2·47	97·7	158·6	1,735·3	Total Tobacco
114·6	*114·9*	*100·0*	*14·5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco*

FOREIGN TRADE OF

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY			RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—									
Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel . . tons	653,694	297,912	353,543	219·4	184·9	74·2	778,045	341,961	402,480
Oils—									
Mineral—									
Kerosene . gal.	65,636,517	79,412,704	66,686,981	82·6	98·4	...	1,703,618	2,166,709	1,810,229
Vegetable—Non-essential—									
Linseed oil . gal.	364,961	399,122	355,163	91·4	102·7	...	56,401	64,845	51,773
Total Oils . „	96,248,889	108,265,253	89,261,054	88·7	107·8	393·2	2,660,027	2,950,267	2,522,611
Textile materials—									
Cotton, raw . cwt	548,071	482,795	207,360	113·5	264·3	7·5	1,482,572	1,390,963	581,117
Silk, „ . lbs	3,578,837	2,239,105	2,230,363	159·8	160·4	213·3	1,142,974	706,494	641,998
Total Textile materials .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,816,078	2,222,391	1,347,332
Wood and Timber—									
Timber, other than railway sleepers—									
Teak wood . c. tons	28,538	41,398	46,697	69·1	61·1	46·5	191,715	256,865	283,487
Other timber „	48,064	51,065	49,428	94·1	97·2	...	192,934	205,620	192,680
Miscellaneous—									
Precious stones and pearls, unset .	...	...	...	...	...	...	721,579	596,741	552,437
Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8,270,705*	*7,393,568*	*6,031,060*
III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—									
Apparel . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,516,511	1,393,659	1,198,033
Arms, ammunition, and Military stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	237,945	234,605	215,820
Carriages and carts, including Cycles and Motor cars—									
Motor cars and motor cycles . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	858,179	669,019	491,484
Other sorts . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	408,016	386,988	348,665
Total Carriages and carts, etc. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,266,195	1,056,007	840,149
Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines—									
Chemicals . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	621,728	643,265	587,918
Drugs and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	703,889	689,185	645,571
Total Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,462,455	1,454,715	1,356,158

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	s	s	s	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—
227·5	193·3	9·4	·7	132·0	23·79	22·95	22·75	103·6	104·6	178·0	Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel
											Oils—
											Mineral—
78·6	94·1	20·6	1·6	...	·51	·54	·54	95·1	95·1	...	Kerosene
											Vegetable—Non-essential—
87·0	108·9	·7	·1	...	3·09	3·25	2 91	95·1	105·9	...	Linseed oil
90·2	105·5	32·1	2·5	465·1	·54	·65	·55	83·7	97·6	117·1	Total Oils
											Textile materials—
106·6	255·1	17·9	1·4	8·0	54·09	57·61	56·05	93·9	96·5	105·7	Cotton, raw
161·8	178·0	13·8	1·1	410·8	6·38	6·30	5·74	101·3	111·1	192·4	Silk, ,,
126·7	209·0	34·0	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Textile materials
											Wood and Timber—
											Timber, other than railway sleepers—
74·9	67·6	2·3	·2	30·2	134·35	123·85	127·11	108·5	105·7	64·3	Teakwood
93·8	100·1	2·3	·2	...	80·28	80·53	77·95	99·7	102·9	...	Other timber
											Miscellaneous—
120·9	130·7	8·7	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Precious stones and pearls, unset
111·9	*137·1*	*100·0*	*7·7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc.*
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—
108·8	126·6	1·8	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apparel
101·4	110·5	·3	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arms, ammunition, and Military stores
											Carriages and carts, including Cycles and Motor cars—
128·3	174·6	1·1	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Motor cars and motor cycles
105·4	117·0	·5	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other sorts
119·9	150·7	1·5	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Carriages and carts, etc.
											Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines—
96·6	105·7	·8	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chemicals
102·1	109·0	·8	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drugs and medicines
100·5	107·8	1·8	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines

FOREIGN TRADE OF

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY			RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Export of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*									
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (*except* machine-tools), and Instruments—									
Clocks and watches no.	784,114	799,389	664,751	98·1	118·0	...	160,690	155,798	137,928
Cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	149,659	145,661	128,565
Hardware—									
Agricultural implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,375	73,880	67,809
Enamelled ironware	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,837	168,447	127,009
Implements and tools, other than Agricultural implements and machine-tools	...	...	...	...	...	..	231,289	155,162	148,691
Lamps, metal and glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	217,581	268,280	226,759
„ other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,544,254	1,418,009	1,315,447
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	...	985,866	866,794	674,955
Total Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,650,114	3,252,180	2,930,606
Dyes and Colours—									
Dyeing and Tanning substances—									
Alizarine lbs	8,163,044	6,057,875	6,234,055	134·7	130·9	...	237,670	206,595	217,516
Aniline „	10,082,095	7,976,024	8,060,011	126·4	125·1	...	522,176	407,264	409,109
Total Dyeing and Tanning substances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014,188	841,172	825,589
Paints and Painter's materials—									
Paints and colours cwt	350,012	332,217	315,460	105·3	111·0	...	398,780	345,667	326,770
Painter's materials „	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,727	136,683	109,305
Total Dyes and Colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,539,504	1,338,920	1,277,844
Glassware and Earthenware—									
Earthenware and Porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,073	354,260	318,067
Glass and Glassware	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168,931	1,029,134	977,161
Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—									
Leather unwrought cwt	3,181	2,845	2,909	111·8	109·3	...	52,919	36,502	37,580
Leather manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,686	221,512	205,377
Total Hides and Skins, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,478	347,085	318,175
Machinery of all kinds, including Belting—									
Machinery and Millwork—									
Prime movers	...	...	...	...	...	...	398,879	472,565	521,842
Electrical machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	240,838	266,673	247,803

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s*	*s*	*s*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED —*contd.*
											Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except machine-tools), and Instruments—
103·1	116·5	·2	·1	...	4·09	3·89	4·14	105·1	98·7	...	Clocks and watches
102·7	129·8	·2	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cutlery
											Hardware—
126·4	137·7	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agricultural implements
115·7	153·4	·2	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Enamelled ironware
149·0	155·5	·3	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Implements and tools, other than Agricultural implements and machine-tools
81·1	95·9	·3	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lamps, metal and glass
108·9	117·4	1·9	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ other sorts
113·7	127·2	1·2	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, and parts thereof
112·2	124·5	4·4	3·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Cutlery, Hardware, etc.
											Dyes and Colours—
											Dyeing and Tanning substances—
115·0	109·2	·3	·2	...	·58	·67	·69	86·3	84·6	...	Alizarine
128·2	127·6	·6	·5	...	1·03	1·01	1·01	101·3	101·3	...	Aniline
120·6	122·8	1·2	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Dyeing and Tanning substances
											Paints and Painter's materials—
115·4	122·0	·5	·4	...	22·78	20·79	20·70	109·5	110·0	...	Paints and Colours
81·0	101·3	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Painter's materials
115·0	120·5	1·8	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Dyes and Colours
											Glassware and Earthenware—
102·2	113·8	4·4	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earthenware and Porcelain
113·6	119·6	1·4	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glass and Glassware
											Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—
145·0	140·8	·1	·1	...	332·71	256·59	258·35	129·6	128·9	...	Leather unwrought
63·1	68·0	·2	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Leather manufactures
82·2	89·7	·4	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Hides and Skins, etc.
											Machinery of all kinds, including Belting—
											Machinery and Millwork—
84·4	76·4	·5	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prime movers
90·3	97·2	·3	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Electrical machinery

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
				Ratios of the specified items to					
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—*contd.*									
Machinery and Millwork—*contd.*									
Machinery, not being Prime movers, etc.—									
Mining machinery .	...	...	...	..	..	...	62,875	83,791	75,030
Sewing and knitting machines no.	57,531	39,797	36,718	144·6	156·7	...	227,607	149,650	137,274
Textile machinery .	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,362,346	905,420	1,144,279
Other sorts . .	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,300,784	1,162,485	1,180,904
Total machinery of all kinds, including Belting	..	...	..	...	...	...	3,905,020	3,040,585	3,307,132
Metals—									
Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof—									
Iron . . tons	47,395	45,051	48,719	94·1	87·0	...	335,243	330,450	342,496
Iron or Steel „	510,656	476,358	445,269	107·2	114·7	...	6,199,110	5,336,950	4,985,499
Steel . . „	152,755	156,783	145,296	97·4	105·1	...	1,115,411	1,033,515	963,593
Total Iron and Steel, and manufactures, etc. tons	705,806	678,192	639,284	104·2	110·5	...	7,649,765	6,700,915	6,291,588
Metals. other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof—									
Copper . . cwt	444,992	549,435	593,652	81·0	75·0	...	1,580,587	1,792,881	1,977,424
Lead . . „	114,343	113,930	125,183	100·3	90·9	...	126,220	108,661	112,984
Tin . . „	35,584	36,807	37,455	96·7	95·0	...	344,819	354,057	316,294
Total Metals tons	745,681	722,197	685,714	103·2	108·7	730·8	10,307,237	9,457,347	9,167,745
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery—									
Paper and pasteboard	...	...		...	...	...	963,967	785,043	737,734
Stationery . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	420,214	367,615	346,774
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock . .			...	...	...	...	4,268,598	2,957,970	3,138,418
Yarns and Textile Fabrics—									
Cotton—									
Twist and Yarn—									
Cotton twist . lbs	50,035,210	41,958,910	38,254,342	119·2	130·8	24·5	2,964,977	2,527,137	2,277,228
Cotton piece-goods—									
Grey (unbleached) yds	1,535,129,545	1,213,851,539	1,195,254,562	125·9	128·4		16,742,087	13,103,395	12,192,225
White (bleached) „	768,758,144	629,608,403	569,723,161	122·1	134·9	...	9,017,489	7,317,998	6,267,868
Coloured, printed, or dyed . . „	682,211,728	589,432,953	547,925,713	115·7	124·5	...	9,443,652	8,171,333	7,267,850
Other cotton goods „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374,513	1,927,005	1,723,903
Silk piece-goods . „	29,826,229	26,495,995	24,328,738	112·5	122·8	...	1,357,449	1,220,363	1,145,899
Woollen „ . „	20,558,209	24,046,095	21,405,123	85·5	96·0	...	1,295,120	1,539,403	1,304,457
Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics „	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,915,194	38,444,178	34,465,343

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year.	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s*	*s*	*s*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*
											Machinery and Millwork—*contd.*
											Machinery, not being Prime movers, etc.—
75·0	83·8	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mining machinery
152·1	165·8	·3	·2	...	79·11	75·19	74·77	105·2	105·8	...	Sewing and knitting machines
150·4	119·0	1·6	1·3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Textile machinery
111·7	110·1	1·6	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other sorts
128·3	118·1	4·8	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total machinery of all kinds, including Belting
											Metals—
											Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof—
101·4	97·9	·4	·3	...	158·14	146·69	140·59	107·8	112·5	...	Iron
116·1	124·3	7·6	5·8	...	242·78	224·06	223·90	108·3	108·4	...	Iron or Steel
107·9	115·7	1·4	1·0	...	146·03	131·83	132·63	110·8	110·1	...	Steel
114·1	121·6	9·4	7·1	...	216·75	197·61	196·82	109·7	110·1	...	Total Iron and Steel, and manufactures, etc.
											Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof—
88·1	79·9	1·9	1·5	...	71·03	65·25	66·61	108·9	106·6	...	Copper
116·2	111·7	·2	·1	...	22·07	19·07	18·05	115·6	122·2	...	Lead
97·4	109·0	·4	·3	...	193·79	192·38	168·89	100·7	114·7	...	Tin
108·9	112·4	12·6	9·6	2,052·1	276·43	261·90	267·38	105·5	103·3	280·8	Total Metals
											Paper, pasteboard, and stationery—
122·5	130·4	1·2	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paper and pasteboard
114·3	121·2	·5	·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stationery
144·3	136·0	5·2	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock
											Yarns and Textile Fabrics—
											Cotton—
											Twist and Yarn—
117·3	130·2	3·6	2·8	44·8	1·18	1·19	1·07	98·9	109·9	185·4	Cotton twist
											Cotton piece-goods—
127·7	137·3	20·5	15·6	...	·21	·21	·19	100·0	106·7	...	Grey (unbleached)
123·2	143·8	11·0	8·4	...	·22	·22	·21	105·9	112·5	...	White (bleached)
115·7	130·0	11·5	8·8	..	·27	·27	·25	100·0	110·5	...	Coloured, printed or dyed
123·2	137·8	2·9	2·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other cotton goods
111·2	118·4	1·6	1·3	...	·90	·91	·94	98·5	95·8	...	Silk piece-goods
84·1	99·3	1·6	1·2	...	1·25	1·27	1·21	97·9	103·3	...	Woollen ,,
119·4	133·2	56·0	42·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
				RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*concld.*									
Miscellaneous—									
Books, printed, and printed matter . . cwt	32,414	29,919	30,852	108·3	105·1	...	282,425	303,958	274,651
Building and Engineering materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	613,917	430,748	426,554
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,777	247,727	178,788
Matches . gross boxes	15,124,951								
Ships, parts of . .	...	13,119,433	12,136,869	115·3	124·6	...	655,713	583,884	562,326
Soap . . . cwt	350,617	...	...	...	...	...	97,314	44,372	124,498
Tea chests . . .	...	324,651	285,002	108·0	123·0	...	476,138	418,413	361,933
Toys and requisites for games and sports	...	...	...	...	...	...	290,818	308,932	271,160
Umbrellas . . no.	1,556,490	...	...	...	...	...	279,417	271,863	253,664
Umbrella fittings . .	...	1,382,459	1,260,723	112·6	123·4	...	117,372	101,335	86,428
Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,777	171,713	163,973
	...	...	...	...	...	...	*81,947,919*	*69,869,456*	*64,664,491*
IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—									
Animals, living—									
Horses . . no.	6,874	9,886	9,627	69·5	71·4	...	199,451	303,434	295,680
Total Animals, living ,,	12,077	15,741	14,339	76·7	84·2	...	229,947	328,831	318,644
Total Miscellaneous and unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,504,441*	*1,487,314*	*1,265,392*
Grand Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,343,902	92,383,255	85,553,184

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—concluded

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade of same class	Total Imports	Exports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s*	*s*	*s*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED —*concld.*
											Miscellaneous—
92·9	102·8	·3	·3	...	174·26	203·18	178·03	85·8	97·9	...	Books, printed, and printed matter
142·5	143·9	·7	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building and Engineering materials
51·2	70·9	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver
112·3	116·6	·8	·6	...	·86	·89	·91	97·0	94·2	...	Matches
219·3	78·2	·1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ships, parts of
113·8	131·6	·6	·4	...	27·15	25·77	25·38	105·4	107·0	...	Soap
94·1	107·2	·3	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tea chests
102·8	110·1	·3	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toys and requisites for games and sports
115·8	135·8	·1	·1	...	1·50	1·45	1·37	104·0	103·7	...	Umbrellas
102·4	107·2	·2	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Umbrella fittings
117·3	*126·7*	*100·0*	*76·4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured*
											IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—
											Animals, living—
65·7	67·5	13·3	·2	...	580·30	613·86	614·26	94·5	94·5	...	Horses
69·9	72·2	15·3	·2	...	380·79	417·79	444·44	91·1	85·7	...	Total Animals, living
101·1	*118·9*	*100·0*	*1·4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Miscellaneous and unclassified*
116·2	125·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Grand Total**

FOREIGN TRADE OF

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
				RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—									
Sugar, refined cwt	195,943	1,776,471	754,203	11·0	26·0	1·5	141,632	1,154,603	493,786
Tea . . lbs	560,772	441,302	531,995	127·1	105·4	12·3	25,799	18,045	24,051
Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*365,950*	*1,401,463*	*707,548*
II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—									
Textile materials—									
Wool, raw . lbs	13,997,834	7,746,590	6,218,421	180·7	225·1	374·7	447,958	249,673	212,744
Total Raw Materials, etc. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*646,658*	*433,184*	*404,641*
III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—									
Apparel . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,453	148,462	126,354
Metals . . tons	3,719	4,158	3,206	89·4	116·0	·5	100,933	116,758	87,035
Yarns and Textile Fabrics—									
Cotton yarn . lbs	7,81,745	830,839	961,449	94·1	81·3	1·6	46,750	48,282	54,727
Cotton piece-goods yds	67,309,270	75,516,324	65,139,148	89·1	103·3	2·2	1,004,526	1,128,874	938,044
Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,051,847*	*2,105,814*	*1,799,051*
IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	*95,590*	*77,639*	*128,057*
Grand Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3,160,045**	**4,018,100**	**3,039,297**

INDIA, 1912-1913

Re-exports, merchandise (private)

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total re-exports	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s*	*s*	*s*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—
12·3	28·7	38·7	4·5	1·6	14·45	12·99	13·07	111·1	110·5	107·2	Sugar, refined
143·0	107·3	7·1	·8	18·5	·91	·81	·89	113·1	10·30	150·0	Tea
26·1	*51·7*	*100·0*	*11·6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco*
											II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED—
											Textile materials—
179·4	210·6	69·3	14·2	331·8	·63	·63	·67	100·0	94·2	...	Wool, raw
149·3	*159·8*	*100·0*	*20·5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Raw Materials, etc.*
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—
56·2	66·1	4·1	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apparel
86·4	116·0	4·9	3·2	1·0	542·79	561·59	542·94	96·6	100·0	196·4	Metals
											Yarns and Textile Fabrics—
96·8	85·4	2·3	1·5	1·6	1·19	1·15	1·13	103·4	105·9	101·1	Cotton yarn
89·0	107·1	49·0	31·8	2·8	·29	·29	·27	100·0	104·[illegible]	129·4	Cotton piece-goods
79·4	*114·1*	*100·0*	*65·0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured*
123·1	*74·6*	...	*3·0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified*
78·6	104·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand Total

FOREIGN TRADE OF

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
				RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—									
Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—									
Fish, dry . . cwt	234,147	258,501	238,011	90·6	98·4	151·8	176,687	187,997	170,660
Total Fish . „	243,499	268,996	249,414	90·4	97·6	120·0	250,686	264,817	258,354
Fruits and Vegetables .	...	...	...	...	...	...	318,626	317,239	274,381
Grain, Pulse, and Flour—									
Barley . . . cwt	12,303,532	5,848,560	2,188,120	210·3	562·3	...	3,705,450	1,497,885	563,153
Gram . . . „	2,898,384	6,934,840	2,971,263	41·8	97·5	...	794,120	1,831,759	789,991
Pulse . . . „	4,161,200	5,518,185	3,177,612	75·5	131·0	...	1,118,910	1,346,281	832,310
Rice (husked and unhusked) . . . „	55,262,920	52,477,427	46,559,724	105·3	118·7	...	21,703,847	19,366,681	15,672,040
Wheat . . . „	33,203,260	27,223,324	24,519,275	122·0	135·4	...	11,795,615	8,898,972	8,670,172
„ flour . . „	1,370,401	1,030,915	845,678	132·9	162·0	...	717,795	530,850	449,235
Other sorts . . . „	1,196,293	3,366,714	2,037,676	35·5	58·7	...	365,087	833,933	492,509
Total Grain, Pulse, and Flour „	110,395,990	102,399,965	82,299,348	107·8	134·1	...	40,200,824	34,306,361	27,469,410
Provisions and Oilman's stores—									
Ghi . . . lbs	5,188,314	5,173,676	5,132,906	100·3	101·1	525·7	205,633	192,319	181,381
Total Provisions, etc. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	320,079	301,276	279,360
Spices—									
Chillies . . lbs	15,087,570	15,233,683	12,660,868	99·0	119·2	...	139,739	147,544	135,670
Ginger . . „	9,950,660	7,726,647	7,639,260	128·8	130·3	...	158,425	136,148	127,952
Pepper . „	12,569,644	14,455,456	13,079,332	86·9	96·1	...	271,948	297,034	240,804
Total Spices . „	38,659,729	38,382,078	34,312,818	100·7	112·7	27·0	621,875	619,373	543,769
Tea . . . . „	278,518,411	260,778,218	254,830,747	106·8	109·3	6,160·1	8,862,651	8,630,952	8,237,822
Other Food and Drink—									
Coffee . . cwt	266,978	241,085	248,660	110·7	107·4	...	1,043,503	897,450	838,710

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—
											Fish (*excluding* canned fish)—
94·0	103·5	·3	·1	112·9	15·09	14·54	14·34	103·7	105·2	74·4	Fish, dry
94·7	96·9	·5	·2	124·5	20·58	19·69	20·71	104·5	99·3	103·7	Total Fish
100·4	116·1	·6	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruits and Vegetables
											Grain, Pulse, and Flour—
247·4	658·0	7·1	2·3	...	6·02	5·11	5·14	117·7	117·1	...	Barley
43·4	100·5	1·5	·5	...	5·47	5·27	5·31	103·8	103·0	...	Gram
83·1	134·4	2·1	·7	...	5·37	4·87	5·18	117·5	110·3	...	Pulse
112·1	138·5	41·7	13·5	...	7·86	7·37	6·73	106·5	116·6	...	Rice (husked and unhusked)
132·6	136·0	22·7	7·3	...	7·10	6·53	7·06	108·8	100·0	...	Wheat
135·2	159·8	1·4	·4	...	10·47	10·29	10·62	101·8	98·6	...	„ flour
43·8	74·1	·7	·2	...	6·10	4·94	4·82	124·0	127·1	...	Other sorts
117·2	146·3	77·2	25·0	...	7·27	6·69	6·67	107·4	107·5	...	Total Grain, Pulse, and Flour
											Provisions and Oilman's stores—
106·9	113·4	·4	·1	600·8	·78	·73	·70	107·3	111·3	113·4	Ghi
106·2	114·6	·6	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Provisions, etc.
											Spices—
94·7	103·0	·3	·1	...	·17	·18	·21	100·0	87·5	...	Chillies
116·4	123·8	·3	·1	...	·31	·34	·33	92·3	96·0	...	Ginger
91·5	112·9	·5	·2	...	·42	·41	·36	103·1	118·5	...	Pepper
100·4	114·3	1·2	·4	57·2	·31	·31	·30	100·0	104·3	218·2	Total Spices
102·7	107·6	17·0	5·5	6,344·5	·63	·65	·63	97·9	100·0	104·3	Tea
											Other Food and Drink—
116·3	124·4	2·0	·6	...	78·17	74·43	67·45	104·1	115·9	...	Coffee

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY			RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—*contd.*									
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured lbs	19,581,947	26,484,127	18,245,070	73·9	107·3	...	156,595	183,924	195,725
Manufactured ,,	2,111,660	2,001,121	1,760,032	105·5	120·0	...	99,166	87,741	82,569
Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,051,212	45,713,490	38,217,317
II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—									
Coal and Coke tons	881,239	873,987	840,805	100·8	104·8	134·8	5,89,266	513,955	491,644
Gums, Resins, and Lac—									
Lac—									
Stick and Seed Lac cwt.	31,960	11,269	8,454	283·6	378·0	...	71,984	34,897	24,709
Shell and Button ,, ,,	377,674	380,859	426,863	99·1	88·5	...	1,324,490	1,291,235	1,498,464
Total Lac ,,	428,163	428,006	468,144	100·0	91·5	...	1,408,879	1,342,694	1,539,682
Hides and Skins, raw—									
Hides, raw . cwt	1,209,049	944,917	878,064	128·0	137·7	...	5,372,407	3,985,302	3,666,959
Hides, raw . no.	13,450,913	10,906,002	10,340,621	123·3	130·0	...			
Skins, raw . cwt	555,271	533,246	566,487	104·1	98·0	...	2,447,576	2,310,416	2,575,040
Skins, raw . no.	24,145,977	23,524,584	25,045,205	102·6	96·4	...			
Total Hides and Skins, raw * cwt	1,797,179	1,478,163	1,444,551	121·6	124·4	...	7,845,484	6,295,718	6,241,999
Metallic Ores and scrap—									
Manganese Ore tons	708,081	536,077	536,467	132·1	132·0	...	762,698	576,692	572,234
Oils—									
Essential . gal.	55,483	41,964	34,848	132·2	159·2	...	91,754	82,599	63,389
Mineral . ,,	21,497,884	14,819,669	7,351,826	145·0	292·4	...	137,546	92,950	61,349
Vegetable, non-essential ,,	2,858,540	4,604,743	4,446,284	62·0	64·3	...	339,435	542,005	483,036
Total Oils . ,,	24,480,692	19,589,805	11,912,430	125·0	205·5	25·4	571,944	722,984	611,488
Seeds—									
Oil-seeds—									
Non-Essential—									
Castor . cwt	2,212,611	2,403,872	2,150,891	92·0	102·9	...	1,092,177	1,178,462	1,039,624
Copra . ,,	686,993	637,523	540,388	107·7	127·1	...	858,865	759,658	594,109
Cotton seed . ,,	2,611,275	4,073,095	5,234,379	64·1	49·9	...	685,127	1,012,745	1,299,150
Groundnuts . ,,	4,867,011	3,822,583	3,585,296	127·3	135·7	...	2,694,520	2,120,484	1,934,520
Linseed . ,,	7,089,788	10,440,462	7,509,565	67·9	94·4	...	5,345,647	8,643,277	5,617,879
Poppy . ,,	468,053	698,867	804,602	67·0	58·2	...	370,799	497,455	544,138
Rapeseed . ,,	4,356,589	4,709,539	5,977,300	92·5	72·9	...	2,403,453	2,341,384	2,855,947
Sesamum . ,,	1,557,171	1,896,391	2,708,850	82·1	57·5	...	1,215,784	1,350,861	1,753,056
Total Seeds . ,,	24,536,674	30,013,530	29,709,036	81·7	82·6	...	15,167,104	18,719,881	16,325,214

* Including cuttings

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	s.	s.	s.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—*contd.*
											Tobacco—
85·2	115·4	·3	·1	...	·15	·13	·14	120·0	109·1	...	Unmanufactured
113·0	120·1	·2	·1	...	·93	·86	·93	107·7	100·0	...	Manufactured
113·8	*136·2*	*100·0*	*32·4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco*
											II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—
114·6	119·8	·9	·4	75·7	13·37	11·75	11·69	113·7	114·4	56·2	Coal and Coke
											Gums, Resins, and Lac—
											Lac—
206·1	291·1	·1	·04	...	45·01	61·93	58·45	72·7	77·0	...	Stick and Seed Lac
102·6	88·4	1·9	·8	...	70·14	67·79	70·16	103·4	100·0	...	Shell and Button Lac
104·9	91·5	2·1	·9	...	65·81	62·73	65·77	104·9	100·1	...	Total Lac
											Hides and Skins, raw—
134·8	146·5	7·8	3·3	...	88·86	84·34	83·51	105·4	106·4	...	Hides, raw
					8·69	7·30	7·09	109·3	112·6	...	
105·9	95·0	3·6	1·5	...	88·15	86·65	90·90	101·7	97·0	...	Skins, raw
					2·02	1·95	2·05	103·4	98·7	...	
124·6	125·7	11·4	4·9	...	87·30	85·17	86·41	102·5	101·0	...	Total Hides and Skins, raw*
											Metallic Ores and scrap—
132·2	133·3	1·1	·5	...	21·54	21·51	21·33	100·1	101·0	...	Manganese Ore
											Oils—
111·1	144·7	·1	·1	...	33·07	39·35	36·37	84·0	90·9	...	Essential
148·0	224·2	·2	·1	...	·11	·11	·15	111·1	83·3	...	Mineral
62·6	70·3	·5	·2	...	2·37	2·34	2·17	101·1	109·2	...	Vegetable, non-essential
79·1	93·5	·8	·4	...	·46	·73	1·02	63·6	45·4	85·4	Total Oils
											Seeds—
											Oil-seeds—
											Non-Essential—
92·6	105·0	1·6	·7	...	9·86	9·79	9·66	100·7	102·1	...	Castor
113·1	144·6	1·2	·5	...	24·99	23·82	21·98	104·9	113·7	...	Copra
67·7	52·7	1·0	·4	...	5·25	4·97	4·95	105·6	105·9	...	Cotton seed
127·1	139·3	3·9	1·7	...	11·06	11·13	10·78	99·4	102·6	...	Groundnuts
61·9	95·2	7·8	3·3	...	15·07	16·55	14·95	91·0	100·8	...	Linseed
74·5	68·1	·5	·2	...	15·83	14·22	13·51	111·4	117·2	...	Poppy
102·6	84·2	3·5	1·5	...	11·02	9·93	9·55	111·1	115·5	...	Rapeseed
90·0	69·4	1·8	·7	...	15·61	14·23	12·94	109·6	120·6	...	Sesamum
81·0	92·9	22·1	9·4	...	12·35	12·46	10·98	99·1	112·5	...	Total Seeds

Including cuttings

FOREIGN TRADE OF

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
				Ratios of the specified items to					
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
II—Raw materials and produce, etc.—*contd.*									
Textile materials—									
Cotton, raw . cwt	7,319,454	7,328,523	8,320,988	99·9	88·0	1,335·5	18,740,816	19,683,628	21,558,558
Hemp „ . „	623,269	530,949	503,944	117·4	123·7	...	642,373	477,216	428,054
Jute „ . tons	876,294	810,155	725,732	108·2	120·7	...	18,033,782	15,037,734	11,807,752
Silk „ . lbs	1,677,841	1,749,946	1,892,036	95·9	88·7	46·9	278,249	305,590	326,997
Wool „ . „	53,426,568	52,384,758	56,838,978	102·0	94·0	...	1,756,448	1,724,209	1,840,075
Total Textile materials . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,285,873	37,228,376	35,961,859
Wood and Timber—									
Teak wood . c.tons	61,422	48,375	45,697	127·0	134·4	215·2	634,956	487,719	476,283
Miscellaneous—									
Bristle and Fibre for brushes and brooms . cwt.	91,281	93,894	97,252	97·2	93·8	...	204,239	188,058	167,688
Manures—									
Bones . tons	110,221	88,963	86,016	123·9	128·1	...	525,738	410,622	377,475
Total Manures „	193,951	111,892	105,292	125·1	132·9	...	645,958	503,401	454,310
Mica . . cwt	66,574	48,871	41,809	136·2	159·2	...	341,349	207,779	183,913
Rubber, raw . „	14,627	8,951	4,816	163·4	303·7	...	394,260	230,602	123,682
Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*68,864,634*	*67,649,927*	*63,713,271*
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—									
Apparel . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,733	131,214	122,844
Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines—									
Chemicals—									
Saltpetre . cwt	296,770	274,562	320,150	108·1	92·7	...	237,250	214,399	241,163
Borax . „	4,770	3,326	4,845	143·4	98·5	...	7,458	3,527	5,697
Opium . chests	31,374	38,189	46,101	82·2	68·0	...	7,481,088	8,726,060	7,814,827
Opium . cwt	43,505	52,945	65,211	82·2	66·7	...			
Dyes and Colours—									
Dyeing and tanning substances—									
Cutch and Gambier cwt	68,751	81,007	70,951	84·9	96·9	...	71,099	86,533	81,029
Indigo . „	11,857	19,155	18,052	61·9	65·7	...	146,755	250,535	236,203
Myrobalans „	1,397,755	1,233,661	1,453,220	113·3	96·2	...	414,279	333,520	399,548
Turmeric . „	98,843	92,307	81,363	107·1	121·5	...	86,370	84,959	65,226
Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—									
Hides, tanned or dressed cwt	233,263	176,359	169,001	132·2	138·0	...	1,363,278	988,665	933,496
Hides, tanned or dressed no.	3,145,365	2,342,487	2,186,004	134·2	143·9	...			

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE, ETC.—*contd.*
											Textile materials—
95·2	86·9	27·2	11·6	1,264·1	51·21	53·70	51·81	95·3	99·0	94·7	Cotton, raw
134·6	150·0	·9	·4	...	20·61	17·97	16·98	114·7	121·3	...	Hemp „
119·9	152·7	26·2	11·1	...	411·59	370·71	325·39	110·9	126·5	...	Jute „
91·1	85·0	·4	·2	24·3	3·31	3·49	3·45	95·0	96·1	52·0	Silk „
101·9	95·5	2·5	1·1	...	·65	·65	·63	100·0	102·1	...	Wool „
105·5	109·2	57·2	24·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Textile materials
											Wood and Timber—
130·1	133·3	·9	·4	331·2	206·75	201·66	208·45	102·5	99·1	153·9	Teak wood
											Miscellaneous—
108·6	121·8	·3	·1	...	44·74	40·05	34·47	111·7	129·8	...	Bristle and Fibre for brushes and brooms
											Manures—
128·0	139·2	·7	·3	...	95·39	92·30	87·77	103·3	108·6	...	Bones
128·3	142·2	·9	·4	...	92·30	89·97	86·27	102·6	109·0	...	Total Manures
164·3	185·6	·5	·2	...	102·54	85·02	87·97	120·6	116·5	...	Mica
170·9	318·8	·6	·2	...	539·06	515·25	513·62	104·6	104·9	...	Rubber, raw
101·8	*107·8*	100·0	42·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc.*
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED
87·4	93·4	·3	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apparel
											Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines—
110·6	98·4	·6	·1	...	17·33	15·61	15·05	102·5	106·3	...	Chemicals— Saltpetre
211·4	130·8	·02	·04	...	31·26	21·19	23·51	146·5	132·1	...	Borax
85·7	95·7	19·5	4·6	...	4,769·02	4,569·94	3,390·30	104·3	140·6	...	Opium
					3,439·10	3,296·26	2,399·43	104·3	143·5	...	
											Dyes and Colours—
82·2	87·7	·2	·04	...	20·66	21·35	22·83	96·7	94·6	...	Dyeing and tanning substances— Cutch and Gambier
[illegible]·6	62·1	·4	·1	...	247·53	261·58	261·67	94·3	94·6	...	Indigo
124·2	103·7	1·1	·2	...	5·93	5·39	5·49	109·9	108·0	...	Myrobalans
101·6	132·4	·2	·1	...	17·46	18·41	16·02	94·9	109·0	...	Turmeric
137·9	146·0	3·5	·9	...	116·87	112·11	110·46	104·3	105·8	...	Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—
					8·66	8·43	8·54	102·7	101·4	...	Hides, tanned or dressed

Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY			RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	£	£	£
III—ARTICLES, WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*									
Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.—*contd.*									
Skins, tanned or dressed { cwt	130,407	153,326	142,357	85·1	91·6	...	1,705,055	2,001,271	1,854,084
{ no.	17,203,797	19,386,118	17,902,399	88·8	96·1	...			
Totals Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,082,497	3,006,122	2,801,191
Metals . . tons	102,031	31,679	21,405	322·1	476·3	13·6	502,274	438,191	292,111
Yarns and Textile fabrics—									
Cotton yarn . lbs	203,961,357	151,488,835	187,426,123	134·6	108·8	407·6	6,611,230	5,060,997	5,760,731
„ piece-goods yds	86,512,812	81,429,410	91,785,094	106·2	94·3	2·8	1,399,070	1,311,084	1,380,459
Jute manufactures—									
Gunny bags . no.	311,707,646	289,784,141	338,344,404	107·5	92·1	...	6,448,067	5,053,233	5,500,299
„ cloth . yds	1,021,816,869	871,484,312	922,295,463	117·4	110·8	...	8,705,231	5,564,511	5,585,600
Silk manufactures .	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,189	43,431	49,728
Woollen manufactures—									
Carpets and rugs lbs	1,700,961	1,901,825	1,844,427	89·4	92·2	...	149,756	163,816	156,235
Total Woollen manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	172,159	186,065	175,672
Miscellaneous—									
Coir, manufactured cwt	724,317	748,359	689,165	96·8	105·1	...	550,485	538,967	496,109
Oilcakes . . „	3,232,255	2,764,438	2,424,805	116·9	133·3	...	820,756	690,920	601,293
Paraffin wax . „	268,310	236,284	217,000	113·6	123·6	...	400,198	349,334	328,054
Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*38,220,397*	*33,001,700*	*32,775,713*
IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—									
Fodder, bran, and pollards (*excluding* oilcakes) tons	240,147	254,195	214,317	94·5	112·0	...	756,663	720,220	572,802
Total Miscellaneous and unclassified . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,633,083*	*1,512,896*	*1,279,121*
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	**160,775,326**	**147,878,013**	**135,985,422**

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—concluded

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO								RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	*s.*	*s*	*s.*	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED —*contd.*
											Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.—*contd.*
85·2	92·0	4·5	1·1	...	261·49	261·03	260·47	100·2	100·3	...	Skins, tanned or dressed
				...	1·97	2·06	2·06	95·5	95·5	...	
102·5	110·0	8·1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.
114·6	171·9	1·3	·3	4·9	98·3	276·63	272·93	35·6	36·1	36·0	Metals
											Yarns and Textile fabrics—
130·7	114·8	17·3	4·1	223·0	·63	·67	·61	94·1	104·3	53·9	Cotton yarn
106·7	101·3	3·6	·9	3·9	·31	·31	·29	100·0	109·1	141·2	„ piece-goods
											Jute manufactures—
127·6	117·2	16·9	4·0	...	·41	·34	·31	119·2	129·2	...	Gunny bags
156·4	155·8	22·8	5·4	...	·17	·11	·11	133·3	133·3	...	„ cloth
113·2	98·9	·1	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Silk manufactures
											Woollen manufactures—
91·4	95·9	·4	·1	...	1·75	1·71	1·69	102·3	103·9	...	Carpets and rugs
92·5	98·0	·4	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Woollen manufactures
											Miscellaneous—
102·1	111·0	1·4	·3	...	15·19	14·39	14·39	105·5	105·5	...	Coir, manufactured
118·8	136·5	2·1	·5	...	5·07	4·99	4·95	101·3	102·1	...	Oilcakes
114·6	122·0	1·1	·2	...	29·82	29·55	30·23	100·9	98·6	...	Paraffin wax
115·8	*116·6*	*100·0*	*23·8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured*
											IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—
105·0	132·1	46·2	·5	...	62·97	56·66	53·45	111·2	117·9	...	Fodder, bran, and pollards (*excluding* oilcakes)
108·3	*128·1*	*100·0*	*1·0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total Miscellaneous and unclassified*
108·6	118·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	GRAND TOTAL

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SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
8 HASTINGS STREET

EAST INDIA (TRADE).

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1913-14.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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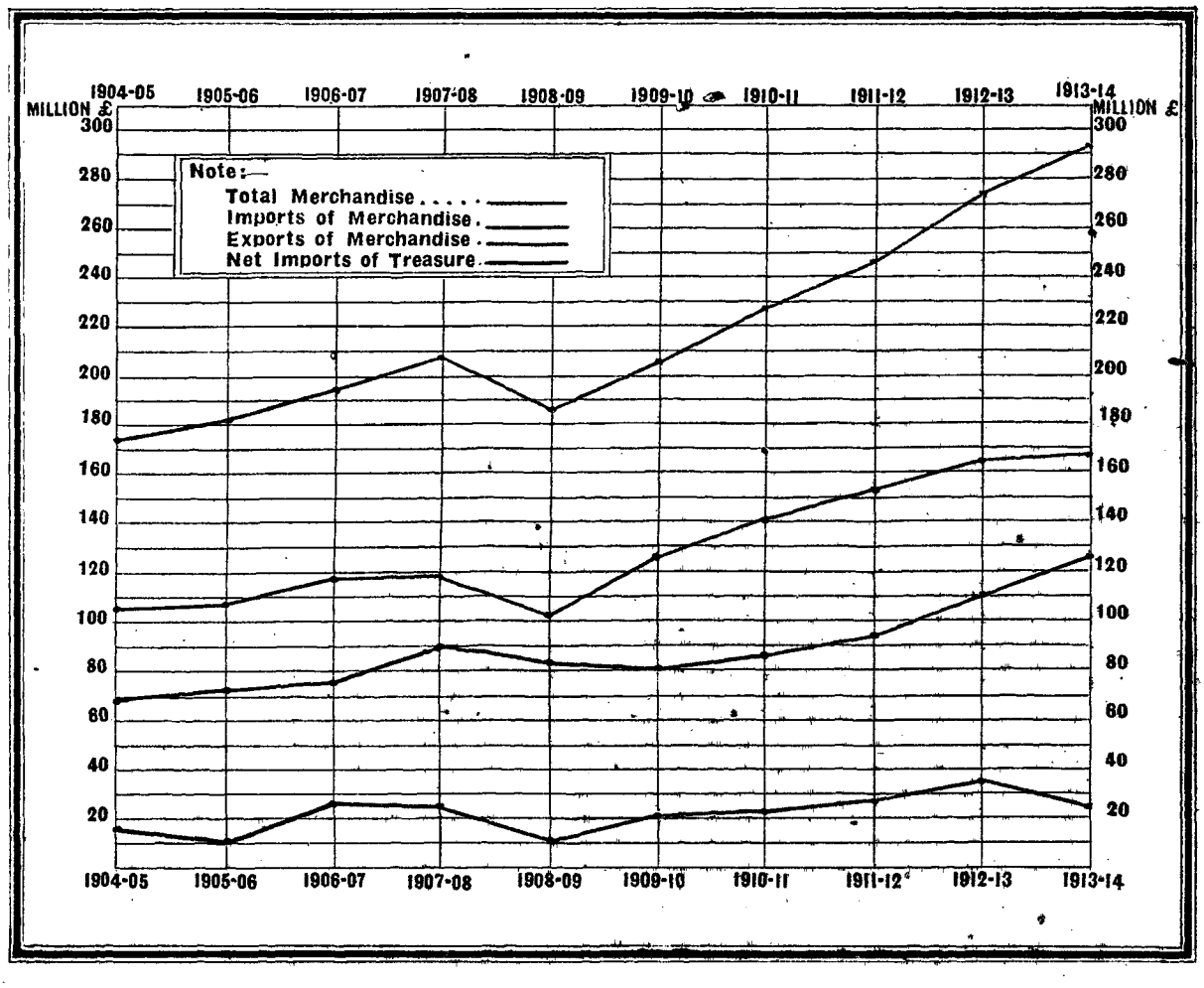
1. GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA

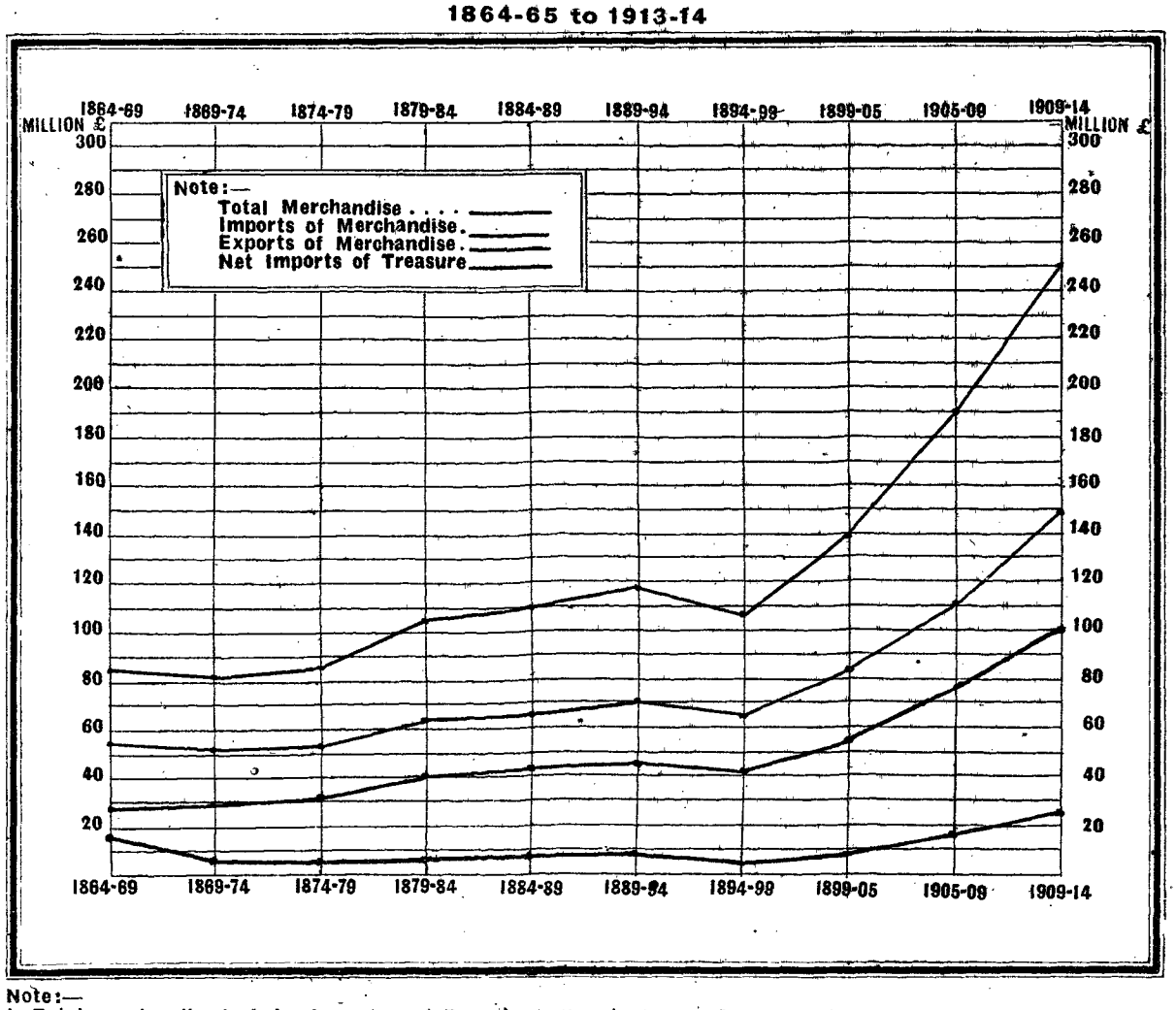
10 years

1904-05 to 1913-14



50 years

1864-65 to 1913-14



Note:—

1. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
2. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.
3. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores as well as re-exports.
4. Net Imports of Treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Fortieth Annual Review of the Trade of India.

For reasons already explained to Government, I have divided the Review this year into two parts—Part I containing a résume of the extent and direction of Indian foreign seaborne, inland, frontier, and coasting trade, with coloured charts; and Part II with statistical tables for a series of years, which could not obviously appear in the body of the Report itself, without making it unreadable. The general characteristics of the year's trade are contained in Chapter I. In Chapter II trade according to continents and countries, the share of provinces, and the importance of the trade of Calcutta, Bombay and other ports, have been analysed. The more important exports and imports are referred to in Chapters III and IV, respectively. Chapter V deals with trade and currency, customs revenue, shipping, and freights, with special reference to the fall in freights in the year under review. The main features of the inland trade of the year are given in Chapter VI, while Chapters VII and VIII deal with the frontier and coasting trade respectively. The final Chapter summarises briefly the chief statistics relating to trade, including the percentage of export to total production. The charts illustrate the growth of the foreign seaborne trade, the net imports of gold and gold absorption, the growth of inland, frontier, and coasting trade, the distribution of the trade of British India between the United Kingdom and other British Possessions and foreign countries, and the share of principal foreign countries in the import and export trade. In Part II of the Review, summary tables have been given for all the important trade statistics, including the value of trade with principal countries, the prices of commodities, freights, and the course of wages in important industries. The main object of this is to make available statistics which would not otherwise be published until much later in the year. The statistics, for example, of the value of trade with principal countries for 1912-13 were not available to merchants and others until May 1914. The figures of 1913-14 will be found in table 11 in Part II. An index is added for easy reference.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,
The 16th July, 1914.

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REVIEW OF TRADE

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

Scope of the Report.

The annual Review of Trade for the official year* 1913-14 deals with (1) the foreign sea-borne trade, (2) the frontier trade of British India, (3) the rail and river-borne trade, and (4) the sea-borne coasting trade. Part I of the Report reviews the noteworthy facts in the history of the year's trade, and Part II consists of summary tables giving details of the trade referred to in the Report, which may be of interest to those who desire more detailed information than is possible in the Report itself. Charts are also added to illustrate the growth of India's trade whether sea-borne, inland, or coasting trade, and also the share of foreign countries as apart from the United Kingdom and the Empire in the import and export trade of India.

Scope of the statistics. Foreign sea-borne trade.

The foreign sea-borne trade statistics both as regards values and quantities are compiled from the declarations of exporters in shipping bills and of importers in bills of entry†. They relate only to the registered trade at British Indian ports with foreign countries. The unregistered trade, though small, consists largely of shipments made chiefly by native craft between ports in Native States, for instance, Travancore and Kathiawar, with the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Ceylon. The trade of British Indian ports with one another, and with Indian ports not British, is registered separately in order to differentiate coasting trade from the foreign sea-borne trade. The returns from the French and Portuguese Possessions in India may be considered as unrecorded Indian trade.‡ Foreign merchandise, transhipped at Indian ports, is excluded from the accounts of both imports and exports, as Indian ports are not transhipment centres for foreign countries to any considerable extent. The imports include goods landed, whether they are intended for home consumption, bonding or re-exportation, and such articles in passengers' baggage as are subject to duty. Articles received from and despatched to foreign countries by parcel post are included, but the contents of foreign registered letters with certain exceptions received and despatched are not included.

Inland trade.

Next with regard to inland trade. The rail-borne trade is registered by the audit offices of railways. The information is collected from railway invoices, and the weight recorded represents net weight. Except in the case of treasure, luggage and parcel traffic is not registered, and Government stores are classed in the returns according to the commodities of which they consist. The river-borne trade represents the trade carried by country boats as well as by inland steamers. Boat traffic is registered at selected river stations by clerks who collect the information and forward it to the provincial officers. The traffic

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* The year ending 31st March includes the whole of one year's crops which are, broadly speaking, harvested and exported between April 1st and March 31st. So far as the harvests and the trade of India are concerned, the official year is much more appropriate than the calendar year.

Real value.

† Under the Indian Sea Customs Act of 1878 the real value which importers or exporters must declare is defined to be (*a*) the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof: or (*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid. In short, in the case of articles in which transactions are sufficiently numerous for there to be a recognised wholesale market rate for the article, that price must be given, less the trade discount, and in the case of imported articles, the duty. The value to be shown for imported articles is not necessarily the cost at which the importer has been able to land the goods in India. Imported piece-goods, for example, are ordinarily sold by the importer to large wholesale dealers who dispose of them in turn in wholesale transactions, and it is the price at which the latter transaction takes place which determines the value which should be declared. Where no such wholesale market price is ascertainable, the value will, in ordinary cases, represent the value in the *bonâ fide* invoice *plus* insurance, freight, and landing charges.

‡ The French and Portuguese authorities send to this Department the returns of imports and exports which are published separately in the statement of the Sea-borne Trade (Volume II), but these figures are not included in the sea-borne trade of British India. As regards the Coasting trade, however, the trade of the British Indian ports with these foreign ports is of course included.

by steamer is compiled from invoices in the office of steamer companies. The value of the goods carried by rail and by steamer is not recorded on the invoices, but values based on market rates are assigned to each article by the Provincial Officers when the accounts are made up. This method of valuation in internal trade is similar to that prevailing in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, etc., in the determination of values for sea-borne trade. The frontier trade is registered by clerks at stations on the frontier. The frontier trade of Bengal, for example, with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan is registered at 14 stations. These returns of trade are now carefully checked as far as practicable in this Department.

Frontier trade.

Characteristics of the year.

The chief characteristics of the year 1913-14 were (1) a failure of the rainfall in some parts of India; (2) Bank failures which were confined chiefly to the Punjab and Bombay; (3) a glut in the piecegoods trade; (4) some difficulty in railway transport.* With the possible exception of Australia, India possesses the most precarious rainfall in the world, and the year under review was no exception to this rule. The monsoon of 1913 after the middle of July was irregular, and the rains in the United Provinces and Central India ceased in early September. In parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and also in Madras, excessive rain resulted in heavy floods. The United Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana failed to obtain that amount of seasonal and total rainfall which is required in the cold weather season. Famine conditions were accordingly established in part of these localities. Actual famine conditions, however, were confined to Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur, and Etawah. In the Bombay Presidency there were also scarcity areas, especially in Sholapur. Railway concessions for fodder had been granted in the eastern portion of the Punjab as well as in other scarcity areas. It is a well known fact that the trading power of India depends on the success of her crops, and climatic conditions thus determine not only the volume of exportable produce, but the capacity to purchase imports. These abnormal seasonal conditions are reflected in the harvests. The outturn of wheat and oilseeds was somewhat in defect, and the rice crop in Northern India also suffered. The outturn of sugarcane in the United Provinces was seriously affected by the unfavourable seasonal conditions. The excessive rainfall of July and August resulted in the curtailment of the jute crop of Bengal. Cotton, however, fared well, and the outturn has been good.

Failure of monsoon.

Banking crisis.

The banking and commercial crisis in Northern and Western India began in September with the failure of the People's Bank in the Punjab, which had at the time of its failure deposits of £833,000 and a net work of 72 branches. The Credit Bank of India failed in the first week of October, and this was the first real sign of the spread of the bank failures to Bombay. The Indian Specie Bank—the one purely Indian Bank which had a branch in London—was also unable to weather the storm, and some 13 more banks failed. An examination of the liquidation proceedings, which have already been published with regard to the statistics of paid-up capital, reserves, total deposits, the amount of cash in proportion to the total liabilities, and the granting of loans on security of a not readily realisable nature, reveals a somewhat disquieting state of affairs. Timely assistance was given by the Presidency Banks, and Government were in very close touch throughout the crisis with the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay, and increased considerably its ordinary interest-free balances which are kept with the Presidency Banks.

Glut in piecegoods market.

A glut in the piecegoods trade also took place, especially from October 1913 to January 1914. Stocks of both imported goods and local made cloth in Bombay were much heavier than they had ever previously been, and owing to the recent financial troubles and the breakdown of credit, goods were going into consumption very slowly during the latter half of the year. Shipments were far in excess of requirements, and the docks were so full that there was great difficulty in storing piecegoods. The markets were getting weaker daily, and prices were steadily declining owing to this over-stocking. The white piecegoods market in Calcutta also was seriously affected by the lowering all round of prices for goods in Manchester and the famine conditions up-country. It was proposed in January by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to

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* The difficulty of wagon supplies was greatest in the case of the coal industry. 22,343 broad guage wagons have been ordered for Indian Railways by the end of 1915, 9,473 of which are for the East Indian Railway and 1,845 for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

cease buying textiles in Great Britain for four months owing to the glut in Indian markets. No effect was given to such proposals.

The year's adverse factors in the international markets were, on the whole, few, and compared with local factors, of much less importance. At the end of 1912 the imminence of peace encouraged a very hopeful view of the future. But the renewed outbreak of the Balkan War upset calculations by closing up the markets of South Eastern Europe once more, and by drawing on Europe's supply of floating capital for the expenses of the war and the mobilisation of armies in the Continental countries. The year was, therefore, one of abnormally dear rates for money, which succeeded, to some extent, in putting a check to the expansion of trade. **International markets.**

On the whole, notwithstanding the exceptional conditions above mentioned, the year may be regarded as one of fairly prosperous trade.

The total imports (*i.e.*, including private merchandise and Government stores but excluding treasure) in 1913-14 were £127 millions. The total exports of Indian produce were £163 millions. The re-exports of foreign goods were £3 millions. The total treasure imported was £29 millions—a decrease as against the previous two years. The total sea-borne trade of the year, the net exports of merchandise including Government stores and the net imports of treasure are shown in summary table No. 1. For the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 there has been a continuous rise in the imports of private merchandise, and in the exports of Indian produce, and as regards these, the year 1913-14 may be considered a record one. The rate of increase for 1913-14 under exports is considerably below that of imports, which may be explained by the abnormal seasonal conditions of the year under review. **Total sea-borne trade.**

The predominance of unmanufactured articles among the exports is quite as noticeable as their subordinate position among the imports. The principal increases and decreases of the exports of 1913-14, as against 1912-13 are shown in the margin. The articles of export are grouped under four main heads—(I) Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco, (II) Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured, (III) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, (IV) Miscellaneous and unclassified. It will be seen from the table in the margin that the only class in which the value (in thousands of £ sterling) of the trade increased last year was Class II (Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured) and that the other classes had appreciable decreases. The decrease under Class I with regard to foodgrains was marked. Shipments of tea, however, showed a satisfactory increase of over £1 million. The general result was that in the class Food, Drink, and Tobacco, there was a decrease of £8·9 millions as compared with the previous year. In Class II (Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured) decreases were shown under coal, lac, hides and skins, and timber. But the chief feature of this class was the further large increase in the sale of textile materials, namely, an increase of nearly £8½ millions in the exports of raw cotton and of over £2½ millions in the value of raw jute. Raw cotton showed a steady upward tendency and the figures are given on page 13. In the case of raw jute there was an actual decline in quantity, as is shown in the marginal table on page 22. Of the seeds exported almost all are oilseeds, which are exported to Europe for utilisation in soap and candle factories. It is interesting to note the advance in quantity of linseed and cotton seed and the recovery of groundnuts. In Class III (Articles wholly or mainly manufactured) there has been a decline under 'Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines' (in which head opium is registered) of over £5 millions as compared with 1912-13, and class III as a whole has shown a decrease of nearly £2 millions as against the previous year, but an increase of over £3 millions compared with 1911-12. Yarns and textile fabrics have assumed, and are continuing to assume, by far the chief position in this **Exports of Indian merchandise.**

	000£
Grain, pulse and flour	−10,088
Tea	+1,120
Seeds	+1,977
Cotton, raw	+8,472
Jute „	+2,517
Opium	−5,201
Jute manufactures	+3,602
Hides and skins	−280

	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Per cent.	Relative share of each class.
	000£	000£	000£		
I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	52,051	43,181	−8,870	− 17	26·5
II—Raw materials	68,988	81,642	+12,654	+18·3	50·1
III—Articles manufactured	38,221	36,394	−1,827	− 4·8	22·4
IV—Miscellaneous	1,639	1,602	−37	− 2·2	1
Total	160,899	162,819	+1,920	+1·2	100

class, the total for yarns and textile fabrics for 1913-14 being nearly £27 millions (mainly composed of jute manufactures £18·7 millions and cotton manufactures £8 millions) as against £23 millions in 1912-13 and £17 millions in 1911-12.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade, which is comparatively unimportant, will tend to diminish as the development of direct communications between various parts of the world increases. Excluding the year 1911-12, when there was an abnormal export of imported sugar to the United Kingdom, the Indian re-export trade has not shown the decrease in recent years which might have been expected, but at the same time no great tendency is indicated in the other direction. The re-export trade in the year under review was valued at £3,118,000 and was mostly in manufactured goods imported from Western countries, the most important class being cotton goods, valued at £1,040,000 which go chiefly to East Africa, Persia, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, and Aden. The re-exports to Western countries are comparatively small, raw wool imported over the land frontiers being the chief commodity. In 1913-14 the total amount of raw wool re-exported to the United Kingdom was nearly £292,000.

Imports.

There has been a conspicuous increase in the aggregate value of imports in recent years. It averaged annually in the five years ending 1909-10 almost £77 millions, in the following three years £95 millions, rising to over R122 millions, in the year under review. By far the largest proportion of the increase occurred in the class of Manufactured Articles, which constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total imports. There was also a small increase in the class of Food, Drink, and Tobacco, which was counterbalanced by a decrease under raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. The relative dimensions of each of these large groups, and the change in the aggregate value of each during the year, will be seen from the figures (in thousands of £ sterling) in the margin. When the items comprised in these groups are examined in detail, it appears that in only three of the important articles there was a decline. They are coal, silk, raw and piece-goods (in both of which a comparatively small decline followed the much inflated trade of the preceding year), and raw cotton. The principal increases and decreases of the imports of 1913-14 as against 1912-13 are shown in the margin. The imports show a general increase in all directions, and indicate the growing purchasing power of the people. Table No. 34 on page 80 shows the change in the standard of living as far as may be gauged by the annual sea-borne trade returns. The table shows the imports of sugar and molasses, kerosene oil, cotton piece-goods, silk and woollen goods, apparel, boots and shoes, copper and yellow metals, matches, soaps, betelnuts, and galvanized iron sheets, reduced to index numbers. They are in the last six years successively 86, 87, 99, 103, 125, and 144, taking the average for 1908—13 as the base (100). Imports of goods consumed generally by Indians indicate perhaps the surest criterion of the purchasing power of the people, and it will be seen that many of these imports are to be classed as conventional necessities or luxuries rather than articles of primary necessity. The increase in the imports over the last quinquennium shows in an unmistakable way the improved economic situation and a general diffusion of well-being. It is sufficient to point out that the progress experienced in the year 1912-13 continued in 1913-14, and there has been a further advance of nearly £15 millions. The special feature of the import trade continues to be the great demand for cotton manufactures. Cotton goods have advanced until their values approximate to a third of the total import trade. The actual increase of imports has not been so great as the figures by value suggest. Taking cotton manufactures as a whole, the United Kingdom in 1913-14 supplied over 90 per cent of the total and the percentages were higher in the case of

	1912-13. 000£	1913-14. 000£	Increase (+) or Decrease (—). 000£	Per cent.	Relative share of each class.
Food, Drink and Tobacco .	15,603	16,441	+838	+5	13·4
Raw materials, etc. . .	8,269	7,039	—1,230	—15	5·8
Articles manufactured .	81,956	96,770	+14,814	+18	79·2
Miscellaneous . . .	1,505	1,916	+411	+27	1·6
Total .	107,333	122,166	+14,833	+14	100

	000£
Apparel and boots and shoes .	+153
Carriages and carts, etc. .	+157
Chemicals, drugs, etc. .	+143
Coal	—97
Cotton, raw	—1,301
Cotton manufactures . .	+3,652
Cutlery, hardware, instruments, etc . . .	+641
Glassware, etc. . . .	+190
Grain and pulse . .	+100
Iron and steel manufactures	+3,014
Machinery	+1,603
Oils	+275
Metals other than iron and steel	+1,353
Paper, pasteboard, etc. .	+141
Railway plant, etc. . .	+2,421
Silk, raw	—304
Sugar	+452
Wood and timber . .	+117
Woollens	+529

piecegoods. Of other countries Japan has made a most marked advance, sending goods to the value of £803,000 in 1913-14 as against £539,000 in 1912-13, and £504,000 in 1911-12, and as against £87,000 ten years ago, the imports consisting chiefly of hosiery. Cotton yarns show no very marked increase, and come mostly from the United Kingdom. In the year under review both sides of India suffered from congestion of cotton piecegoods, which was due to a large extent to the contraction of purchasing power owing to famine or *quasi*-famine conditions in certain areas, especially in the United Provinces. Substantial increases are also noticed in railway plant and rolling stock and machinery. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom. The figures for railway plant and rolling stock (which do not include stores on Government account) were £6·7 millions in 1913-14. In 1913-14 all classes of machinery increased more or less, but the increase of nearly £1·6 millions was due mainly to the heavy imports of textile and electrical machinery and primemovers. In 1913-14 there was also an increase under all heads of instruments and apparatus except scientific. Under articles of Food and Drink sugar retains a position of supreme importance. The imports of sugar are of special interest by reason of their bearing on the question of sugar cultivation in India. It is a striking fact that the production in India is estimated to be some 3 million tons of cane sugar a year, and India is thus the largest single producer of sugar in the world. At the same time India imports increasing quantities, amounting in 1913-14 to nearly 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India. Cane sugar, which is imported from Java, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, and China, was 90 per cent of the total sugar imported. Beet sugar is imported from Austria-Hungary, Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. Imports of hides, gums and resins, cotton yarn, matches, cement and mineral dyes showed decreases.

Imports and Exports of Government Stores.

It is unnecessary to refer at length to the stores imported and exported on Government account. About 50 per cent of the imports, which come almost exclusively from the United Kingdom, consist of railway plant and rolling stock, and the other important heads were metals, hardware and cutlery, coal, and arms, ammunition, etc. The exports of Government stores were £90,000 in the year under review and were comparatively insignificant, Indian merchandise contributing about half the total amount. The United Kingdom, Aden, Ceylon, Hongkong, China, and Persia between them took about 86 per cent of the exports.

Movements of gold and silver bullion.

The movements of gold and silver bullion are of special interest at the present time, especially in view of their connection with currency. The imports of gold on private account were £18·7 millions, there being none on Government account. The exports on private account were about £3·3 millions and there were no exports on Government account. The net imports of gold were £15·6 millions in 1913-14, £22·7 millions in 1912-13, £25·3 millions in 1911-12, and £16 millions in 1910-11. The figures for the previous years are given in summary table No. 2. Imports of silver on Government account were £4·7 millions, and on private account £5·3 millions. The exports on private account were £1·3 millions, and on Government account £20,000. In short, the net imports of silver were £8·7 millions as compared with £11·3 millions in 1912-13 and £3·3 millions in 1911-12. A table has been compiled to show the absorption of gold* over a period of years, and it illustrates that the stream of the precious metals to India is still continuing. The absorption of gold in India rose from £5 millions in 1890-91 to £8 millions in 1903-04, to £14 millions in 1907-08, to £17 millions in 1911-12, in 1912-13 to £21 millions, and in 1913-14 to £23 millions. It would seem that India is hoarding more than formerly, if by hoarding is meant the non-productive use of the yellow metal. It is used chiefly in the form of ornaments, and, as is well known, much of the gold is imported in small bars to meet a demand in the same way as piecegoods are imported. The consumption of imported merchandise, owing to the habits of the people and the standard of living, is limited, and a considerable proportion of the excess of exports over imports is taken in the form of gold and silver. It is interesting to note that the remarkable increase in the absorption of gold has not been at the expense of silver. While the average amount of rupees (silver) melted, hoarded, exported or otherwise wasted has decreased from an average of

* The net absorption of gold has been taken as the net imports *plus* the total gold production in India *minus* the variations in the amounts held in the Currency and other reserves (table No. 36, page 81). It has not been possible to ascertain the amount of sovereigns which has gone into circulation. The amount is, however, comparatively small. The omission does not, therefore, affect the question under consideration.

£3·3 millions in the decade, before the closing of the mints (1893) to £1·7 millions between 1894 and 1902 and £1·5 millions between 1903 and 1912, the absorption and net imports of gold have considerably increased. With regard to the absorption of gold (table and chart*), it should be carefully borne in mind that the absorption shown is only for 41 years, and that the importing of the precious metals has been going on for countless ages. This accumulation of the precious metals is far greater than would be necessary to develop the railways, schools, colleges, etc., which are required at the present time. If the gold absorbed in each year had been invested in railways at the ordinary rate of 4 per cent, the interest alone would amount to £8·7 millions per annum, or in the aggregate to over £94·7 millions. Had this been so invested there would have been a great increase in production with a very considerable increase in well-being. A small increase, say 5 or 10 per cent, in Indian production would mean larger profits to entrepreneurs and employers generally, higher wages to wage-earners, and with this, new wants, new industries, new markets, new towns, and fresh opportunities for the ryot.

Nearly one-half of the total amount of gold imported, speaking generally, is in the shape of coin—practically all in sovereigns which are freely imported by the Exchange Banks for conversion at the Currency Offices into rupees and notes.† The exports consist of bullion from the Kolar and other gold fields to the extent of over £2 millions in 1913-14 or two-thirds of the total exports of gold. Silver, which is not produced locally in any appreciable quantity, is imported mostly as bullion, and in the year under review about £4·7 millions of bullion were imported on Government account for coinage purposes as against £6 millions in the previous year. Silver exported is mainly in the form of rupees which circulate exclusively in Ceylon, Mauritius, Arabia, East Africa, and the Persian Gulf. This is shown in table 35, page 80.

Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports including merchandise and treasure in 1913-14 was £14·2 millions including Government transactions, and £24 millions excluding Government transactions, the average for the last three years being £20·1 millions and £27·4 millions, respectively.‡ It is necessary, however, to give a few explanations in regard to the statement of balance of trade in the case of India. There are payments due to India for her exports, for the import of capital into India, for remittances from foreign countries to persons residing in India, including tourists. There are payments due by India for imports from abroad, the Secretary of State's drawings, interest on capital invested in India through private channels, investments in other countries of the earnings of European merchants, lawyers, civil servants, etc., in India, the earnings of European steamers employed in the coasting and foreign trade of India, remittances to Indians residing in foreign countries, and premiums and policies issued by insurance companies outside India, etc. In table No. 37 at page 81 the available statistical data regarding the balance of trade is included. The sea-borne trade figures of imports and exports therein exclude Government stores, as the former are paid for by Council Bills, and the value of exports of such stores is comparatively very small. Statistics of precious stones and pearls re-exported through the medium of the post office are not available. The frontier trade has been neglected, although in recent years it has been £13·3 millions, the grand total of 1913-14 of exports and imports being £14·3 millions. As a rule the frontier trade results in a net import into India of about £1·3 millions. The imports and exports of enfaced rupee paper form only part of the transfer of securities, and are only the amounts which are known, that is, which pass through the Public Debt Office accounts. Securities of jute or cotton mills remitted to and from India cannot be estimated with any accuracy. As already explained, the declarations in the shipping bills for exports exclude charges for freight, while declarations in the bills of entry for imports include shipping charges and freight. In a statement of India's balance of trade no adjustment on account of freight is generally necessary, except for the coasting trade. It should be noted that a small percentage of under or over declaration in

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* Table No. 36, page 81, and chart No. 2.

† Table No. 35, page 80.

‡ The net excess of exports over imports is important. It is well known that in addition to the remittance to England of large sums on account of interest on capital invested in banks, industries, mines and other enterprises, there are the home charges amounting approximately to £30 millions. If allowance be made for interest on money lent to Government and embarked in railways, banks and industries, for remittances of money by British subjects and foreigners resident in India, it is clear that at least £30 millions were remitted in 1913-14 for interest and services rendered; in other words, a balance of exports over imports of over £14 millions indicates that some £16 millions of new foreign capital were probably at the disposal of India in the year under review.

the value of exports and imports may make a serious difference in the total figures. An overvaluation of 1 per cent for exports and an undervaluation to the same extent for imports would result in an error for 1913-14 of more than £2·7 millions. The balance of trade, moreover, of a country is never settled within any precise twelve months, but if a series of years are taken, the balance outstanding at the end of the period corresponds more or less roughly to that outstanding at its commencement. The detailed statistics showing the net exports and council bills, together with imports of bullion and enfaced rupee paper, are shown in the table above referred to on page 81.

Calculated Values.

In reviewing the course of foreign trade during the year, it is necessary to take into account the movements in prices, and the part played by them in producing the changes recorded in the trade returns. It will be sufficient to show here how the 1913-14 figures appear, if calculated at prices current in 1912-13. The calculated figures* given in the margin in millions of £ sterling, when compared with the 1912-13 returns, show the change in the volume of trade, while the comparison with the recorded values in 1913-14 shows what change has occurred in average import and export prices. The marginal table shows that of the recorded increase of £16·7 millions, £11 millions was due to the larger volume of trade and £5·7 millions to higher prices. That is to say, prices were about 2 per cent higher than in 1912-13, and the actual volume of our foreign trade increased by about 4 per cent.

	Value recorded in 1913-14	Calculated value of 1913-14 trade at prices of 1912-13	Value recorded in 1912-13
	Million £	Million £	Million £
Imports—			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	16·4	17·6	15·6
Raw materials	7·0	6·6	8·3
Manufactures	96·8	95·5	81·9
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	122·2	121·7	107·3
Exports—			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	43·2	43·6	52·0
Raw materials	81·6	77·4	69·0
Manufactures	36·4	34·6	38·2
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	162·8	157·6	160·9
Re-exports—			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	·4	·4	·4
Raw materials	·6	·6	·6
Manufactures	2·1	2·0	2·0
Total re-exports (including miscellaneous)	3·1	3·1	3·2
Total turnover	288·1	282·4	271·4

Prices.

In table 39 on page 84 of this report will be seen the prices of important articles in 1913-14, as against 1911-12 and 1912-13. These prices are declared unit values, but they are wholesale prices, as prescribed in the Indian Sea Customs Act†. They have been arranged, and grouped, and the prices in 1913-14 are compared with those of 1912-13, which is taken as 100. The rise was chiefly under foodgrains-pulses, textiles-jute, and building materials, the prices of which rose by 13, 17, and 11 per cent respectively. There was also an increase, though not so marked, in tea and coffee (5 per cent), textiles-cotton (3 per cent) and silk and wool (5 per cent), hides and skins (5 per cent), and metals and manufactures thereof (2 per cent). The prices of foodgrains-cereals and sugar fell by 3 and 6 per cent respectively. Those of other articles of food and drink, oilseeds, and other raw and manufactured articles remained at about the level of 1912-13. On the whole, *i.e.*, taking all articles together, the general average increase was 2 per cent, which must necessarily correspond to what was arrived at in the preceding paragraph (*re* calculated values). Prices of all articles over the last two decades stand at a higher level than at any previous period with the exception of tea, coffee, and silk. The largest increase during the period has occurred in the price of hides and skins and jute. The classes of commodities that have increased most besides these are oilseeds, pulses, cereals, and building materials.

	Prices in 1913-14 (prices in 1912-13 = 100)
Foodgrains—	
Cereals	97
Pulses	113
Sugar	94
Tea and coffee	105
Other articles of food and drink	101
Oilseeds, oils and oil-cake	99
Textiles, jute	117
„ cotton	103
„ others	105
Hides and skins	105
Metals and manufactures	102
Other raw and manufactured articles	100
Building materials	111
General average	**102**

Industrial labour in 1913-14.

In the paragraphs above the rise of prices in relation to the trade of the year has been discussed. It is now necessary to refer to the rise in the price of labour (wages) which has had, especially in Bombay, an important effect on the year's industry. From an examination of returns supplied by leading industries—cotton (Bombay), woollen (Cawnpore), jute (Bengal), paper (Bengal), rice (Rangoon), mining (Bengal), and brewing (Punjab), it has been

* *Vide* table No. 38, pages 82—83. † *Cf.* p. 1 of the Report (footnote).

found that there has been a general rise in wages in these industries of 3 per cent in 1913-14. The greatest rise is a rise of 9 per cent in the cotton industry in Bombay, and in the woollen mills in Upper India. The insufficiency of operatives in the cotton factories in Bombay has been of serious hindrance to the industry, and is due to the great demand for unskilled labour elsewhere, chiefly in the Public Works Department and at the docks, and also to such root factors over long periods as plague, etc., which arrest the natural growth of the population at a time of considerable industrial expansion. The jute industry shows a rise of 2 per cent. In the early part of the season labour was fairly plentiful. In the beginning of the hot weather the jute mills started a five-day week and the exodus of labour, especially the weaver class, to their country homes, was in consequence even larger than in previous years. The paper industry in Bengal records no change, while the coal industry shows a fall of 3 per cent as against 1912-13. The rice milling industry in Rangoon also shows a slight fall of 4 per cent. There was no material change in tea gardens, where labour conditions remained on the whole the same as in the previous year. Table No. 40 on page 84 gives the rates for the three years for different classes of wage-earners in the chief industries. The importance of these may be gauged from the statistics of the last census (1911), which show that on the date of the census there were 704,000 employed on tea gardens, 308,000 in cotton mills, 222,000 in other textile industries, and 143,000 in collieries.* It is interesting to note that the rise in the wages of industrial labour has not been so great as in the case of agricultural labourers and village artisans. Money wages have over long periods increased in all industries, and the rise has generally been greater than or equal to the rise in retail prices except in the tea, sugar and brewing industries.† An examination of Indian wage statistics during the last decade shows that this is certainly the labourer's day.

	Rate for 1914 expressed in Index Nos. (rate for 1913=100).
Industry—	
Cotton	109
Wool	109
Jute	102
Paper	100
Rice	96
Mining (coal)	97
Brewing	108
Unweighted average	103

CHAPTER II.

Trade according to Countries.

Trade with United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

The value of the total trade in private merchandise and treasure of British India with the United Kingdom, British possessions, and Foreign countries during 1913-14 is given in the margin in millions of £ sterling. The bulk of the foreign trade of India has always been conducted with the United Kingdom, which is a market for most of the articles shipped from India, and is also, to a diminishing extent, a centre for the storage and distribution to other countries of certain articles, not required for home consumption. Her aggregate share in the total trade is 41 per cent. The trade with British possessions other than the United Kingdom forms 11 per cent of the total trade. The trade with Foreign countries represents 48 per cent of the total. It will be seen from the coloured chart No. 4, and from table No. 10 on page 70 in Part II of this report that imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom and exports go chiefly to Foreign countries outside the British Empire.

(In millions £)

	Exports including re-exports.	Imports.	Total.
United Kingdom	41·2	93·7	134·9
Other British Possessions	26·1	10·2	36·3
Foreign Countries	103·3	42·7	146·0
Total	170·6	146·6	317·2

Trade with continents.

As regards the trade in private merchandise only, no less than 80 per cent of the import trade of India is carried on with European countries. Imports from Africa and America are comparatively trifling, and those from Australasia do not seem at present likely to attain to large dimensions. But while the import trade is so

	Imports.	Exports including re-exports.	Total.	
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	Per cent.
Europe	*98·1	95·3	193·4	67
Asia	17·8	43·0	60·8	21
America	3·2	19·3	22·5	8
Africa	2·4	5·0	7·4	3
Australasia	·6	3·3	3·9	1

* There were 7,113 factories (*i.e.*, places in which at least twenty hands are employed) which gave employment to over 2 million persons or seven in every thousand of the population. A population census, however, cannot be expected to give the requisite information regarding occupation, and a comprehensive industrial survey obtained by detailed investigation and spread over a considerable time is to be preferred.

† It should, however, be noted that tea garden coolies get some special concessions in addition to wages, *e.g.*, they get rice at a fixed rate, generally lower than the market rate.

largely derived from Europe, the exports are far more widely distributed over the world. Not more than 57 per cent is sent to European countries, and the greater part of the remainder, namely, 26 per cent, is destined for Asiatic ports. To the continents of Australasia, America, and Africa 2, 12 and 3 per cent are exported respectively. India is still now practically an agricultural country, and she needs every market which can be found for raw products. In most of them these raw products are admitted free of duty, as they are required for manufacture, and are, moreover, articles of which India is at present the chief source of supply. Tables Nos. 9 and 10 on page 70 show the chief countries trading with India, and the proportion of the total trade assignable to each in the year of report. Charts Nos. 5 and 6 show the comparative importance of the chief countries trading with India as regards both the import and the export trade. Owing to a change in the method of compiling the seaborne trade statistics, namely, according to countries of consignment and final destination, there has been a considerable decline in the recorded imports from Belgium, and a corresponding increase in imports from Germany. There have been also a diminution in the imports from Russia, and an increase in those from Austria-Hungary, Java, the United States, and Japan. In the first four cases the results are due mainly to the changes in the sugar and oil trades, and in the case of Japan the development of the import trade has been marked under the heads of silk manufactures and cotton hosiery. Japan has succeeded to a large extent by paying attention to a great factor in the Indian bazar, which the United Kingdom would do well to remember, the element of cheapness. The trade of some of these countries is noticed below in detail. For detailed figures a reference is invited to table No. 11 on pages 71-76.

United Kingdom.

The imports from the United Kingdom have increased, but in the case of exports there has been an appreciable decline, during the year 1913-14, compared with 1912-13. The imports from the United Kingdom are of an extremely varied nature, and record an increase of £10⅔ millions. Over 79 per cent of the total value is taken up by a very small number of articles, noted in the margin. In these seven categories, which are typical of the requirements of India from abroad, the position of the United Kingdom is unrivalled, except perhaps in the matter of metals, a demand for cheap and inferior iron and steel having arisen in India, which is now met by Belgium and Germany. Certain other articles, as for instance, glassware, musical instruments, stationery, books, boots and shoes, soap, have an increased sale in India. Exports have declined by £2⅓ millions owing to decreases under wheat, barley, and hides and skins. These decreases, however, are partly set off by increased shipments of cotton seed, raw cotton, jute raw and manufactured, tea, and lac.

Imports—	000 £
Cotton yarn	2,378
„ grey goods	16,684
„ white „	9,287
„ coloured „	10,224
Metals and ores	9,367
Railway plant, etc.	6,219
Machinery, etc.	4,639
Hardware	1,505
Woollens	1,482
Apparel	481

British Possessions (1) Australia.

India imports but little from British Colonies. The market in India for such articles as Australia can send, is not large, and the continental goods are available at rates with which she cannot compete. There was a large consignment of wooden railway sleepers from there, and a marked increase in the exports of gunny bags and cloth which were required chiefly for bags to hold Australian produce. In the trade with Hongkong opium accounts for a fall from £2,406,000 to £1,084,000 which was partly made good by increased shipments of cotton twist and yarn. Imports from the Straits Settlements increased by £225,000, block tin and betelnuts being chiefly responsible for the improvement, while exports declined owing to restricted shipments of opium and rice, partly set off by larger shipments of coloured piece-goods and jute manufactures. The import trade of Ceylon improved, due to increased receipts of spices, while exports of rice, coal, coloured piece-goods, especially lungis and saris, and tea declined. Imports from Mauritius declined by £474,000, owing to a fall in the value of sugar.

Australia	000 £
Imports—	
Railway wooden sleepers	195
Horses	159
Exports—	
Gunny bags	1,669
„ cloth	317
Tea	316
Hongkong	
Exports—	
Cotton, twist	3,117
Opium	1,084
The Straits	
Imports—	
Tin	379
Betelnuts	638
Exports—	
Opium	227
Rice	1,915
Cotton, coloured goods	467
Jute manufactures	273
Ceylon	
Imports—	
Spices	183
Exports—	
Rice	3,298
Coal	253
Cotton, coloured piece-goods	154
Tea	163

(2) Hongkong.

(3) The Straits.

(4) Ceylon.

(5) Mauritius and the Cape.

Imports from Cape Colony declined by £5,000. Noticeable fluctuations were principally a contraction in the value of rice exported to Mauritius, and of gunny bags to the Cape.

(6) Natal.

Trade with Natal has not advanced, the total value being £699,000 as in 1912-13. The import trade is practically confined to coal (£143,000), and the principal exports are rice (£204,000) and gunny bags (£169,000).

(7) Canada.

(8) Aden.

Canada	000 £
Exports—	
Tea	430
Gunny cloth	375

Exports of tea to Canada improved but those of gunny cloth declined. Rice exported to Aden and salt imported therefrom fell in value in the year under review.

Foreign Countries

Germany.

The value of Indian trade with Germany* has increased, costly British goods being largely displaced in India by German cheap manufactures. German manufacturers have secured special advantages by the application of technical skill, chemical science, or a combination of both, in the supply of certain goods, such as musical instruments and mineral dyes from coal tar. The development of German shipping has also encouraged direct imports from, as well as export of cotton, hides, jute, oilseeds, and rice for manufactures, to Germany. Cotton manufactures, dyes, copper, iron and steel, machinery, and woollens bulk in the import trade. The substantial improvement in exports is chiefly due to increased shipments of raw jute and cotton, and seeds.

	000 £
Imports—	
Cotton manufactures	924
Dyes	622
Hardware	482
Copper	866
Iron or steel	877
Steel	647
Woollen manufactures	602
Exports—	
Cotton, raw	4,002
Jute ,,	4,499
Rice not in husk	2,096
Hides and skins, raw	2,121
Seeds	2,741

Belgium.

Heavier imports of iron and steel and cotton goods swelled the total imports from Belgium, while there was a decline under exports, due to smaller shipments of grain and pulse and linseed, which were partly compensated for by larger shipments of raw cotton and copra.

Austria-Hungary.

Imports of sugar and glassware from Austria-Hungary advanced in value, as also exports of raw jute and cotton, and hides and skins.

France.

	000 £
Imports—	
Gold and silver thread	263
Brandy	178
Copper Braziers	167
Silk mixed goods	112
Woollen piece-goods	146
Exports—	
Copra	92
Jute, raw	2,045
Groundnuts	2,621
Cotton, raw	1,349
Linseed	1,267

France sends articles of a more or less special character, such as millinery, silk, brandy and wines, although the demand for the last two has been reduced by the substitution of whisky. There was a large number of motor cars to the value of £33,000 received from France. Shipments of groundnuts, linseed, copra, raw jute and cotton were large, but those of poppy seed and hides and skins fell off.

Holland.

The trade with Holland has increased with larger shipments of grain and pulse, coir manufacture, and copra.

Italy.

Cotton goods imported from Italy advanced, also exports of raw cotton and pepper.

Russia.

Exports of hides and skins declined in value. Russia no longer holds the market for kerosene, the import of which was valued at nearly £25,000 as against £320,000 in 1912-13. Russia took tea worth £1,110,000 and copra £98,000, both showing increases.

	000 £
Exports—	
Tea	1,110
Jute, raw	266

United States of America.

Imports from the United States of America are not advancing. The demand for petroleum has been affected by the competition of the Burma oil wells. Last year imports of kerosene rose from £869,000 to £1,222,000 and the marked advance in the export trade was due to larger shipments of raw jute (+ £567,000) and jute manufactures (+ £1,984,000).

	000 £
Exports—	
Jute, raw	2,457
,, manufactures	7,826
Hides and skins, raw	2,366
Lac	588

Exports of hides and skins and lac fell by £382,000 and £42,000 respectively.

South America

Chile's imports of jute manufactures rose by £113,000 but the demand from the Argentine fell by a corresponding amount to £1,970,000.

China exclusive of Hongkong, etc.

Formerly China did a larger business with India than any other country, next to the United Kingdom, but the trade has been much affected by Japan's direct trade with India, the extinction of the opium trade, and the diminution in the trade in cotton yarn, which is now partly supplied by Japan. Shipments of opium to China during the year dwindled to £28,000 from £3¼ millions in 1912-13. She received more tea but less cotton raw and twist and yarn than in 1912-13, and her share of the trade was reduced by £3½ millions to nearly £4 millions.

Japan.

The trade with Japan has increased very largely and rapidly from £7⅓ millions ten years

* For the percentage shares of Germany and other countries in the total import and the export trade, see charts Nos. 5 and 6.

	000 £
Imports—	
Cotton hosiery	556
Silk manufactures	966
Matches	260
Copper	274
Export—	
Cotton, raw	12,934
Rice	1,079

ago to £10 millions in 1909-10 and £18⅓ millions last year. Increased imports are partly attributed to the establishment of commercial agencies, the ability to supply cheap articles—exactly what is required by the Indian market, the establishment of a direct line of steamers with Bombay, and of a branch of a Japanese bank there. She has recognised the importance of the market for cotton hosiery, silk fabrics, matches, umbrella fittings, and copper. The export trade shows an appreciable improvement of over £2⅔ millions, owing to increased shipments of raw cotton. In table 11 on page 75 are shown the chief imports and exports for 1913-14 and the previous four years. Of the total exports to Japan (over £15 millions) in 1913-14 raw cotton (nearly £13 millions) was by far the most important. The other exports in order of importance were husked rice (£1,077,000), iron or steel pig (£221,000), oilcakes (£200,000), opium (£120,000), raw jute (£110,000), jute manufactures (£99,000), hides and skins (£88,000), and manures (£63,000). The chief imports were silk piece-goods (£784,000), hosiery (£556,000), copper (£274,000), matches (£260,000), glass (£105,000), and coal (£84,000). The growth in Japanese trade is illustrated in charts Nos. 5 and 6. Japan now occupies the predominant position in the trade with foreign countries in Asia, her share amounting to nearly 3 per cent of the import and 9 per cent of the export trade. The increase under imports from Java is accounted for by larger receipts of sugar. Exports of opium to Java also increased. Ten years ago the trade with Java was valued at £1,647,000. In 1913-14 this had risen to £8,460,000 as against £8,527,000 in 1912-13. As is seen in chart No. 5 the trade has increased very considerably as compared with a decade ago, due chiefly to the growth in the imports of sugar and exports of jute goods and opium. The chief exports in 1913-14 were: jute goods (£473,000), husked rice (£261,000), opium (£472,000), and tea seed (£35,000), and the chief imports sugar (over £7 millions) and timber (£30,000). Imports of teak wood from Siam declined from £164,000 to £141,000, while export of gunny bags rose from £134,000 to £305,000. The principal articles of exports to Indo-China are opium and jute manufactures, both of which showed considerable improvement. The progress of the trade with Borneo is chiefly due to increased imports of kerosene oil, which rose from £304,000 to £521,000.

Java.

	000£
Imports—	
Sugar	7,096
Exports—	
Opium	472
Gunny bags	465

Siam.

Indo-China.

	000 £
Exports—	
Opium	130
Jute manufactures	369

Borneo (Dutch).

Shares of Provinces.

The import and export trade in merchandise only of each maritime province with foreign countries during last year is stated in thousands of £ sterling in the margin. Of the trade with Europe much the largest part is carried on by Bengal, while Bombay does a much more extensive Asiatic trade than Bengal. Bombay again has very minor trade relations with America and Australasia, the trade with those regions centering largely in Calcutta.

	Import. 000£	Export. 000£	Total. 000£
Bengal	48,054	68,501	116,555
Bihar and Orissa		217	217
Bombay	41,689	46,317	88,006
Sind	10,852	17,691	28,543
Madras	10,903	17,273	28,176
Burma	10,668	15,938	26,606
Total	122,166	165,937	288,103

Trade of Ports.

India possesses a very long seaboard but very few natural harbours, and hence about 95 per cent of her foreign trade passes through the principal ports, two of which are actually situated at some distance from the sea. The proportion of the total trade in private merchandise passing through them in 1913-14, as compared with a decade ago (1904-05), is given in the margin in thousands of £ sterling. There has been no material change in the ratios for different ports, which is in the case of Calcutta 39 per cent, of Bombay 30 per cent, of Karachi 10 per cent, of Rangoon 8 per cent, of Madras 5 per cent, and of Tuticorin and Chittagong 1 per cent each. The increase in the actual figures, as will be seen from the marginal table, is very great in all the seven ports.

	1904-05 000£	Per cent	1913-14 000£	Per cent
Calcutta	66,453	39	112,394	39
Bombay	51,407	30	87,995	31
Karachi	17,113	10	28,542	10
Rangoon	14,380	8	22,008	8
Madras	8,053	5	13,923	5
Tuticorin	2,127	1	4,644	1
Chittagong	1,987	1	4,161	1
Total	161,520	95	273,667	95

Chapter III.

Chief exports of the year, arranged in alphabetical order.

In this chapter the chief exports from India are discussed in alphabetical order. Details of these will be found in tables 5 and 8 on pages 63, 68-69, where the statistics for five years with the increase or decrease in 1913-14 as against 1912-13 are shown.

Coal.

The export trade in coal was greatly curtailed last year by 157,598 tons and £128,000 to 723,641 tons and £461,000. The production of Indian coal during 1913 aggregated 16,208,009 tons or improved by 10 per cent. The marginal table shows the outturn, prices (declared export values), exports and imports for ten years. 86 per cent of the total output is produced in the Raniganj and Jheria fields. The coal industry suffered last year from excessive and abnormal floods and fires at places, and want of labour which was diverted to the rice cultivation owing to early monsoon rains. There was also some shortage in railway wagons caused by the great demand for fodder transport. Prices for 1st class Jheria opened at 5*s.* rose to 7*s.* 4*d.* in May, but fell to 4*s.* 8*d.* in November. They advanced to 7*s.* in early March, owing to transport difficulties, and closed at 4*s.* 8*d.* to 6*s.* per ton at the pit's mouth. Freights also fluctuated considerably, 8*s.* per ton for coal to Rangoon and 12*s.* per ton from Calcutta to Bombay or Karachi, which fell away to 5*s.* 8*d.* and to Colombo started with 9*s.* 4*d.* but closed at 5*s.* 4*d.* Out of 101 companies in the share list with a paid-up capital of £3,613,000, 45 declared no dividend. One Company gave a dividend of £46·13*s.* 4*d.* per share of 13*s.* 4*d.* called up, three 95, 85 and 55 per cent, and two others 50 per cent. The rest declared from 2½ to 45 per cent. The growth of the coal mining industry may be gauged from the marginal table showing the number of Joint Stock companies and their total paid-up capital. There are many private concerns from which statistics are not forthcoming.

	Outturn. tons(*a*).	Declared values. Per ton.		Exports. tons.	Imports. tons.
		s.	*d.*		
1904-05	8,216,706	10	5⅛	594,832	252,393
1905-06	8,417,739	10	5¼	836,149	179,935
1906-07	9,783,250	10	7$\frac{11}{12}$	935,350	257,203
1907-08	11,147,339	10	9$\frac{7}{12}$	727,881	308,348
1908-09	12,769,635	11	9$\frac{5}{12}$	571,582	455,806
1909-10	11,870,064	11	9$\frac{7}{12}$	758,828	428,535
1910-11	12,047,413	11	6½	889,601	334,181
1911-12	12,715,534	11	9	873,987	297,912
1912-13	14,706,339	13	4⅜	881,239	653,694
1913-14	16,208,009	12	8$\frac{11}{12}$	723,641	559,190

	No.	000 £
1905-06	48	1,600
1906-07	66	1,733
1907-08	115	2,880
1908-09	125	4,387
1909-10	128	4,873
1910-11	129	4,807
1911-12	128	4,813
1912-13	139	4,773
1913-14	142	4,833

Most of the consuming countries reduced their demands. 393,889 tons or 54 per cent of the coal exported were booked for Ceylon. Exports to the Straits, representing 183,501 tons or 25 per cent, and to New Zealand, 27,672 tons, advanced, while those to Sumatra fell from 130,139 to 97,652 tons and to Aden from 11,909 to 5,336 tons. Calcutta was the port of shipment for all exports except 407 tons sent from Bombay, Sind and Burma taken together. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use in steamer were 1,010,074 tons against 955,871 tons in 1912-13. Looking back one sees the great strides made by the coal industry. In 1820 the first Indian coal mine was opened at Raniganj. In 1857-58 coal was important enough to have its produce estimated: in that year 293,000 tons were taken from the Indian mines and 93,000 tons imported. From this date the coal industry began to prosper. The output in 1880 was a million tons, in 1890 two millions, 3½ millions in 1895, 6 millions in 1900, and 7½ millions in 1902(*b*). Lord Curzon in his address to a company of gentlemen interested in the coal mining industry

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(*a*) Figures are for calendar years.

(*b*) The extent of the coal fields in India is estimated at nearly three times as great as that of the United Kingdom. The increased production of Indian coal is satisfactory:—(in millions of tons) in 1875 it was ·6; in 1885, 1·3; in 1895, 3·5; in 1905, 8·4; in 1911, 12·7; in 1912, 14·7; and in the year under review 16·2. In 1912 the world's production of coal including lignite (excluding China for which figures are not available) was as follows:—the United Kingdom 260·4, the United States of America 477·2, German Empire 251·7, British Empire excluding the United Kingdom (India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa) 48·9, Austria-Hungary 50·7, France 40·4, Russia 26 (1911), Belgium 22·6, Japan 19·3. The total world's production was 1,203·6. While India's outturn expressed in percentages has been increasing, that of the United Kingdom shows a fall from 48 in 1875 to 40 in 1885, 33 in 1895, 26 in 1905, and 21·6 in 1912.

on January 22nd, 1903, rightly said : "Indian coal can hardly be expected to get beyond Suez on the West or Singapore on the East. At those points you come up against English coal on one side, and Japanese coal on the other. But I wish to point out that there is a pretty extensive market between, and I think that Indian coal should make a most determined effort to capture it." Indian coal has to compete with South African, Australian, and Japanese coal. The uncertain quality of the coal exported, high freights, and the primitive methods of shipment at the Calcutta docks, resulting in heavy depreciation of coal, may account for the fact that since 1906-07 exports have not shown that expansion which might have been anticipated.

Coffee.

The Indian coffee industry continues to be injured seriously by the large supplies of cheap Brazilian coffee that are now thrown on the market. Coffee is produced only in Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, the Wynaad, and Nilgiri and Shivaroy Hills of Madras, and is exported almost entirely from the Madras Ports. The area under coffee in 1912-13 was estimated at 91,913 acres in British India and 105,875 acres in Mysore, a total of 197,788 acres with an outturn of 200,000 bags (132 lbs each). The crop of 1913-14 was estimated at 125,000 bags, and during the year under review 259,900 cwts were exported. The world's production of coffee, it may be noted, has been estimated at close on 15 million bags (132 lbs each), of which 11¼ million bags are furnished by Brazil. The crop of Santos or Brazilian coffee amounted to 11,485,000 bags in 1912-13, and for 1913-14 it was not expected to exceed 10 million bags on account of severe frosts in September 1912. The decrease in outturn for 1913-14 had not the ostensible effect of raising prices, "Good Santos" falling from 62*s.* 9*d.* in April to 51*s.* in September and the year closed with 51*s.* This fall in price due to the rushing of supplies to market under the financial restrictions, which prevailed from July to December 1913, had a dulling effect on the prices of Indian coffee, the declared values per cwt. being as in the margin. The figures of the Indian exports of coffee are given in thousands in the marginal table. They show no marked change in the position since 1906, although the values have risen. The exports seem to be dwindling steadily. India's best customers in the coffee trade in 1913-14 were the United Kingdom (92,353 cwts), France (97,543 cwts), Ceylon (12,751 cwts), Germany (9,224 cwts), and Austria-Hungary (120,133 cwts). There has been a great diminution in the trade with France. A decade ago the exports to France were 104,615 cwts, in 1912-13, 110,133 cwts, and in the year under review 97,543 cwts. It is to be regretted that the Indian article is not more largely exported to the greatest coffee consuming countries of the world, namely, Holland (19 lbs per head), Belgium (11 lbs), and Germany (7 lbs). During the last ten years the price of Indian coffee has risen from £3 7*s.* 1*d.* to £3 18*s.* 10*d.*, a rise of 17 per cent. The industry, which began to be developed on a large scale about 1860, cannot be said to enjoy the same prosperity as the sister industry—tea.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
July	3	13	8
August	3	13	4
September	3	15	2
October	3	18	2
November	3	19	11
December	3	19	6

	100 cwts	000 £
1904-05	330	1,107
1905-06	360	1,171
1906-07	228	664
1907-08	244	743
1908-09	302	927
1909-10	233	731
1910-11	272	888
1911-12	241	897
1912-13	267	1,043
1913-14	260	1,024

Cotton, raw.

The area under cotton rose from 22,028,000 acres in 1912-13 to 24,595,000 acres in 1913-14, while the estimated outturn rose from 4,610,000 bales to 5,201,000 bales. This important trade underwent great contraction in 1911-12 and 1912-13 in consequence of poor crops. The average price was £2 11*s.* 6½*d.* as compared with £2 11*s.* 2½*d.* in 1912-13. The exports rose from 7 million cwts (=2 million bales), valued at nearly £19 millions, in 1912-13 to 11 million cwts (approximately 3 million bales), valued at about £27⅓ millions, in 1913-14. This represents 33·5 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported from India, and 17 per cent of the total exports. These figures beat the previous record of 1909-10, as regards quantity, and of 1910-11, as to value, by 1,658,000 cwts (464,000 bales) and £3⅓ millions respectively, as will be seen from the quantities and values noted in the margin, which show a steady upward tendency.

	Cwts. (in thousands)	Bales* thousands)	000 £
1904-05	5,658	(1,584)	11,620
1905-06	7,399	(2,071)	14,227
1906-07	7,401	(2,072)	14,653
1907-08	8,562	(2,397)	17,133
1908-09	6,798	(1,903)	13,180
1909-10	8,968	(2,511)	20,955
1910-11	8,686	(2,432)	24,037
1911-12	7,328	(2,052)	19,684
1912-13	7,378	(2,066)	18,890
1913-14	10,626	(2,975)	27,361

*Bale = 400 lbs. avoir. = 3·5 cwts.

The second American crop of 1911-12 was estimated at 13·82 million bales (49 million cwts), but although this was ultimately exceeded, it was clear early in the year that the consumption was to exceed the supply. The estimates of consumption ran up to 14·5 million bales (52 million cwts), and it is natural in the circumstances that prices should have remained high, for the world's consumption of cotton is continually tending to exceed the supply. The crop for the season ending August 31, 1913, was recorded as 14·16 million bales (51 million cwts). In August serious damage to the plant was reported as a result of heavy rain, especially in Texas. The Egyptian crop of 1912-13 amounted to 7,532,920 cantars (6,662,000 cwts or 1,865,000 bales), and the new crop is estimated at 7 million cantars (6,191,000 cwts or 1,733,000 bales). During the year prices have ruled high, and they have fluctuated very much in unison with American prices. It is notable too that the Russian crop is expected to be well ahead of last season's and of good quality. The China crop is also said to be going ahead by leaps and bounds, and may this season be about one million bales of 500 lbs each more than last season.

There is still a good deal of interest taken in the development of Indian cotton growing, and the International Federation Association has again reported favourably of the possibilities of the province of Sind, though the absence of a thorough system of irrigation is against it. The total crop of 1912-13 was 4,610,000 bales, as compared with 3,288,000 bales in 1911-12. The reports of the 1913-14 crop were generally good, though the later monsoon news was not satisfactory regarding some parts. A considerable increase in acreage was indicated in the Government estimates, and so far the receipts at Bombay are well ahead of those of last year, the estimated outturn being 5,201,000 bales. The Indian crops of both the seasons 1912-13 and 1913-14 contributed to the shipments in the latter year. The statement in the margin collates the relevant statistics in thousands. Domestic extra-factory consumption is now roughly estimated at 450,000 bales of 400 lbs each. The exports from India showed an increase of about 45 per cent, both in quantity and in value. The distribution of the trade in thousands of cwts and bales is shown in the margin. Japanese buyers were very active by taking 1·2 million cwts or 342,000 bales more than in 1912-13, and the bulk of the shipments as usual was divided between the Far East and the Continent. Japan has retained the first place among the importing countries, Germany the second with Belgium and Italy following. Japan sends out some of this quantity in manufactured yarn and grey piecegoods. Exports to the United Kingdom showed some expansion, but only in 1903-04 did they exceed 600,000 cwts (168,000 bales). Prices per lb of American middling upland cotton at Liverpool and of good Broach cotton at Bombay are shown in the margin. The foreign prices reflect on the prices ruling in India. The average declared value (export) for the year was £9 3*s*. 11*d*. per bale, as against £9 2*s*. 9*d*. in 1912-13.

	1912-13	1913-14
Area . .	acres 22,028	24,595
Outturn . .	cwts 16,464	18,575
Exports . .	cwts 7,378	10,626
„ . .	000£ 18,890	27,361
Consumption in mills	cwts 6,361	6,449
„ outside mills	cwts 1,607	1,607

	1912-13. Cwts.	1912-13. Bales (in thousands)	1913-14. Cwts.	1913-14. Bales. (in thousands)
Japan .	3,592	(1,006)	4,818	(1,348)
Germany .	950	(266)	1,688	(348)
Belgium .	864	(242)	1,133	(473)
Italy . .	584	(164)	849	317)
Austria-Hungary .	396	(111)	747	(238)
France .	328	(92)	524	(147)
United Kingdom	305	(85)	385	(108)
China . .	197	(55)	194	(54)
Spain . .	87	(24)	167	(47)

	1912-13. Liverpool	1912-13. Bombay	1913-14. Liverpool	1913-14. Bombay.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Highest .	7·44	7·02	7·89	6·61
Lowest .	6·09	5·51	6·41	5·41
Average .	6·75	6·27	7·06	6·03

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures represent 22 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and nearly 5 per cent of the whole export trade. The position of the cloth and yarn market during the year was not satisfactory. Towards the close of the year 150,000 bales of cloth were reported to be in stock, and the monthly production about 43,000 bales, reckoning 350 lbs per bale. Of yarn 160,000 bales were in stock in the Far Eastern markets, out of which 85,000 bales remained unsold. Within the last twelve months there has been a fall of over $1\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb in yarn and $1\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb in cloth at Bombay. There have been of late over production and heavy imports. It is the belief in the trade that the loss of credit and monetary difficulties, brought about by recent events in Bombay and in the North of India, are not so much the real cause of depression as the glut in the piecegoods market. For the town and island of Bombay the profits for the year 1913 came to £1,213,000 including £193,000 for

the agents' commission. The wages amounted to £1,647,000 as against £1,787,000 in 1912. The profits of the weaving mills, excluding commission, came to 21 per cent, out of which 10 per cent was paid in dividends, as against 28 and 11½ per cent respectively earned in 1912; while the spinning mills earned about 11 per cent on capital, out of which 6 per cent was paid in dividends last year, as compared with 22 and 5½ per cent respectively paid in the previous year. There were some labour troubles. Thus the year was not so prosperous as the previous one. The statement in the margin shows the growth of the Indian cotton industry from 1879-80 in percentages, taking the average of the quinquennium 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100. It will be seen that the number of looms and spindles in operation has increased to much larger extent than the number of mills at work or the amount of nominal capital employed. In the case of spindles the expansion is not so very marked as in looms and the number of persons employed. The production of the mills was not returned for years prior to 1896-97. The ratio of increases is given in the margin side by side with the production in million lbs. The uniform and steady progress was not so well maintained last year. The total decrease in yarn production was 5 million lbs, while the production of cloth fell short of the record figures for 1912-13 by 11 million lbs.

	Mills	Nominal capital	Persons employed	Looms	Spindle
1879-80 to 1883-84 .	100	100	100	100	100
1884-85 to 1888-89 .	148	135	148	126	143
1889-90 to 1893-94 .	202	177	228	175	203
1894-95 to 1898-99 .	248	216	294	253	251
1899-1900 to 1903-04 .	310	257	336	290	310
1904-05 to 1908-09 .	346	286	424	414	345
1909-10 . .	389	322	455	571	381
1910-11 . .	403	340	453	600	394
1911-12 . .	409	348	464	604	399
1912-13 . .	422	354	507	629	403
1913-14 . .	416	316*	518	685	413
1909-10 to 1913-14 .	408	336	479	618	398

	Yarn Million lbs.		Woven goods Million lbs.	
1896-97 to 1900-01 . .	453 = 100		94 = 100	
1901-02 to 1905-06 . .	597	132	140	149
1906-07 to 1910-11 . .	637	141	204	217
1911-12 . .	625	138	267	284
1912-13 . .	688	152	285	303
1913-14 . .	683	151	274	291

In the whole of India 6,646,735 spindles and 99,360 looms were at work employing on the average 264,000 hands during 1913-14, the share of Bombay being 4,506,396 spindles, 73,866 looms, and 179,092 persons. The statement in the margin shows for each of the last three years the spinning and weaving plant in position, the production of yarn and of cloth, and the average monthly production per 1,000 spindles and per 1,000 looms.

		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Spinning—				
Spindles .	No.	6,427,181	6,495,012	6,646,735
Yarn . .	lbs	625,030,199	688,472,902	682,703,031
Average per 1,000 spindles	lbs.	8,104	8,833	8,559
Weaving—				
Looms . .	No.	87,640	91,585	99,360
Cloth . .	lbs.	266,644,256	285,471,002	274,388,550
Average per 1,000 looms .	lbs.	253,541	259,750	230,130

It will be of interest to note here that the number of operatives employed in Bombay each year per 1,000 spindles has fluctuated in recent years. The year most trying for the mills was 1911, when there was a drop from 29 to 28 for every 1,000 spindles, but it recovered to 29 in 1912 and to 31¾ in 1913. The number of particularising firms of each size in 1913 is shown in the margin. From the table it will be seen that the representative firms are those which have 15,000 to 20,000 spindles.† As regards the production of lower counts Nos. 1—25 of yarn, India is still holding her own as will be seen from the marginal figures of imported yarn and Indian yarn in thousands of lbs.

Spindles.	Firms.	Spindles.	Firms.
0—10,000	11	35,000—40,000	20
10,000—15,000	13	40,000—45,000	16
15,000—20,000	46	45,000—50,000	10
20,000—25,000	37	50,000—60,000	9
25,000—30,000	21	60,000—80,000	12
30,000—35,000	23	above 80,000	5

	Imported 1000 lbs.	per cent.	Produced 1000 lbs.	per cent.
1904-05 . .	2,524	8	531,445	92
1913-14 . .	2,150	5	616,617	90

It has been calculated that on the average of the last three years the total weight of yarns consumed in the Indian mills comes to 246 million lbs and that consumed outside the mills, that is, in the production of cloth by hand weaving, is about 262 million lbs. The production in Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of grey and bleached shirtings (66 million lbs), dhuties (59 million lbs), T cloths, domestics and sheetings (30 million lbs), and chadars (24

* Paid-up capital, nominal capital not being available.

†In the United Kingdom there are two types of representative firms, one at 10,000 to 20,000 spindles and another 80,000 to 100,000 spindles. In the United States 2,500 to 5,000 spindles are the sizes of a representative firm. For Germany the representative firm is from 10,000 to 15,000 spindles and for Europe as a whole from 7,500 to 10,000 spindles.

million lbs). The continued increase in production was arrested last year and the output amounted to 274 million lbs, showing a decline of nearly 4 per cent. The yardage of grey and bleached piecegoods receded by 42 million yards to 872 million yards, or taking the weight by 8⅓ million lbs to 203 million lbs, which latter figure is 74 per cent of the total production of all woven goods.

The figures of the export trade are given in the margin in millions of lbs and in thousands of £ sterling, indicating the recent expansion of the trade. The trade in cotton twist and yarn was bad last year and the demand from most consuming countries was poor. The exports declined by 3 per cent, due to smaller shipments to China and its Treaty Ports, which took 178 million lbs and £5,849,000 or 90 per cent of the total. Shanghai and Japanese mills are competing briskly with Indian mills on the China market. China increased her taking from Japan by 34 million lbs in 1913. The United Kingdom shipped 4·5 million lbs to the Further East in 1913. India's exports of yarn to countries other than China amounted to 20 million lbs as in the preceding year. The Straits took 4¾ million lbs, valued at £183,000, which is more by nearly £7,000 than in 1912-13. The trade with Turkey in Asia advanced from 6½ million lbs to 7¼ million lbs and the value rose by £30,000 to over £237,000, but against this must be set off a decline in the shipments to Turkey in Europe from 517,600 lbs to 234,000 lbs, owing to the political disturbances in the Balkans. Egypt showed a contraction by 454,100 lbs to 1,653,900 lbs. The United Kingdom also reduced her demand for Indian yarn by more than a half to 301,691 lbs. Japan, which took 23,143,000 lbs in 1888-89, had only 180,000 lbs in 1899-1900 and of late years nothing at all, her exports to India increasing in the same period.

	Yarn		Woven goods
	Million lbs.	000£	000£
1909-10	227	6,473	1,473
1910-11	183	5,747	1,593
1911-12	151	5,060	1,460
1912-13	204	6,611	1,522
1913-14	198	6,555	1,525

As regards piecegoods the detailed figures in thousands are shown in margin. The increase in value was by nearly £27,000 to £1,425,000, grey goods representing 33 per cent of the total value, and in that branch the trade declined by 374,000 yards and £15,000 to 44 million yards and £474,000. The shipments to China declined from 935,000 yards and £8,533 to 740,300 yards and £7,600. The principal foreign markets for Indian cloth are East Africa (17 million yards), Asiatic Turkey (10 million yards), and Aden (5 million yards). Coloured goods advanced by 3 million yards and £40,000 to 45 million yards and £939,000. They are sent mainly from Madras and Bombay to the Straits (17 million yards), Ceylon (nearly 9 million yards), and Persia (nearly 4 million yards). Shipments to Ceylon decreased as there was larger stock in hand, while those to the Straits advanced. The trade in handkerchiefs made by handlooms in the north of the Madras Presidency declined from £73,000 to £53,000, due to the colours used being inferior to those used in English-made goods, which are also cheaper. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at £53,000 as against £70,000 in 1912-13.

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	million yds.	000£	million yds.	000£
Grey goods	44,091	489	43,717	474
White „	346	11	479	12
Coloured „	42,076	899	45,038	939
Total	86,513	1,399	89,234	1,425

Grain and pulse.

The trade in food grains is exceedingly variable, depending on the character of the seasons. It is important to note also that this portion of the export trade is in ordinary years by far the most important, although the advance of raw cotton has raised that head almost to the same level of importance, and oilseeds and raw jute are within measurable distance. By far the most valuable of the exports included under grain and pulse are rice and wheat, though millets, pulses, and barley are exported in considerable quantities.

Rice.

India's share of the world's production was no less than 46 per cent. The exports of rice in 1913-14 represented 59 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India, and 11 per cent of the value of the total exports. The exports were nearly 9 per cent of the total estimated production. The rice trade is much less susceptible to the influence of the seasons than most food grains, rice being grown for export mainly in Lower Burma, where failure of the rains is unknown. The export, however, to other countries is affected by conditions in other parts of India. A failure of the monsoon in India at once creates a

demand for rice from Burma at prices to which the range of prices in foreign markets does not correspond, thus causing a diversion to India of rice that would otherwise be exported from Burma to foreign countries, and India excluding Burma then becomes an importing country. Indian rice has to compete not only with rice from other countries, but also with the other substance which are commonly used for the distillation of spirits and the manufacture of starch,—maize and potatoes. The rice crops of both the seasons 1912-13 and 1913-14 contributed to the exports of the year under review. The figures of exports for the last three years are given in margin. The former crop in the areas that furnished forecast was estimated at 28,484,450 tons and the latter at 28,166,600 tons, the crop in the United Provinces having been short by 36 per cent owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions. In the Burma market the most noticeable feature was the poor demand from Eastern markets throughout the year. A limited demand for Bengal in August owing to the damage to crops by floods, and a fair enquiry from Japan in the early part of the season, and again in October, were about the only demands that made themselves felt in the market. The season opened with a weak rice market, causing a drop in prices. This led to storing on the part of stock holders and small supplies were responsible for high prices in May. They fell in July, a better demand for rice from August to October resulted in a rise, which again dropped rapidly to a low figure at the end of the season. The Government estimate of the Burma crop of 1913 available for export was 2,620,000 tons cargo rice, but the actual exports therefrom totalled 2,744,000 tons or nearly 65 per cent of the total Burma production.

	Tons (1000)	Value 000 £
1911-12	2,624	19,367
1912-13	2,763	21,704
1913-14	2,452	17,756

Until 1910-11 the average exports of rice from India amounted to 1,944,387 tons. But the trade has recently expanded and the highest export was recorded in 1912-13 at 2,763,321 tons. Last year there was a decline by 311,319 tons to 2,452,000 tons, valued at £17¾ millions. Rice not in the husk is exported to every quarter of the globe, India being the largest exporter of rice in the world. Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Germany, and Holland take the largest quantities, although the exports to Java increased greatly in 1910-11 and 1911-12, when the value reached over £2 millions, the value of exports in 1913-14 was only £261,000 as against £1,247,000 in 1912-13. Besides the countries already mentioned, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and the United Kingdom each took more than £1 million worth. The table in the margin shows the principal countries with the value of each. The trade with Japan fluctuated greatly during the last decade, reaching the maximum (463,862 tons) in 1904-05, when that country stood at the head of the list, and importing an almost negligible quantity (13,068 tons) in 1909-10. The trade steadily rose to 241,232 tons in 1912-13, but this was again reduced to 160,646 tons last year. In recent years Japan has been forced by a shortage of her own crop to increase her Indian purchases. 443,374 tons of rice, which were at first recorded as shipped to Egypt, that is, to Port Said for orders, have been reduced to 53,884 tons after distribution and adjustment in the trade accounts. As the figures now stand, a little over 1,133,700 tons out of 2,421,500 tons or 47 per cent were taken to Europe, while about 1,000,000 tons, say 42 per cent, were taken for consumption in Asiatic countries. Asiatics in Eastern Africa, the islands in the East Coast of that Continent, in South America, and the West Indies consume the balance. About 52 per cent of the exports from India are for consumption as food, while the remainder is consumed in Europe partly as material for the manufacture of spirits and starch and partly as food.

	000 £
Ceylon	3,162
Germany	2,096
Holland	2,026
Straits Settlements	1,915
Austria-Hungary	1,370
United Kingdom	1,130
Japan	1,077

Prices during the year (7*s*.-4*d*. per cwt) were lower than in either of the two preceding years (7*s*.-10 5/12*d*. in 1911-12 and 7*s*.-5 7/12*d*. in 1912-13), but they maintained a higher level than in ordinary years, the average for the quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14 being 7*s*.-1⅔*d*. per cwt and for the decennium 1903-04 to 1913-14 6*s*.-8 5/6*d*. per cwt. In 1913-14 exports from Burma and Bengal were on a very low scale, measured by the exports from those provinces in the two preceding years. The share of Burma to the total is given in the margin.

	Per cent.
1911-12	73·4
1912-13	74·5
1913-14	75·8

Wheat.

India produces about 10 per cent of the world's wheat. Indian wheats have a poor reputation in the English market as regards strength. Any improvement in the strength would mean improved prices and an increase in value of the export trade. Mr. Howard, Imperial Economic Botanist, calculated in 1909 that, if the quality of Indian wheats could be improved by so little as 4*d.* a maund, there would be an annual gain to India of £3⅓ millions besides 2⅔ millions, the estimated annual loss caused by wheat rusts at 10 per cent of the value of the crop. In other words, the production of stronger and most rust resisting wheats for India would mean a yearly increase of 6 millions sterling to the wealth of the country. This trade depends largely on the character of the season and the fluctuations are marked, the margin between prices in India and in Europe being also an important additional factor. Wheat in India is harvested in April-June. The statistical year begins in April, and the trade statistics of 1913-14 therefore relate to the crop of the season 1912-13. The general seasonal conditions on the whole were not very favourable, and the total outturn was estimated at 9,853,000 tons as compared with 9,924,500 tons for 1911-12, a decrease of 71,500 tons or about 1 per cent, but it exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 1,462,800 tons or 17 per cent. The exports were about 12 per cent of the total estimated production. In 1913-14 the figures are 8,427,000 tons. During 1913 foreign wheat has experienced no serious fluctuations, 4*s.* covering the lowest and highest prices of any particular quality, but on the whole trade has not been profitable. In April imported wheat made a decided advance in prices in the European market since the supply proved inadequate to the demand. Considerable advance took place in May and June in foreign wheat, owing to the situation in the Far East becoming more favourable. Before the end of June, however, prices commenced to fall rapidly, but with large produce, good prices for English wheat continued to rule until the end of August. From September to November large supplies were available, and prices declined slowly. There has been a fairly continuous supply of Indian wheat, which met with a ready sale until the past few months when, owing to a tremendous storm, a quantity of wheat was damaged. Canada harvested a big crop of exceptionally fine quality. Early in the year there was a fair supply from the Argentine of good quality wheats and these found a ready sale. There was a moderate supply of Australian wheats and these have varied in price from 40*s.* to 36*s.* Russia had a fair quantity of wheat but of very variable quality. The Indian export trade of wheat was restricted, as compared with the previous year, from 1,660,187 tons and over £11¾ millions to 1,202,205 tons and £8¾ millions, which is 29 per cent of the value of foodgrains and 5·4 per cent of the total exports, the highest record having been in 1904-05 when 2,150,000 tons, valued at nearly £12 millions, were exported. The principal importing countries are stated in the margin. Indian wheat is almost all shipped to Europe, during the months of May, June, July and August, mostly to the United Kingdom, which in 1913-14 took about 783,746 tons or 65·2 per cent of the total. Germany, Belgium, France and Italy absorbed 365,593 tons or 30·4 per cent. Declared values averaged 7*s.*-3$\frac{5}{12}$*d.* per cwt as against 7*s.*-1¼*d.* and 6*s.*-6$\frac{5}{12}$*d.* in the two preceding years.

	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14	
	cwts 1000	000 £	cwts 1000	000 £	cwts 1000	000 £
United Kingdom	20,655	6,741	23,705	8,380	15,675	5,695
Sweden	253	80	204	69	217	82
Germany	380	124	457	159	502	187
Belgium	3,714	1,202	3,680	1,281	2,785	1,010
France	1,456	492	2,707	1,012	3,250	1,169
Italy	325	109	2,041	738	775	288
TOTAL	27,223	8,999	33,204	11,796	24,044	8,756

Other foodgrains.

The remarkable development in India's exports of secondary foodgrains noticed in 1911-12 was not maintained in the year under review as will be seen from the marginal table. As regards quantities shipped, barley declined from 615,000 tons in 1912-13 to 190,000 tons in 1913-14, gram from 145,000 tons to 70,000 tons, and pulse from 203,000 tons to 115,000 tons.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase + and decrease −	Per cent.
	000 £	000 £	000 £	000 £	
Barley	1,498	3,705	1,044	−2,661	−71·8
Gram	1,831	794	415	−379	−47·7
Jawar and bajra	127	218	576	+358	+164·2
Pulse	1,346	1,119	711	−408	−36·5
Maize	(No record)	137	14	−123	−90·0
Other sorts	705	7	7	...	−100
TOTAL	5,507	5,980	2,767	−3,213	−53·7

During 1912-13 the advance was due entirely to barley, which promised to be stable. It is used chiefly for malting and brewing, and also for medicinal purposes, *e.g.*, in the form of malt extract. Its value in 1912-13 was £3,705,000 as compared with £1½ millions in 1911-12, and with £563,000 the average of the three years ending 1911-12. In other words, it was about 2½ times as great as in 1911-12 and about 6½ times as great as the average. But this progress was stayed last year, when the value fell to £1,044,000. The English barley crop of 1913, it may be noted, proved abundant and of finer quality than for many years past. This is accordingly reflected in the Indian export statistics. **Barley.**

The term "Hides" is used to denote the raw, dressed or tanned skins of full-grown bullocks, cows, buffaloes, horses, etc., while the term "Skins" is applied commercially to those of sheep, goats, deer, and other wild animals. The exports (which do not, of course, include the hides used up in India itself, nor the animals that die, but whose skins are not preserved) in 1912-13 reached the record figures of 37·6 millions or 1,764,320 cwts and £7,820,000. Last year the trade receded to 33·82 millions or 1,602,310 cwts and £7,791,000, of which raw hides represent £5½ millions and raw skins £2¼ millions. This represented 5 per cent of the total exports. An examination of the internal trade returns would show that the local manufactures in hides and leather were at least as valuable as the foreign trade. The total turnover (exports and consumption) would have been close on £13 millions. The trade in hides and skins is peculiarly at the mercy of the seasons. During famine times it is abnormally brisk. The special caste of chamars who wander up and down the country collecting hides, make a rich harvest in times of scarcity and famine, and it is alleged they are not averse to poisoning cattle. **Hides and skins, raw.**

The prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last five years from 1909 were:—

	1909			1910			1911			1912			1913		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Hides, cow (Dacca)—7lbs per corge .	6	16	0	7	1	7	6	18	8	6	17	4	7	1	9
Hides, buffalo . per 20lbs .	0	10	2	0	12	2	0	10	8	0	11	8	0	16	0
Skins, goat . . per 100 pieces .	9	15	1	8	12	9	7	11	8	9	0	0	8	13	4

The high prices realised in 1912 for hides of all descriptions were in 1913 easily surpassed, and record prices have been chronicled for most classes of dry and salted hides. The advance in hide prices has been caused by a world shortage of hides, and an increased demand, consequent on the increased uses to which leather is now applied. The quantity and value of different descriptions of hides and skins exported during 1913-14 are noted in the margin in thousands. The average weight of a raw hide was 10·64 lbs as against 10·07 lbs in 1912-13, and the average declared value per cwt was £4-19*s.*-1⅔*d.* and of skins £4-12*s.*-10$\frac{11}{12}$*d.* as against £4-8*s.*-10$\frac{5}{12}$*d.* and £4-8*s.*-1$\frac{1}{12}$*d.* respectively, in 1912-13. Germany is the principal customer for Indian raw hides, taking 388,409 cwts, or 35 per cent, with £2,044,000 while exports to Austria-Hungary and the United States amounted to 238,000 cwts or 21 per cent, valued at £1,229,000 and 155,000 cwts or 14 per cent and £698,000 respectively, of the total trade in hides, raw. The former advanced by 37 per cent, but the latter declined by 32 per cent. Italy and Spain have both reduced their demands to £563,000 and £296,000 as against £673,000 and £345,000 respectively, in 1912-13. The United Kingdom and Holland took only £166,000 and £197,000 worth, and Belgium and France £97,000 and £70,000 respectively. There was a somewhat restricted trade done in the skins of smaller animals, goats and sheep, mainly goats, chiefly for the United States, where they are in great demand for small articles, her share being £1,668,000 or 74 per cent as against 73 per cent in 1912-13 of the total trade in skins. Chrome leather tanning in the United States and the increased demand in Western countries for glace kid have stimulated the demand for raw goat skins. The United Kingdom and Holland took about £153,000 each, France £123,000 and Germany £77,000. It is a matter of regret that the whole industry is hampered by lack of capital and also by caste objection, which keeps the trade restricted to a particular community and therefore makes it lack invigorating competition.

	cwt.	000 £
Buffalo hides . . .	346	1,469
Cow „ . . .	743	3,937
Calf skins . . .	26	122
Other hides . . .	1	3
Goat skins . . .	453	2,085
Other „ . . .	33	175
TOTAL .	1,602	7,791

Tanned hides and skins.

The year 1913 was full of difficulties for all those engaged in the leather industries, on account of a pronounced scarcity of raw material side by side with an ever-increasing demand for the finished article, and of the rapid and unprecedented advance in hides of all descriptions and the consequent rise in leather. As regards India the total exports of tanned hides and skins taken together fell from £3,068,000 to £2,818,000 in value, the decrease being due to fewer shipments of tanned cow hides, which fell by 57,046 cwts and £295,000 to 158,383 cwts and £983,000 as the price of the raw article in Northern India was higher than what was offered in London. In the case of tanned skins, though the quantity remained at the previous year's level, the value rose by £53,000 to nearly £1,758,000. The details for 1913-14 are shown in the marginal table.

	Cwt.	£
Buffalo hides	15,545	75,127
Cow „	158,383	982,654
Other „	100	794
Goat skins	74,126	1,073,767
Sheep „	49,652	639,000
Other „	6,815	45,824

In tanned hides Madras continues to predominate, and her share of the total weight exported was 82 per cent, Bombay mainly accounting for the balance. The United Kingdom took 98 per cent of the exports of tanned hides, and 78 per cent of that in skins. The United States took 12 per cent of the latter.

Indigo.

It will be manifest from the three marginal tables that the indigo industry is steadily declining as the result of a severe competition with synthetic indigo as also with mineral dyes. Perkin in 1856 discovered coal tar dyes, but they were not in reality appreciated until they had been worked up in the Netherlands and Germany. The first commercial manufacture was only made in 1897, and from that date large profits have been realized from the sale of artificial indigo. It may be mentioned here that the imports of synthetic indigo into India rose from 3,889 cwts, valued at about £39,000 in 1911-12 to 6,051 cwts worth over £62,000 in 1913-14. The year 1894-95 showed the highest production, very nearly 238,000 cwts from 1,688,000 acres. Up to that point the prosperity was almost phenomenal —a century of advancement in spite of numerous local upheavals. But since then, the record is one of continuous curtailments. The unremunerative level to which prices have been forced down by competition of synthetic indigo has considerably reduced the indigo plantations of India, particularly in Bengal and Bihar, where the planters are strengthening their position by cultivating other crops in addition to indigo. The last season gave a very poor yield, the deficiency compared with the previous year being 31 per cent. It would seem probable that unless great improvements can be effected in cheapening the method of production, either by selection of seed yielding the highest percentage of indigotin, or by chemical improvement in manufacture, or in similar ways, the industry is unfortunately doomed. The total exports of 1913-14 are less by 43 per cent, both in quantity and in value, than those in 1911-12. Turning to the countries that draw on India for their supplies of indigo, it is remarkable that while there is a most striking increase on the exports to the United Kingdom of 1,510 cwts and £15,274 to 3,352 cwts and nearly £43,000, the continent of Europe has reduced its demand from 4,578 cwts to 2,180 cwts. The demand in Asiatic Turkey was stronger and stood at 2,800 cwts. In Persia the advance is marked from 241 cwts to 483 cwts, the United States and Egypt took, respectively, 604 cwts and 1,157 cwts in place of 1,138 cwts and 1,687 cwts in 1912-13. The average price for the year worked out to be £13-5*s.*-7¼*d.* as against £12-7*s.*-6½*d.* in the previous year.

	Acres outturn (cwts)
1911-12	267,000 — 48,000
1912-13	220,000 — 39,000
1913-14	176,000 — 27,000

	Exports. cwts	000 £
1911-12	19,155	250
1912-13	11,857	147
1913-14	10,939	142

Average wholesale price at Calcutta.

	£	s.	p.	
1911	15	10	9 7/12	per cwt
1912	14	2	8½	„
1913	15	10	9⅓	„

Jute raw.

The area and outturn of jute were 3,169,600 acres and 8,751,800 bales as against 2,970,500 acres and 9,842,800 bales in 1912, and 3,150,400 acres and 7,900,400 bales in the previous quinquennium. The total cultivated area in Bengal in 1912-13 was approximately 25,954,900 acres, with, in addition, 5,201,098 acres of culturable waste. All this land, of course, is not suitable for jute, but these figures show the possibilities of the future when increased production must be responded to. Raw jute has been supplemented by raw cotton s the most important single article of exportation. The exports of raw jute represented 25 per cent of the total value of Indian raw produce and 12·5 per cent of the total exports. The world's annual demand for

jute is estimated at about 10 million bales of 400 lbs each. India is virtually the sole producer, although it has been and is being tried in America, in Mexico, in Africa, Algeria, Formosa, etc., with but indifferent results. According to Lord Curzon, it is to some extent cultivated in Persia, where it is used for making sacks. Fresh efforts are being made, it is believed, in the Gold Coast and in the Congo Valley. Experiments in jute cultivation are taking place in Fiji and, according to the trade supplement issued by the London Chamber of Commerce, small plots have given good crops of fibre of excellent quality about 8 ft. long. It is thought to be a suitable crop for free Indians, and if it proves successful, there will, it is believed, be openings for capitalists to embark on this industry with Indian tenants on the share system. The high prices of jute are beginning to cause some uneasiness as to the possible invention of a synthetic substitute such as textilose. At present, however, inventions have not been so successful as to affect the trade. Jute as the cheapest fibre in the market is in constant demand in Europe, being used for making not only packing cloth and bags as in earlier days, but also carpets and rugs, which, though not durable, are showy and very cheap. Practically the whole of a season's jute comes into commercial consideration in the official year 1st April to 31st March, but it is customary in the trade to deal with the figures of home consumption and of exports for the twelve months ending June 30th. The figures in thousands for the past four seasons are given in margin. The consumption of jute outside the mills is assumed to be about 500,000 bales a year, which has probably been restricted by the wider use of mill-made goods. Adding this to the total of the last two columns of the marginal table, and comparing the figures thus obtained with those of the forecasts,* it will be found that the aggregate total is only 92 lakhs of bales, as compared with the forecast estimate of 87 lakhs of bales.

	Area acres.	Outturn bales.	Estimated mill consumption bales.	Actual exports bales.
	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)	(1000)
1910-11	2,938	7,932	3,863	3,550
1911-12	3,106	8,235	4,561	4,641
1912-13	2,970	9,843	4,967	4,966
1913-14	3,170	8,752	4,435	4,310

The year 1913 opened with jute at £26 for first marks in London. Prices on the whole were steady but spinners were little disposed to add to stocks. Prices in Calcutta, Continental and London markets advanced in March. Reports of sowings of new crop marking steady progress were received, but weather conditions were rather unfavourable and prices continued to be firmly maintained and advanced to £29-5*s.* for May-June shipments. New jute was offered at slightly lower rates, conditions for the growth of new crop being reported favourable. Early in June reports of flooding were received, the *daisee* districts said to be suffering severely and very little business passed in either old or new cut. The effect of the short outturn of the season announced in September was an immediate advance in all prices. As high a price as £36-10*s.* was offered for first marks afloat and £35-5*s.* for October and November. The high prices ruling for Bengal created a demand for Bimlipatam jute, which was sold at £28, the highest price yet paid for that fibre. Prices in the early part of October receded to £33-10*s.* When the Durgapuja holidays began, sales in warehouse were small but later on business was done at £36 and at the end of the month prices again receded to £34. November showed a fluctuating market both as to demand and value. Since then prices were rather easier and the demand slow. The rates for standards in Calcutta after opening at £4-12*s.* continued at £4-13*s.*-4*d.* during August-September, and prices advanced rapidly, reaching the record price of £6 per bale. They fell to £5-6*s.*-8*d.* in November, but rose to £5-16*s.* in December; but they again dropped to £5 by the end of January and closed with a demand of £5-10*s.*-8*d.* per bale. The annual average wholesale prices of jute ✡ group at Calcutta during the past years are given in the margin per bale of 400 lbs. The quantity (in thousands) and value (in thousand £ sterling) of exports are shown in margin of next page. It will be seen that the quantity was less by 604,000 bales, but the value advanced by £2,518,000.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1890	1	16	2
1900	2	5	1
1904	2	3	7
1905	2	17	8
1906	3	16	8
1907	3	7	8
1908	2	12	1
1909	2	3	5
1910	2	8	11
1911	2	14	2
1912	3	12	4
1913	4	14	8

* It is not possible to give exact figures of the total area under Jute, because the areas in Bengal with some exceptions have not been cadastrally surveyed. The forecasts are prepared by the Directors of Agriculture, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, and the Director of Agriculture, Bengal (and not the Director of Statistics with the Government of India as in case of other forecasts), publishes general forecasts dealing with these areas. The yield per acre varies from 10 to as high as 30 maunds per acre, the average being between 14 and 18 maunds.

	Tons.	bales. (In thousands.)	000£
1904-05	644	3,605	7,980
1905-06	724	4,055	11,420
1906-07	798	4,472	17,893
1907-08	710	3,974	11,980
1908-09	894	5,006	13,220
1909-10	730	4,099	10,059
1910-11	637	3,567	10,327
1911-12	810	4,337	15,038
1912-13	876	4,907	18,033
1913-14	768	4,303	20,551

During the year under review the largest purchaser, the United Kingdom, took 1,626,066 bales or 281,703 bales less than in 1912-13, being 38 per cent of the whole. Germany took rather more than half as much, *viz.*, 886,928 bales or 121,906 bales less, and the United States 659,366 bales or 36,854 bales less than in 1912-13, their respective shares being 21 and 15 per cent. France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain come next in order with 407,000, 256,000, 212,000 and 119,000 bales respectively, and Russia, Belgium and Japan with 51,000, 26,000 and 21,000 bales. Brazil, Holland and Greece also took 20,160, 8,000 and 3,360 bales. Calcutta and Chittagong shipped 97 per cent of the total, the balance being shipped from Madras.

Jute manufactures.

This important industry, which is to Calcutta what the cotton industry is to Bombay, did exceptionally well in the year 1913-14. They represented nearly 52 per cent of the total value of exports of Indian manufactures, and nearly 12 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise, as compared with raw jute, the export of which, as we have seen, is nearly 13 per cent of the total. The year was marked by a further heavy rise in the price alike of the raw material and of the mill products. From January to October there had been a continued rise in prices. The Government's crop estimate had also a sensational effect upon prices, which was estimated at 1,091,000 bales less than in the previous year. The record of the jute industry is one of almost uninterrupted progress. There are now 66 mills, employing 212,457 persons, with 36,042 looms and 744,189 spindles. Figures in the margin show how greatly the manufacture of jute has expanded. Practically all the mills are in Bengal, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The only mills outside Bengal are two in Madras. From the number of particularising firms of each size in 1913 shown in the margin, it will be seen that representative mills are those which have 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Statistics of the output of the jute mills are not available, but a considerable proportion of the jute manufactures, estimated some years ago at about a third, is utilised locally. The local mills prospered well during the year under review. The profits declared for 31 mills amounted to £1,920,000 as against £1,467,000 in 1912-13. Of the 39 mills on the share list twelve declared dividends of over 20 per cent and fifteen 10 per cent. The value per ₹100 face value of share capital invested in jute mills during 1913-14 was £8-8*s.* as against £9-2*s.*-5*d.* in 1912-13 and £7-19*s.*-4*d.* in 1911-12. The good profits made by the mills were mainly due to the high prices obtained for hessians light fabrics, prices of heavy goods being unremunerative. Imports of machinery were on an exceptional scale and rose from £576,000 to £971,000. After a long period of the best of trade, in which latterly inflated value prevailed, a reaction set in about the month of January and the holders of dear goods had great difficulty in disposing of their stocks.

		1904-05	1913-14
Mills	No.	38	66*
Capital	000£	5,396	8,668
Persons	No.	133,162	212,457
Looms	„	19,991	36,042
Spindles	„	409,170	744,189

Spindles	Firms
1,000-10,000	13
10,000-15,000	24
15,000-20,000	10
25,000-40,000	4
80,000	1

The dimensions and value of the export trade are given in the margin in thousands. The exports consist almost entirely of gunny bags and gunny cloth. If we take the figures for quantities the exports of the former, after remaining at 200 to 300 millions up to 1908-09, rose rapidly to 364 millions in 1909-10, to fall again to 290 millions in 1911-12, and to rise to 369 millions in 1913-14. The exports of cloth rose steadily from 419 million yards in 1901-02 to 955 million yards in 1910-11, though they fell back to 871 million yards in 1911-12, but rose to 1,061 million yards in 1913-14. Thus a considerable proportion of the development of the industry has been in the manufacture of cloth, which has increased much more rapidly than that of bags. The total value rose from £15¼ millions to the record figure of nearly £19 millions or by 24 per cent, both gunny bags and gunny cloth having contributed to this expansion. The

		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Bags	No.	289,894	311,708	368,759
Cloth	yards	871,484	1,021,817	1,061,152
Rope and twine	cwts.	54	85	83
Value	000£	10,672	15,247	18,849

* Of the 66 mills 63 mills have returned all the statistics, one mill, established in 1913, has not furnished returns and the other two have not reported the number of persons employed.

increase is due to the much increased cost of the raw material. By way of contrast with these stupendous attainments, it may be mentioned that some half a century ago the foreign exports of jute manufactures were returned as valued at some £200,000 only. The largest buyers of bags are Australia, the United States, and Chile. The greater part of the cloth, over two-thirds of the total, goes to the United States, the balance being mostly directed to the Argentine, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. The great trade with Australia was assisted by the large wool clip and splendid crops. Under the provisions of the new Customs Tariff Act of the United States, passed on the 3rd October 1913, the duty on bags is reduced and baggings enter free, other fabrics and yarns participating in the reduction of duty. The Argentine has also admitted free of duty hessians and hessian bags, but has taken much less after the inflated trade of 1912-13, and owing to a considerable shortage of the Plate wheat crop.

Lac.

The trade in lac, of which India is the main source of supply, is a very variable and speculative one, owing to the great fluctuations in prices. The lac factories of India are almost confined to Mirzapore in the United Provinces and to Calcutta, but all over India small quantities are worked. There was a great fall in prices in 1911. The average declared value in 1908-09 was £4-17*s.*-10*d.* as against £3-6*s.*-7*d.* in 1909-10. In 1913-14 the average declared value rose to £3-17*s.*-3*d.* a rise of 11*s.*-6*d.* as compared with the preceding year. The declared values per cwt are given in the margin.

	£	*s.*	*d*
1906-07	8	13	3
1907-08	7	10	0
1908-09	4	17	10
1909-10	3	6	7
1910-11	3	7	9
1911-12	3	2	8
1912-13	3	5	9
1913-14	3	17	3

The quantities and values of different descriptions of lac are also shown in the margin in thousands. The decline amounted to 89,002 cwts or 21 per cent in quantity and £100,000 or 7 per cent in value, and this may be ascribed partly to scanty crops and partly to accumulated stocks in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Stick and seed lac represent the raw material, but the exports are mainly in the manufactured forms of shellac and button lac. The proportion of shellac and button lac is on the average 80 and 6 per cent, respectively, of the total lac trade. This article is required chiefly for the manufacture of high class spirit varnishes (French polish) and sealing wax for gramophone records, as a stiffening material in hatmaking, as an ingredient in lithographic ink, and for insulating purposes in the electrical industry. Much of the lac comes from forests in Native States, where no suitable agency for conservancy or expansion exists. The more scientific cultivation and harvesting of the crop has engaged the attention of the Forest Department. The principal customers for shellac and button lac are the United States (£533,000), the United Kingdom (£380,000) and Germany (£167,000). The expected enforcement of an American duty of 1½ cent per lb on shellac, heretofore on the free list, may lead to heavy importations prior to the proposed duty coming into force.

	Cwt	£
Button	22	87
Seed	17	59
Shé	275	1,132
Stick	1	4
Other kinds	24	29
TOTAL	339	1,311

Metals and ores.
Manganese.

The figures under this head are interesting by reason of the great development of the exports of manganese ore, the quantity of which in 1913-14 was 718,049 tons and the value £809,000 as against 180,945 tons and £160,000 in 1904-05. India now takes the first place among the manganese-producing countries in the world. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferromanganese for use in steel manufacture. The figures in the margin indicate that the expansion under this head took place mainly in the first-half of the period, and was helped by activity in the steel industry, synchronising with the restriction of the Russian output owing to political disturbances. There are heavy shipments, chiefly from British Indian mines, through the Portuguese ports of Marmagoa, which are not included in the figures given above. The United Kingdom increased her

	In thousands	
	Tons	£
1906-07	493	473
1907-08	548	573
1908-09	438	506
1909-10	500	527
1910-11	573	613
1911-12	536	577
1912-13	708	763
1913-14	718	809

demands to 258,776 tons, valued at £280,000, Belgium, coming next with 187,821 tons and £212,000. The United States came third with 106,327 tons and £107,000 as against 168,600 tons and £165,000 in 1912-13. France stood fourth with 103,847 tons, valued at £128,000. There was a good demand from Japan, which took 16,018 tons, and from Holland taking 8,200 tons, as against 3,271 and 23,850 tons, respectively, in 1912-13. The average declared values (export) per ton of the last three years are given in the margin.

	£	s.	d.
1911-12 . . .	1	1	6⅛
1912-13 . . .	1	1	6½
1913-14 . . .	1	2	6¾

Metals were exported to the extent of 96,452 tons, valued at £432,000, the important items being iron or steel, 84,855 tons and £299,000 and lead pig, 68,639 cwts and £60,000. The development in the three preceding years of a considerable export trade in pig lead from Burma was hampered last year by an outbreak of cholera which disorganised labour and by want of fuel which restricted their smelting. The value of this trade in 1913-14 was nearly £60,000 as against £190,000 in 1911-12 and £125,000 in 1912-13. Exports of pig iron also contracted from 92,614 tons and £313,000 to 82,592 tons and £280,000. Japan is responsible for this decline, though Australia, China and the United States took larger quantities. It is a matter for congratulation that Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. raised their outturn from 97,367 tons in 1912 to 140,293 tons in 1913, in addition to 15,003 tons of steel rail and 16,044 tons of beams, channel and bars. The Bengal Iron Works contributed 59,379 tons to the increased production of this country, which was largely utilised in the internal consumption.

Pig Lead.

Pig Iron.

Oils.

The trade in oils has been steadily improving from 24½ million gallons and £572,000 in 1912-13 to 26 million gallons and £657,000 in 1913-14. The two main classes of oils exported are mineral oils and vegetable oils (not essential), the respective quantities and values in 1913-14 being 22⅓ million gallons and £143,000 and 3¼ million gallons and £387,000. The exports under both heads fluctuate considerably. The mineral oil trade originates almost entirely in Burma. The value of mineral oils exported increased from £93,000 to £138,000 in 1912-13, and again to £143,000 last year. This increase may be ascribed to a larger output of petroleum, and the development of the export trade in petrol and benzine which mainly goes to Europe, especially to the United Kingdom and Holland, where the utility of this oil for the purpose of fuel has been recognised. The trade in petrol is largely growing with the rapid growth of motor vehicles. The United Kingdom is the largest single customer, as it is also for vegetable oil. 2,291,531 gallons of kerosene oil and 331,450 gallons of batching and lubricating oil were produced in India (excluding Burma) during the calendar year 1913.*

Mineral oil.

Coconut oil.

Coconut oil (over a million gallons and £155,000 in value) recovered from the preceding year's contraction, but yet was much below the average, the increase being due to larger crop and better prices. It goes mainly from Madras ports to Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom, where it is mainly used in the manufacture of soap. Coconut oil has for some time been used as an ingredient in the manufacture of margarine. On page 69 in Part II of this report it will be seen that there is a decrease in the exports of Coconut oil which is due to (1) an increased demand for copra (raw material) and (2) high tariffs on the oils, as opposed to raw material, by Germany and other countries. Castor oil also improved by 52,506 gallons to a little over a million gallons, although the value showed no appreciable difference. It is chiefly exported from Calcutta to Australasia, the Straits, and the United Kingdom. Linseed oil, which has slightly contracted, is shipped mainly from Bengal to Japan, China, the Philippines, Australasia, and the United Kingdom. The trade in essential oil is also expanding. Lemongrass oil from South Malabar was again in much demand in foreign markets, amounting to 47,051 gallons, valued at £67,000. France is the chief constituent, taking about a half of the total exports, Germany and the United Kingdom nearly the other half. The average declared values for oils are given in table No. 39 on page 84, Part II.

Castor oil.

Linseed oil.

Lemongrass oil.

* India's output as against other countries is interesting. In 1912, the latest year for which complete figures are available, the production (in millions of gallons) was:—British India 249, the United States of America 4,771, Russian Empire 2,337, Dutch East Indies 350, Roumania 474, Austria 285, Japan 58, Germany 34, Canada 9, and Trinidad 4.

The area under opium in 1913-14 was 145,000 acres and the exports were 11,906 chests, valued at about £2,280,000 the trade being considerably curtailed on account of agreements with the Chinese Government in 1907 and 1911 for the gradual extinction of the export of Indian opium to China. In the marginal table will be seen the area under cultivation in the Bihar‡ and Benares agencies, and the quantity of opium made, as well as the exports to China including Hongkong and Macao and to the Straits Settlements and the total exports to all countries during the last decade. The figures are in thousands.

Factory years ending October	Area (in thousand acres) under cultivation deducting pastures	Production in thousand chests Excise opium †	Provision opium *
1904-05	587	6	55
1905-06	614	6	49
1906-07	565	6	38
1907-08	489	11	40
1908-09	362	6	28
1909-10	355	7	29
1910-11	363	9	15
1911-12	201	9	14
1912-13	178	10	7
1913-14	145	9	12

	Exports. China chests 1000	China 000 £	Straits chests 1000	Straits 000 £	Total chests 1000	Total 000 £
1904-05	52	5,541	12	1,263	69	7,082
1905-06	48	4,906	12	1,164	63	6,315
1906-07	51	4,802	13	1,151	66	6,205
1907-08	48	4,363	13	1,169	64	5,782
1908-09	53	4,935	11	1,032	67	6,233
1909-10	41	4,612	11	1,235	56	6,209
1910-11	31	6,167	9	1,692	44	8,509
1911-12	25	6,635	7	1,100	38	8,726
1912-13	20	5,885	5	705	31	7,481
1913-14	4	1,130	2	226	12	2,280

The price per chest at Calcutta during the last ten years is also shown in the margin. Opium contributes to the revenues of India under two heads. The net revenue credited in the public accounts under the head "opium" is that derived from the export of opium to other countries. There is also some revenue obtained from opium consumed in India, which is credited under the head "Excise." The principal areas in which the poppy is grown are (1) certain districts in the United Provinces, the produce being known as Bengal opium, and (2) a number of Native States in Central India, the produce being called Malwa opium, on which a pass duty is levied when it enters British territory for export from India. The Government of India fixes the amount to be exported. The total exports of Bengal and Malwa opium with the quantity exported to the principal consuming countries are shown in the marginal table. A large proportion of the opium imported into Singapore is subsequently exported to neighbouring countries. Hitherto China has been practically the only market outside India for Malwa opium. There still remains the much less remunerative trade with other far Eastern countries, such as the Straits, Hongkong and the Dutch East Indies to which Bengal opium alone is exported. The amount of non-China exports for 1913 was reduced from 13,200 chests to 9,000 chests, but the figure was again raised to 13,200 chests for 1914, namely, 12,780 chests to be sold at public auction and 420 chests direct to the Hongkong Government. The exports to China (excluding Hongkong and Macao) have practically ceased, only 90 chests valued at £28,000 having been sent from Bombay. Java took a slightly larger quantity, but the value rose from £383,000 to £472,000, due to more direct shipments and also to smaller supplies *viâ* the Straits. Shipments to the Straits and Hongkong fell from 5,098 chests and 7,783 chests to 1,537 chests and 3,821 chests respectively, the value being reduced respectively by £479,000 and £1,322,000 to £226,000 and £1,084,000. The trade with Macao also dropped from 1,676 chests and £236,000 to 150 chests and nearly £18,000 in 1913-14.

	£	s	d
1904	110	10	—
1905	103	3	4
1906	90	3	4
1907	90	2	—
1908	88	2	8
1909	88	5	4
1910	136	18	—
1911	195	1	—
1912	213	18	—
1913	131	10	9

From Calcutta	1912-13 chests	1913-14 chests
To China	8,025	1,306
„ Straits	5,098	1,537
„ Java	3,010	3,265
„ Siam	1,835	1,130
„ Other countries	1,856	1,913
From Bombay		
To China	11,550	2,755
Total	31,374	11,906
Value (000 £)	7,480	2,280

* A chest of provision opium contains about 140 lbs.

† A chest of excise opium contains about 123 lbs.

‡ The Bihar Agency has ceased to exist with effect from 1911-12.

Rubber.

The development of the trade in rubber (raw) was remarkable, the exports steadily rising to 23,264 cwts, valued at nearly £524,000. The figures in the margin show the increase referred to. The area under rubber in the Madras Presidency increased to 12,026 acres from 8,110 acres in 1912-13. The quality of South Indian rubber improved considerably, and compared favourably with that of Ceylon and the Malay State, but prices were much below those prevailing in the preceding year. In Burma attention is being paid to good and economical management of the industry, as well as improvement in the method of placing rubber in the market. Shipments were principally made to the United Kingdom (£336,000) and Ceylon (£172,000).

	cwts.	000 £
1909-10 .	1,611	33
1910-11 .	3,885	107
1911-12 .	8,951	233
1912-13 .	14,627	394
1913-14 .	23,264	524

Oilseeds.

Of the total trade in oilseeds Bombay does the largest business, exporting nearly a half, Madras comes next with 16 per cent, Sind and Bengal about 14 per cent each. The marginal table shows the value in thousand £ sterling of exports from these provinces in 1904-05 and 1913-14. Practically all the oilseeds exported are sent to Europe. In 1913-14, taking the exports of seeds as a whole, the United Kingdom and France took nearly 32 and 29 per cent, respectively, of the total, with Belgium not far behind. Of the seeds exported all but an insignificant fraction are oilseeds and are from a commercial point of view only less important than grain and pulse and raw cotton. This great trade is, like wheat, subject to violent oscillations from year to year. A bad year for wheat is also a bad year for oilseeds, at least for those which constitute the bulk of the trade, namely, linseed, rapeseed, and sesamum. The question of demand hardly affects the dimensions of the trade, a good crop being always followed by an extensive export, for there is always a demand for oilseeds from India, some being needed for the manufacture of soap, candles, margarine, lard, and so forth. In 1911-12 the volume of trade amounted to 30 million cwts, valued at £18,720,000. The following year saw a marked reaction to 24½ million cwts and £15,140,000, in which all descriptions but groundnuts partook, due to the general decline in world's prices and higher freights. Last year, although the quantity exported was the largest (over 31½ million cwts), the course of prices for linseed, cottonseed, and groundnuts was low, and the aggregate value of the trade was much less than the previous record of 1911-12. The quantity and value of the exports of the most important oilseeds in 1913-14 are shown in the marginal table, as compared with the enormous figures for 1904-05.

	1904-05 000 £	1913-14 000 £
Bengal . . .	3,060	2,393
Bombay . . .	4,633	8,367
Sind . . .	1,013	2,553
Madras . . .	873	3,553

	1904-05 In thousand	1913-14 cwts	1904-05 000 £	1913-14 000 £
Linseeds .	11,182	8,277	4,220	4,458
Groundnuts .	1,674	5,558	647	3,254
Rapeseed .	5,155	4,980	1,820	2,852
Sesamum . .	2,517	2,243	1,160	1,796
Cotton seed .	2,529	5,687	413	1,417
Castor seed .	1,461	2,698	460	1,337
Copra . .	156	764	127	1,040
Mowa . .	653	666	207	364
Poppy . .	1,363	380	520	311

The Indian oilseeds crop of 1912-13, and the early crop of 1913-14, which came into statistical consideration in 1913-14, were only fair, owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the reported outturn was as shown in margin.

		1911-12 Tons	1912-13 Tons	1913-14 Tons
Rape and mustard	pure .	699,500	683,800	715,900
	mixed .	609,000	551,000	327,000
Linseed	pure .	499,800	410,600	323,200
	mixed .	140,000	128,000	59,000
Sesamum	pure .	327,600	372,400	365,900
	mixed .	70,000	100,000	42,000
Groundnuts . .		605,700	669,900	731,900

Linseed.

The percentage of export to total production shows that the linseed consumed in India represents a very small proportion of the production and is grown exclusively for export—it is a gift to Indian agriculture from the West. It covers an area of 4 million acres and gives a production of half a million tons of oilseeds, which represents a contribution to the earnings of cultivators of £3½ millions. The year 1832 is the first in which export was recorded, and 3 cwts were exported. In 1839 about 121,000 cwts were exported; in 1850, 560,000 cwts; in 1860-61, 551,000 cwts; in 1880-81, 5,997,000 cwts; in 1900-01, 5,060,000 cwts; in 1904-05, 11,182,000 cwts (the highest record); and in 1913-14, 8,277,000 cwts. It is also a crop that may be used as a safety valve and be increased or decreased according to the cultivators' advantage. It can be profitably grown in excess of ordinary food necessities, and may be

sown under food crops as occasion demands. Linseed, which generally takes the first place, advanced remarkably in 1911-12 to 10½ million cwts and £8,643,000, but last year declined to 8¼ million cwts and £4,458,000. The Indian crop of 1912-13 was 16 per cent smaller than in the previous season. The American crop turned out to be about 475,000 tons, which had to be supplemented by purchases of Canadian seed, none having been imported into the United States either from the Argentine or India. The Canadian crop was a very satisfactory one, aggregating some 400,000 tons. Russia is reported to have a large crop. Altogether the world's production amounted to about 3,250,000 tons. With such enormous supplies prices have not fluctuated much owing to the unprecedented demand. The prices in London ranged between £2 10*s.* to £2 2*s.* 4*d.* per quarter and were well maintained by the greater demand for linseed oil, the new hardening process for soft oil inducing a very much larger consumption of linseed for soap making. The average price in India was 10*s.* 9¼*d.* per cwt as against 15*s.* in 1912-13. Linseed goes chiefly to the United Kingdom (3,146,000 cwts) and France (2,309,000 cwts). Belgium, Germany and Italy took 769,000 cwts, 967,000 cwts, and 613,000 cwts, respectively.

Groundnuts.

The trade in groundnuts (known as pea nuts in America and also by the name of earthnut, monkey nut, Pestache de terre, Manila nut, and Chinese nut) has shown a marked revival from 4,867,011 cwts and £2,695,000 to 5,558,120 cwts and £3,254,000. The trade had fallen very low at the end of the last century, but has since recovered, due largely to the introduction of disease resisting varieties and to the demand in Europe mainly for olive oil. The increased demand is caused by the discovery of a new process for deodorising the oil expressed from the nut, which has hitherto been suitable only for soap making, and is now an important article of food in Southern Europe, where vegetable oils take the place of butter. It also forms an effective substitute for olive oil. France is the principal customer, taking about 80 per cent of the total. Belgium and Austria-Hungary have not increased their shares. Germany and Italy participate in this trade. It may be noted here that a good quantity of groundnuts is shipped from the French port of Pondicherry, and is not included in the Indian trade. The figures of export are given in margin.

	Tons.
1911-12	67,083
1912-13	110,505
1913-14	86,509

Rapeseed.

The exports of rapeseed, which is grown for export most largely in the Punjab, are somewhat in excess of the previous year, being 4,980,100 cwts against 4,356,589 cwts during 1912-13. Karachi shipped a little over triple the quantity exported from Calcutta and Bombay. The largest buyers of rapeseed are Belgium (1,977,000 cwts), Germany (1,164,000 cwts), and France (1,079,000 cwts), the United Kingdom and Italy taking about 282,000 cwts and 275,000 cwts, respectively. Prices in London ranged between £2 6*s.* 9*d.* to £2 11*s.* per quarter. Indian prices averaged 11*s.* 5$\frac{5}{12}$*d.* as against 11*s.* 0½*d.* per cwt in 1912-13.

Sesamum.

Sesamum is largely consumed in India and a shortage in it or in rapeseed curtails its exportation. The year's exports, 2,243,490 cwts and £1,796,000, have exceeded the records of the two preceding years, but are much lower than the record year 1910-11 (3,246,530 cwts and £2,135,000. The price last year averaged 16*s.* per cwt as against 15*s.* 7½*d.* in 1912-13). The trade is diverted mainly to France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, and Italy—the last three countries having doubled their requirements. The oil extracted from the seed is chiefly used in making soap.

Cotton seed.

The traffic in cotton seed is a modern aspect of the Indian oil seed trade, and was due to the sudden development of a foreign demand, mainly in the United Kingdom. In 1897-98 the exports were 28,000 cwts, in 1900-01 they suddenly advanced to 225,000 cwts, and in 1901-02 to 2,036,000 cwts, thus within a few years, from being quite insignificant, cotton seed became one of the important items of all oilseeds. The trade assumed respectable dimensions only in 1901-02, through the necessity for finding a substitute for olive oil, which was scarce in the market, the scarcity of sesamum oil, the demand for lard and margarine for which materials were lacking, and lastly the discovery of a new process for hulling the seed cheaply and efficiently. The exports during 1910-11, namely, 5,980,226 cwts and £1,530,000, were a record one; but the shipments last year amounting to 5,686,533 cwts and £1,417,000, though in considerable excess of 1912-13, could not beat that record. Exports are mostly, if not entirely, shipped to the United Kingdom

which had previously been supplied from Egypt. Indian prices fell from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* per cwt last year.

Castor seed.

The exports of castor seed rose from 2,212,611 cwts and £1,092,000 to 2,697,754 cwts and £1,337,000. The principal importing countries are the United Kingdom (1,113,502 cwts), France (419,775 cwts), and the United States (405,582 cwts). Belgium, Italy and Germany shared the balance between themselves. Thirty or forty years ago every European and the wealthier Indians employed the oil for house illumination. Now it is used chiefly as a lubricant for machinery, and also a preservative of leather goods.

Copra or dried coconut kernel.

The trade in copra, which is steadily expanding, is diverted chiefly from the ports on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, especially Cochin and Calicut, to the Continent. The exports amounted to 763,832 cwts, valued at £1,040,000, the average value being £1 7*s.* 2¾*d.* against £1 5*s.* per cwt in 1912-13. Formerly the article was chiefly used in the manufacture of soap, but its value as a food in the manufacture of nut-butter has recently been generally recognised. Shipments to Germany and the United Kingdom slightly diminished; but Belgium, France and Russia increased their shares. The table in the margin shows in detail the exports of the several products of the coconut palm to foreign countries during 1913-14.

		Quantity	£
Coconuts	nos.	344,111	1,517
Coir fibre	cwts	14,812	11,449
„ manufactures	„	772,262	592,741
Cordage and rope	„	60,420	70,189
Copra	„	763,832	1,039,827
Coconut oil	gals	1,091,477	155,073
„ poonac	cwts	84,166	26,965
Total			1,897,761

Silk, raw.

The export of silk, raw and manufactured, although not one of India's chief exports, merits attention because an analysis of the trade statistics shows that the trade is on the down grade, and the indigenous industry almost in a state of jeopardy. The exports of raw silk (whether from mulberry or non-mulberry feeding silkworms) in 1913-14 were valued at £100,000 as against £207,000 in 1912-13; the exports of waste silk (chasam) showed an increase of 9 per cent or an export of about £53,000 and cocoons a decrease of 56 per cent or an export of nearly £13,000. The exports of silk manufactures in 1913-14 were valued at nearly £38,000 as compared with over £49,000 in 1912-13. From the two marginal tables it will be seen that exports have declined. This decline is attributed to various causes:—

(1) the expansion of the industry in Japan, China, Italy, and Russia. It may be mentioned here that the imports of silk manufactures from Japan amounted to £966,000 in 1913-14 as against £337,000 ten years ago.* (2) An unsuitable breed of worms, disease, coupled with defective methods of reeling and production generally, and lack of organisations. It is said also that the lowest, and therefore the less efficient, castes only will handle the worms. (3) The introduction of profitable crops, such as cereals, pulses, sugar, fibres, etc., in preference to silk production. The price of raw silk (European filature) in 1913-14 in Calcutta was £1 1*s.* 6⅓*d.* as against £1 1*s.* 6½*d.* in 1912-13. The prices of the article have fallen considerably in the last two decades.

i.—Raw silk including chasam and cocoons.

		lbs. 1000	000 £	variation
Average of 10 years ending	1879-80	1,710	566	100
„ „	1889-90	1,581	335	59
„ „	1899-00	1,680	379	67
„ „	1909-10	1,831	393	69
In the year	1910-11	1,851	337	60
„ „	1911-12	1,750	305	54
„ „	1912-13	1,678	278	49
„ „	1913-14	1,203	165	29
Average of 4 years ending	1913-14	1,620	271	48

ii.—Silk manufactures.

		000 £	variation
Average of 10 years ending	1879-80	131	100
„ „	1889-90	194	148
„ „	1899-00	115	88
„ „	1909-10	57	44
In the year	1910-11	51	39
„ „	1911-12	43	33
„ „	1912-13	49	38
„ „	1913-14	38	29
Average of 4 years ending	1913-14	46	35

	£	*s.*	*d.*	Index no.
1890—94	1	3	4¼	100
1895—99	1	1	4⅝	91
1900—04	1	0	4 5/12	87
1905—09	1	1	1⅓	92
1910—12	0	19	8⅔	84
1913	1	1	6	92

In Kashmir and Mysore satisfactory results have been obtained. In the former state sericulture has been fostered on approved European principles with Italian reeling machinery, seed being imported annually on a large scale.

* See Chapter IV, page 40, for imports of silk piecegoods from Japan.

Sir Thomas Wardle* explains how the supply of eggs is procured, and how the States purchased machinery for silk manufacture. Mr. Douglas, officiating Superintendent, pointed out in 1906 that the crop of cocoons was 10,000 maunds in 1903; 13,000 maunds in 1904; 23,000 maunds in 1905. The net profit to the State in 1905 was £10,000 and in 1906 over £20,000. In 1905-06, 600 bales, weighing 150 lbs each, of silk were reeled. In 1897 in Mysore Mr. Tata, after selecting a plantation and site for rearing houses, sent to Japan for a Superintendent and trained operatives. The Mysore authorities have made a grant of £200 a year to the Tata farm in return for instruction given to the people of Mysore in Japanese methods of growing the mulberry and rearing the insects. The products of the Mysore State are exported to foreign countries from Madras. The work of the Salvation Army is also noteworthy in various parts of India. They have furnished experts, encouraged the planting of mulberry trees, and subsidised several silk schools. The Bengal Silk Committee under the guidance of some French experts have conducted cross breeding experiments with a view to establish a multi-voltine hybrid of European quality. There is a Government sericultural farm at Berhampore, where, it is said, a pure white multivoltine of silkworm is reared. The results of the Bengal Committee's labours may be summed up as follows: the only really effective method of dealing with the problem is to work up gradually to a point at which the whole of the seed cocoon necessary for the province will be supplied to rearers under Government supervision, and to establish gradually a sufficient number of large nurseries throughout the silk districts of the province.

Mr. Mukerjee in his inquiry into the state of the Tasar Silk Industry, Bengal, 1905, believes that the main cause of the decline of the industry is the disease known as grasserie and he recommends the establishment of two model tasar rearing nurseries in Bengal; the propagation of asan trees (Terminalia) in the tasar village areas; and the reservation of certain forest tracts for the wild stock only, from which the model establishments would obtain periodically fresh supplies. Estimates would show that there were 200,000 persons in Bengal, and 20,000 in the Central Provinces, who obtain at least a part of their earnings from tasar silk, the number of silk cocoon rearers to silk weavers being in the proportion of 8 : 1.

Silk manufactures.

The imports of silk manufactures are now very important and far exceed the exports. The exports and the imports to and from the countries are noted on the margin. The imports into India come chiefly from Japan, China, France, and the United Kingdom. It will be seen that great progress has been made in the case of Japan. In Japan the Government has taken a great interest in the industry, and there are two major Sericultural Institutes, which make experiments on silk and teach 30 local schools and institutes, maintained by Government. There is also a Sericultural Association with 60,000 members. In thirty years the production has trebled, and Japan is by far the largest silk-producing country in the world. In Italy there is a Central Sericulture Institution at Padua, which directs 60 substations and laboratories. In Austria-Hungary silk is a monopoly, Government supplying the eggs and mulberry and buying cocoons at two-thirds market price, and in Russia sericulture, especially in the Caucasus, has been developed by a prohibitive tariff on manufactured silk.

	1913-14 000 £	1904-05 000 £
Exports.—		
United Kingdom .	13	20
France . . .	1	7
Aden . . .	5	...
Imports.—		
United Kingdom .	186	113
France . .	164	207
Japan . .	966	340
China . . .	425	233

There are 3 silk mills in India, one in Calcutta and two in Bombay, the number of labourers employed being 147 and 1,242 respectively. It is urged by many that if the methods of production could be improved, it would be possible to resuscitate the industry to a very considerable extent. Others, however, hold that it would be impossible because of the competition with artificial silk and with Japan, China, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, these countries possessing means of production which India cannot have. They urge, too, (1) that it is better to produce commercial crops, especially as the prices of raw material and food grains have risen during the last decade so much in the world

* Kashmir—Its new Silk Industry (1904).

markets,* and because labour is already scarce in most of these industries, and (2) that the expenditure on resuscitation of a comparatively unimportant industry would not be justified by the results.

Tea.

In the year, which commercially has beaten all records for the aggregate extent and value of the trade done, tea has not failed to contribute its share to the common advancement. The season surpassed all others in outturn and exports. The outstanding feature of the trade, however, is the general improvement in prices. The fall of 1912 was more than made good, and the average of public auction prices ($7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.) was higher than in any year since 1895. The result is a marked appreciation in the value of shares. The early part of the producing season was marked by floods in Cachar and Sylhet. The damage done has not been entirely made up, and a few estates in these districts have closed the season with a crop considerably behind that of 1912. New area and better labour conditions elsewhere have more than compensated the loss. The total yield is estimated to be 305 million lbs, 7 million lbs or over 2 per cent more than in 1912. Of the increase shown the major portion comes from the Jalpaiguri district in Bengal, but all the large producing districts, for example, Darjeeling in Bengal, Darrang and Sibsagar in Assam, contributed. The area of the tea plantations is about three times the planted area, and the latter is reported to be 608,400 acres. The average yield of all Indian tea advanced to 550 lbs per acre, the highest figure yet touched. The district of Jalpaiguri yielded the high average of 668 lbs per acre plucked, while Darrang came second with 631 lbs. The output has for many years increased at a much greater rate than the planted area. The exports to the chief consuming centres are shown in the marginal table.* These are direct exports as declared in India, and do not include re-exports from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom and Russia between them took in 1913-14 some 80 per cent of the Indian tea output. The most noticeable features are, on the one hand, the growth of the exports to Russia, Canada, China, also to the United Kingdom (owing to the institution of old age pensions), and on the other, the decline in the trade with Ceylon and Asiatic Turkey. A new record has again been established, some 289 million lbs having been exported in the year under review as against 278 million lbs in 1912-13—showing an increase of 11 million lbs, or nearly 4 per cent. The value rose by over £1 million or 12·6 per cent to nearly £10 millions. From Calcutta, Russia took a largely increased supply, which is now seen in true perspective since the introduction of the new system of recording exports according to the countries of final destination. Taking the tea shipped to China, which was practically for Russia, there was an increase of nearly 2 million lbs in the consumption of Indian tea in Russia. Australia, China, and Canada also increased their offtake, but practically all other major and minor outlets took less than in 1912-13. The most conspicuous reductions were for the Central Asia and Persian Gulf business. Russian firms are gradually obtaining a large hold on the tea trade in Northern Persia, and a considerable proportion of tea shipped to Batoum is intended for that territory. The dust tea exported to China is manufactured there into brick tea for the Russian market. From London all the usual outlets absorbed more, and in particular Russia showed an increase on the previous year of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs or 30 per cent. The trade with Russia in Indian tea is £1,385,000 in value. On table No. 43, page 87, it will be seen that the existing rates of duty are high, and a reduction in the rates should be followed by a marked increase in the consumption of that article in Russia, and at the same time it should be beneficial to the Indian tea industry. "Anglo Russian" in the *Statist* of 7th March 1914 wrote with reference to the Czar's Rescript concerning the liquor monopoly:—"It may be useful to bear in mind that next to *vodka*, the most popular

	1912-13	1913-14	per cent. age.	1912-13	1913-14
	In thousand lbs.			000 £	000 £
Exports of Indian tea by sea to—					
United Kingdom	198,354	209,051	72·5	6,325	7,232
Russia	33,126	33,398	11·5	992	1,110
Canada	11,447	11,565	4	408	430
China	9,171	11,007	3·8	273	338
Australasia	9,397	9,705	3·4	282	326
Ceylon	4,215	3,900	1·3	180	163
Asiatic Turkey	4,399	2,830	1	138	102
United States of America	2,307	1,942	·7	72	69
Total all countries	278,518	289,474	...	8,863	9,983
By land (mostly to Afganistan)	3,214	2,196	...	87	67
GRAND TOTAL	281,732	291,670	...	8,947	10,054

* Mr. M. Finucane, a former Director of Agriculture, Bengal, pointed out in an official paper that the land usually placed under mulberry is valued for growing sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, and that if mulberry cannot hold its own against these and other crops, it would be unwise and pernicious to "crop it up by factitious encouragements."

beverage in Russia, is tea. If, therefore, it be the Russian Government's desire to restrict consumption of the former, its simplest plan would be to encourage that of the latter. In other words, it should reduce the heavy import duty on tea, and thereby increase consumption of that article to an extent such as would doubtless obviate any loss of revenue therefrom."* The exports of tea from India have kept well ahead of those from Ceylon, and are now much greater than those from China, which has shown no marked increase in recent years. Of the tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1913, India supplied 56 per cent as against 30 per cent from Ceylon, about 3 per cent from China, and about 7 per cent from Java, which is increasing her production markedly. The other producing countries are mainly Japan, Formosa, and Natal. Sumatra is apparently just beginning to come into the field. The consumption of tea in India cannot be stated with any accuracy. There has, however, been a marked increase in local consumption, a sign of the changed standard of living. The margin between estimated output and export, *plus* the net import of foreign tea, is some 21 million lbs a year, leaving out of account pickled tea consumed in Burma. The trade in green tea showed again a marked decline, from 1½ million lbs to half a million lbs only, there being little inducement to manufacture green tea at the present level of prices for black tea. The receipts into the treasuries on account of tea cess fund during 1913-14 amounted to £25,300, which has been allotted to the United States (£10,000), the United Kingdom (£6,000) and the continent of Europe (£7,500). No allotment has been made to the Indian market.

The estimated output of manufactured tea rose during the past decade from 221 million lbs to 305 million lbs. The number of persons employed in the industry during 1913 was 572,533 permanent, and 94,379 temporary, hands. The Joint Stock capital invested in the business is calculated to amount to £17,907,000 companies registered in India taking £2,720,000 and those registered in the United Kingdom £15,187,000. The value per R100 (£6 13*s.* 4*d.*) of joint-stock capital, as calculated in the prices of the shares of 92 companies in the Calcutta share market, was £11 1*s.* 4*d.* in March 1914, as against £9 12*s.* twelve months earlier. Looking back on the development of the industry, especially from 1834, when Lord Bentinck appointed a committee to investigate the question of establishing a tea-growing industry, and from 1838, when the first sample of Assam made tea was sent to England, we see that at no time, not even before the disasters of 1865-67, was the Indian tea industry in a more satisfactory condition than at present. Messrs. Thomas & Co., in their review of the past season have truly said: "The past season has been one of the best ever known from the producer's point of view. The outturn was a record one and the average price the highest for about twenty years past. Moreover, consumption outstripped even the record crop. The increased consumption was world-wide."

Tobacco.

Although the imports of tobacco into India (£502,000 in 1913-14) exceed the exports, owing mainly to the increasing import of cheap cigarettes, principally from the United Kingdom, the export trade is of increasing importance. The total export of tobacco of all descriptions amounted to £319,000 as against £256,000 in 1912-13. Ten years ago the exports were £140,000 in value, while in 1866-67, when it became a recognised article of export, the value was £37,000. The area under tobacco in British India is reported to be 964,726 acres in 1912-13 as against 998,943 acres in 1911-12, in which year 49,874 acres were estimated for Native States. Despite the increased consumption of Indian leaf for factory made cigarettes and *biris*†, the exports of unmanufactured descriptions advanced by 8 million lbs and over £55,000. Exports to Germany have increased owing to higher excise duties there, and the manufacturers have done this to prevent as far as possible a change of price by using cheaper tobacco. The Indian tobacco has also found good markets on account of the higher prices to which other tobaccos have attained in recent years. This has induced larger exports to France, which ordinarily depends on

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* The Russian official statistics show the increase in imports of tea from India as follows: (in thousands of English pounds);—7,660 (1906); 12,864 (1907); 16,946 (1908); 18,284 (1909); 20,271 (1910); 21,572 (1911). Statistics for 1912 and 1913 from the Russian official returns are not available, except the total of tea imported from all countries, which was over 151 and 152 million lbs in 1912 and 1913 respectively.

† Bazar made cigarettes of indigenous leaf.

Java for its supply. The United Kingdom and Holland also increased their requirements. The trade in Indian cigars is improving steadily but slowly, the value being £102,000. In 1886-87, the cigar trade was valued at £13,000, in 1896-97 at £40,000, in 1906-07 at £67,000, and a continued rate of expansion is expected in view of the fact that the moderate price of Indian, specially Burmese, cigars is becoming more widely known in Europe.

Wood and timber.

Wood and timber was valued at £714,000, of which teak timber represents £524,000, showing a decrease of 10,684 cubic tons and over £111,000. This decline is not due to the lack of demand, but rather to the exhaustion of stocks at the various ports of shipment as well as the reserves in the forest. Prices in consequence substantially advanced as will be seen from the quotations for teakwood in Calcutta given in the margin with variations, taking 1904 as the base.

	£	s.	d.	Index No.
1904	8	2	8	100
1905	8	6	8	102
1906	8	6	8	102
1907	8	6	8	102
1908	8	13	4	107
1909	8	13	4	107
1910	8	13	4	107
1911	10	0	0	123
1912	10	6	8	127
1913	12	4	0	150

Teakwood.

The areas in which teak is grown are (1) Chanda district, Central Provinces, (2) North Kanara, (3) Wynnad, (4) Anamalai Hills, and (5) Travancore. In the Burmese regions teak is chiefly found in (1) the Arrakan Yoma, (2) the Pegu Yoma, (3) the Martaban hills and also in the hills northwards. The demand for teak in the European market continues to shrink away as the cost is too great for the wood to be used for ordinary domestic construction, and its use is being practically confined to ship building, especially for the decks of ships, rolling stock requirements, and for the best class of house carpentry. The marginal table shows the declared export value of teakwood per cubic ton. The imports of teak declined from 28,538 cubic tons, valued at £192,000, to 18,660 cubic tons, valued at £163,000. The Burma trade is not likely to be affected as there has been a good demand in the East. The United Kingdom took 28,102 cubic tons with £293,000 and Germany 6,282 cubic tons, valued at £74,000. The value of sandalwood advanced by £27,000 to over £129,000. As usual Mysore supplied the bulk of it and Germany shares largely in this trade, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France following in order of importance.

	£	s.	d.	Index No.
1911-12	10	1	4	100
1912-13	10	6	8	103
1913-14	10	6	8	103

Sandalwood.

Wool.

The exports of raw wool during 1913-14 amounted to 49 million lbs as against 53 million lbs in 1912-13. The shares of the chief importing countries were as follows: the United Kingdom (97 per cent) and the United States of America (nearly 2 per cent). The chief sources in the year under review were the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, of which Hissar was, perhaps, the most important. The other sources were the Himalayan tracts of the United Provinces—Garhwal, Almora, and Naini Tal,—Sind, the Deccan, Bikanir, and also the Central Provinces. The year 1913-14 was not a prosperous one. The long continuance of high prices for wool and the shrinkage in demand did not make for a very prosperous year for the woollen trade. The exports of wool from British India, when compared with those from Australia and New Zealand, are unimportant. It is important, however, from the Indian point of view, since it shows an amount that might have been worked up locally to contest the woollen imports (hosiery, shawls, carpets, rugs, etc.,) from Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary. The exports of raw wool over a series of years are shown in the marginal table. One significant feature is the rise of the Karachi traffic. Ten years ago (1903-04) the share taken by Karachi was 13 million lbs, but in 1913-14 it stood at 29 million lbs; Karachi and Bombay are the two important centres, the former exporting nearly 29 million lbs and the latter 20 million lbs in 1913-14 out of the 49 million lbs exported. An examination of the Inland and Frontier trade returns reveals the following interesting facts:—(1) Bombay port drains the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and Central India to the extent of some 13 million lbs annually, while Karachi drains the Punjab and Sind to the extent of some 33 million lbs; and (2) Imports from frontier countries amounting to 25 million lbs in 1913-14.

	1000 lbs.
1903-04	33,235
1904-05	36,572
1905-06	42,515
1906-07	45,910
1907-08	39,781
1908-09	43,366
1909-10	59,827
1910-11	58,306
1911-12	52,385
1912-13	53,427
1913-14	48,922

The prices per lb of wool at Bombay and Karachi are given in the marginal table. Mr. J. E. O'Conor said, with reference to Indian woollen manufacture in the Review of Trade twenty-one years ago, "the trade is as yet quite unimportant and is likely to remain so for a long time to come, unless the Indian mills are able to find markets in Asia for coarse blankets and horse-clothing, the only descriptions of goods for which there would be a fair demand in the regions we could hope to supply, and the only kinds we could manufacture with profit to compete outside India with European goods." From an examination of the import statistics it would appear that the shoddy, cheap and mixed woollen goods, especially of Germany, are undermining the position of the Indian mills to some extent. In Calcutta, for example, the demand for coolie blankets and shawls has been usurped by cheap foreign supply. The latest returns of the woollen manufacturing industry in India down to December 1913 show that there are 5 mills, employing a nominal capital of £337,000 and 3,995 persons with 1,065 looms and 40,170 spindles. Besides blankets, travelling rugs, etc., finer classes of goods, flannels, serges and other cloths, and hosiery are being made of excellent quality, the total production being 5,150,000 lbs, valued at nearly £400,000.

	Bombay. (declared value)	Karachi. (Kandahar wool)
	d.	*d.*
1904	8½	4 11/12
1905	8 11/12	5 7/12
1906	9⅝	5
1907	9 1/12	4⅝
1908	8 11/12	3 5/12
1909	9⅛	4 1/12
1910	9½	4⅞
1911	9 5/12	4⅝
1912	9⅜	4⅝
1913	9¾	5¼

Chapter IV.

Chief imports of the year, arranged in alphabetical order.

In this chapter the chief imports into India are discussed in alphabetical order. Details of these will be found in tables 4 and 6 on pages 62 and 63-67, where the statistics for five years with the increase or decrease in 1913-14 as against 1912-13 are shown.

Carriages and carts including motor cars and cycles.

The recent imports of private vehicles, classed as carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars, are advancing and are of interest at the present time. The biggest item is motor cars, of which 1,880 were received during 1913-14 with a value of £756,000. 1,463 motor cycles and 76 motor wagons were also imported to the value of nearly £71,000 and £38,000 respectively. They have interfered with the steady growth of the trade in carriages and carts, of which many are made locally and in cycles (other than motor cycles), which were imported to the extent of £232,000. The table in margin shows in thousands of £ sterling the growth of motor cars, motor cycles, etc., during the last five years, also the share of the United Kingdom.

	000 £
Carriages and carts	169
Cycles	232
Motor cars	756
„ cycles	71
„ wagons	38
Parts and accessories	157
Total	1,423

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Motor cars	317	488	669	597	756
„ cycles					71
„ wagons				261	38
Parts and accessories					157
Share of United Kingdom per cent	79	72	77	74	71

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.

The combined head Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines is of a somewhat composite nature. Chemicals, valued at £677,000, improved by £55,000, and drugs and medicines also advanced by £76,000 to £780,000, of which 'quinine and alkaloids thereof including cinchona and Peruvian bark' accounting for an increase of £30,000. With effect from 1st April 1914 imports of quinine are recorded separately from cinchona and other barks by the Customs authorities. This classification, however, has not yet been adopted in the published accounts.

Coal.

The year 1913 has been an excellent one for the world's coal trade. The demand has been steady and prices high throughout. The export trade of the United Kingdom has beaten all previous records. The world's trade boom was mainly responsible for the record shipment from the United Kingdom of over 76½ million tons. The course of the ocean freight market was in favour of coal exporters, and rates, which were first abnormally high, fell sharply. In spite of increased cost of production high prices did not check demand, and coal owners enjoyed a profitable year. The whole quantity imported, including coke and patent fuel, reached 559,190 tons, with an import of 204,868 tons more on account of Government, or a total of 764,000 tons, compared with an Indian production of 16⅓ million tons. The quantity imported in 1913-14 is about double the imports of 1911-12, but that year was exceptional in consequence both of the high prices of English coal and the depression of the cotton

manufacturing industry in Bombay, where most of the coal is consumed. The year 1912-13 was also abnormal, owing to (1) high coasting freights and (2) the congestion on Indian railways, which resulted in supplies being obtained from outside India. Though the imports last year were less than the preceding year by 94,504 tons on private account, they improved by 70,000 tons, if Government transactions are taken into account. The decline on private account is accounted for by restricted imports from Japan, Transvaal, and Australia. The Natal trade, however, continues to expand. The imports from the United Kingdom represented only 29 per cent of the total. Prices, it may be noted, ruled higher than in 1912-13. In connection with the coal trade two facts should be borne in mind. Most of the imports are required for Bombay and Karachi, and in the conditions of transport which still exist in India, these ports are about as easily supplied from Cardiff as from Calcutta, as will be seen from the freight for 1913 quoted in margin. Some of the imported coal is required for special purposes, being of a quality not produced in India. In the marginal table are given the quantity figures for the past two years. The declared value per ton of coal imported in 1913-14 was £1.-4*s*.-8*d*. as compared with 12*s*.-9*d*. per ton of the coal exported.

Wales to Bombay	12*s*.-6*d*. per ton.
Calcutta „ „ coasting	9*s*.-2½*d*. per ton.
Raniganj to Calcutta by rail	3*s*. per ton.

	1912-13 tons.	1913-14 tons.
Coal	643,202	531,814
Coke	5,206	16,766
Patent fuel	5,286	10,610
TOTAL	653,694	559,190

Cotton, raw.

The importations of raw cotton fell heavily as compared with the past two years, as will be seen from the figures in the marginal table. The abnormal increase of the previous two years was due to (1) the abundance and relative cheapness of American and Egyptian supplies and (2) the demand for finer staples in the Indian mills. The trade this year has almost gone back to its former normal level of £200,000 to £300,000.

	Cwts.	000£
1909-10	94,000	224
1910-11	45,000	129
1911-12	483,000	1,391
1912-13	548,000	1,483
1913-14	56,000	182

Cotton manufactures.

The shipments of the United Kingdom abroad in piecegoods for 1913 (7,076 million yards) were of record dimensions, the total being larger than in any previous year and exceeding the exports of 1912 by 163 million yards. The increased exports from the United Kingdom were chiefly due to the larger exports to India and China. The imports into India from the United Kingdom were 3 104 million yards. Both English spinners and manufacturers have recently suffered on account of the fact that English machinery is now capable of producing more than their customers can use, and the continuance of large exports has brought congestion to some of their markets. Overtrading, heavy stocks, and tight money are consequences of Lancashire's prosperity, which is very much bound up in that of India. Those of experience in the Indian trade have continued to warn her that even the most progressive market cannot expand suddenly, and a period of depression, long or short, must follow. A rather serious falling off in demand occurred about halfway through the year, and the last six months of the year under review were a time of less remunerative prices and a dragging demand. This synchronised with the period of glut in the piecegoods market in India, especially during October, November and December, primarily due to over-buying, Bengal floods, and famine in the United Provinces. The quotations of middling American (spot) opened with 6·99*d*., were highest in October 7·89*d*. and lowest in July 6·41*d*. The year (official) ended with 7·06*d*. The year's exports of piecegoods to India have largely exceeded all previous records, and they do, on the whole, represent a great and growing demand. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton yarns and of woven and other cotton goods amounted to £44 millions or 36 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise, the increase being £3·6 millions or nearly 9 per cent. The imports (44 million lbs) of cotton yarn into India during 1913-14 were smaller than in 1912-13 (50 million lbs), but higher than in 1911-12 (42 million lbs), owing to higher prices and abnormal conditions of the market as well as much inflated trade of the previous year. As usual the bulk (95 per cent) of the imports consisted of the finer counts from No. 26 upwards. There is some interest in noting the contrast between the qualities of yarn made in India and the imported yarn as indicated by the figures of trade and production of last three years given (in million lbs) in the margin.

Yarn.

(In millions of lbs.)

	Imported.			Indian.		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Nos. 1—25	2	4	2	563	624	617
„ 26—40	28	31	27	60	61	63
Above 40	7	9	8	2	3	3
Total	37	44	37	625	688	683

Thus the lower counts of yarn are imported only in the proportion of 1 to 225 of the local spinnings, while the imports of Nos. 26 to 40 are 1 to 2 In both cases the finest yarns above No. 40 are of very small importance, for the finer fabrics are woven in but small quantities in India, the muslins and other finer classes of cotton goods being imported more cheaply and in greater variety than is manufactured locally. It may be added that in the production of yarns of counts Nos. 26 to 40 rapid progress has not been made in recent years.

In the trade in cotton fabrics there appears to be a gradual change and shifting of the business from grey (unbleached) piecegoods to the other two classes, namely, white (bleached) and coloured and printed goods, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The bulk of the imports still consists of grey goods, but the proportions have not increased, while the progressive character of the other two classes has been apparent. The percentage of grey goods in the total piecegoods has been less than a half. This shifting may be regarded as due to the increase in the weaving capacity of the Indian mills, and to the fact that fashion is veering from unbleached goods towards the use of white and coloured garments. The ratios of the three classes, both in quantity and value, of imported goods are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills. It may be noted that the excise duty realised on cotton goods manufactured in the Indian mills fell from £387,000 to £380,000* on account of decreased production as compared with the preceding year. The statement given in the margin shows in million yards the figures relating to the principal descriptions of imported goods for the last two years. Longcloth and shirtings, dhutis and saris, and jaconets comprise the bulk of the trade in unbleached goods, and it is at once clear that the competition of bleached and coloured goods with these classes is very active. Unbleached T cloths and domestics, which are made from the coarsest counts, are a staple manufacture in the Indian mills, and the importation of such goods has fallen in recent years to a low level. The active trade in nainsooks, as also in prints and chintz, is noticeable. These last mentioned articles are in demand across the Indian border. The United Kingdom supplies about 99 per cent of the greys, 98 per cent of the whites, and 92 per cent of the coloured goods. Thus in the first two classes the British manufacturer has an almost complete monopoly and in coloured goods the monopoly is not so complete. Italian, Dutch and German prints and chintz account for the balance. **Piecegoods.**

	1912-13. yds. (millions)	1913-14. yds. (millions)
Grey (unbleached) .	1,535	1,534
White (bleached) .	769	793
Coloured, printed, etc.	682	832

	Foreign.				*Indian.*	
	Million yds.	per cent.	'000 £	per cent.	million. yds.	per cent.
Grey .	1,534	49	16,967	44	872	75
White .	793	25	9,523	25		
Coloured .	832	26	11,907	31	292	25
TOTAL .	3,159	100	38,397	100	1,164	100

	Grey.		White.		Coloured.	
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Dhutis, saris, scarves .	724	806	73	104	113	115
Jaconets, muslins, cambrics, etc. .	142	150	226	308	102	114
Drills and jeans . . .	29	21	7	6	23	30
Longcloth and shirtings . .	622	545	180	115	108	153
T. cloths and domestics . .	10	6	—	—	—	—
Nainsooks	—	—	236	205	—	—
Checks	—	—	13	16	11	20
Twills	—	—	6	8	30	31
Prints, etc.	—	—	—	—	179	210

Besides these, there are some subsidiary classes of goods imported, the principal descriptions of which are hosiery (£798,000), handkerchiefs (£593,000), sewing thread (£260,000), and other manufactures (£1,014, 00). The United Kingdom supplies 74 per cent of handkerchiefs, and 87 per cent of sewing thread. The considerable trade in hosiery is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. Japan supplied hosiery to the value of £556,000 against £415,000 in 1912-13, and goods to the value of £3,000, which came *viâ* Hongkong and the Straits, were probably also of Japanese origin. Japan's share is about 12 times that of the United Kingdom. Japan's best customer is British India, 70 per cent of the total imports being Japan's share, a triumph as compared with the condition ten years ago, when Japan did not meet more **Hosiery.**

* This is inclusive of collections in Native States, which amounted to £14,700 in 1912-13 and £15,900 in 1913-14.

than 10 per cent of her total demand. The loose method in which this commodity has hitherto been transacted is now greatly improved, and in accordance with the general growth of India's requirement for knitted cotton undershirts, etc., the positive steps adopted by the Japanese merchants insure the future greatness of this trade. Germany's share was £151,000 as against £122,000 in 1912-13.

Dyes and colours.

Dyes and colours were valued at £1,511,000, of which the imports of dyes obtained from coal tar showed a marked contraction by nearly £58,000 to £707,000 in value. The quantity also declined by 2 million lbs to over 16 million lbs, of which aniline represented 60 per cent. These dyes are much in requisition in the dyeing industry in this country. The trade was in the main from Germany, which continues to push her sales of aniline dyes as also her sales of indigo. Her sales of alizarine dye fluctuate, but are large. Belgium and Switzerland have a very small trade. Bombay continues to be the principal port of entry, taking 72 per cent of the total imports. The increase in the imports of synthetic indigo has been dealt with in Chapter III, page 20. Paints and colours, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, amounted to 384,407 cwts, valued at £427,000, an increase of 34,395 cwts and £28,000.

Glassware and Earthenware.

The total value (£1,729,000) improved by £190,000. Although the trade grows yearly, the glass industry is one in which India might well be expected to excel. The manufacture of glass bangles is a very common village industry. Umballa, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, and Benares are the centres of glass making. Austria-Hungary does a steadily increasing trade in glass bangles to the discomfiture of her competitors, likewise Belgium in sheet and plate glass, while the United Kingdom is steadily increasing her Indian market for common bottles, miscellaneous glassware, earthenware and porcelain. Austria-Hungary did 45 per cent of the glass and glassware business, Germany 15 per cent, the United Kingdom 13 per cent, and Belgium 10 per cent.

Hardware.

Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware, was valued at £2,632,000, recording an advance of £353,000. The head is a comprehensive one, and the articles comprised therein are heterogenous, the value of each being much less than £333,000. Of the principal articles included under this head, enamelled ironware is an item of peculiar interest, as it is a substitute for the distinctive Indian vessels of copper and brass. There was a setback in the trade by £11,000, Austria-Hungary and Germany between them dividing this trade. The imports of agricultural implements advanced from £74,000 in 1911-12 to £94,000 in 1912-13, which rose to £107,000 last year. Out of this amount Bengal took about £74,000, Madras £20,000, Burma and Bombay and Sind together £7,000 each. Implements and tools other than agricultural have also improved in about the same proportion. The advance under lamps and lampware, other than glass, is also noticeable. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply (about 57 per cent), Germany coming next but much behind it with 18 per cent, the United States 10 per cent, and Austria-Hungary 9 per cent.

Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.

Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances is another head of a comprehensive character and of certain defined categories, *e.g.*, electrical, musical, photographic, and scientific. The table in the margin shows the value of each description as well as the increase as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom supplies 75 per cent of the total. Some of the imports are of Continental origin. The United Kingdom now leads the market of musical instruments, in place of Germany in earlier years.

	1912-13 000£	1913-14 000£	Increase 000£
Electrical	552	716	164
Musical	140	153	13
Photographic	67	81	14
Scientific and Philosophical	92	92	...
Surgical	72	81	9
Others	66	91	25
TOTAL	989	1,214	225

Liquors.

The importation of liquors has increased. Malt liquors to the extent of 4½ million gallons, valued at nearly £440,000, were imported, most of which were imported from the United Kingdom, where the brewing industry was prosperous in spite of industrial strikes. The consumption of German beer has increased from 500,000 gallons in 1911-12 to 620,000 gallons in 1912-13 and to 622,000 gallons in 1913-14, as compared with 253,000 gallons a decade ago. In addition to what was imported, Indian breweries produced over 5 million gallons as against nearly 4 million gallons in 1912. Imported spirits are also on the

increase again, and are shown in the marginal table, the figures being in thousands. Champagne, an important item under wines, improved in quantity from 30,000 gallons to 32,000 gallons, and in value from £56,000 to £62,000. The trade has steadily been increasing, but the British distiller does not now possess quite so firm a hold on the Indian market as British brewer, since nearly half of the imported spirit was received from Germany, France, China, Java, and Ceylon. The quantity issued from Indian distilleries for internal consumption was 10,294,210 gallons as compared with 10,779,048 gallons in the previous year, the average for the last three years being 10,388,466 gallons. It should be remembered with reference to the indigenous production that a great extension of areas served by distilleries has taken place, the production of outstill not being previously taken into account, and an increase in revenue is therefore not, as is generally believed to be the case, an indication of an increase in consumption; for during the last seven years, while the revenue per proof gallon of country spirits has increased by 28 per cent, the consumption per hundred of the population in India has increased by only 5 per cent, a comparatively insignificant figure. It may be noted that some of the spirit imported is methylated, or perfumed, or for the manufacture of drugs and medicines. The total amount of imported spirit thus unfit for drinking purposes was 427,000 gallons, valued at £240,000.

	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
	In thousand gallons		000£	000£
Whisky	648	709	286	312
Brandy	385	401	205	213
Gin	81	87	25	26
Rum	65	74	9	10

Machinery and millwork.

Machinery and millwork, excluding that for railways but including belting for machinery, represents £5,508,000, or nearly 6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles and 4·5 per cent of the total imports. The progress and prosperity of the country may be fully gauged by the large expansion of this trade. The total, excluding belting, amounts to £5,172,000, marking an increase of £1,561,000 or 43 per cent on the previous year's figure. Textile machinery continues to hold the first place with a value of £2,187,000, or 42 per cent of the total. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton, imported textile machinery to the value of £1,053,000, an increase of £467,000, but Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, showed a decrease of £47,000. The additions to plant have been largest in Bengal, where the jute industry is centered, to the extent of £413,000. Steam Engines and their component parts advanced by £277,000 to £676,000, and electrical machinery by £104,000 to £345,000. Other descriptions are of minor importance from the point of view of values, though important in connection with the industrial conditions of India with reference to mines, rice and flour, tea, oils, etc. Importations of sewing and knitting machines are also improving. The United Kingdom continues to dominate the market in regard to sewing machines, the supply therefrom being 90 per cent, Germany and the United States contributing, respectively, 6 and 3 per cent only. The number of sewing machines imported improved from 57,531 in 1912-13 to 61,183 in 1913-14. British imports of typewriters have steadily declined, while those from America have increased.

Matches.

Matches showed a decline by nearly £59,000 to £597,000 in 1913-14. Notwithstanding an abundance of raw material, India takes increasingly large supplies of matches from Japan, Scandinavia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Belgium, as shown in the marginal table. The Japanese consignments have lately been diminishing, although Osaka matches have partly displaced imports from Sweden, the principal causes being found in the decreased demand of the Chinese market after the big demand in 1912, and the rise in the cost of raw materials. It may be mentioned here that the passing of the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, V of 1913, which came into force on the 1st July 1913, has made it penal to use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches and to import or sell such matches in British India. The present year's decrease in importation may be the direct result of this Act. In 1912, the latest year for which complete statistics are available, there were 6 match factories in India.

	000£	Per cent
Japan	260	44
Scandinavia	229	38
Austria-Hungary	64	11
Germany	17	3
Belgium	14	2

Metals and manufactures thereof.

The imports of foreign metals, valued at £15 millions, represent 12 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise. Iron and steel contributed £11 millions and other metals £4 millions, the former showing an advance of £3 millions and the latter £1 million. The iron and steel trade of the United Kingdom started the year 1913 well, with an advance in the prices of iron bars and

Iron and Steel.

angles and a singular absence of labour disputes. But before many months had passed it became evident that, owing to restricted demands in the market, forward business would be on a much smaller scale. A reduction in prices took place at the close of the year, Cleveland pig falling to 50*s.* as compared with 68*s.* at the beginning and hematite from 82½*s.* to 61*s.* The total estimated production of pig-iron in the world in 1913 was 78 million tons, of which it was estimated the United States would supply 31 million tons, Germany 19 million tons, and the United Kingdom 10½ million tons. The statement in the margin shows in thousands the total quantities and values of the imports into India of iron and steel other than for Railways. The imports of iron increased by 4,297 tons and £58,000, of iron or steel by 173,515 tons and £2,293,000, and of steel by 100,330 tons and £662,000, out of a total increase in this class of 294,000 tons and £3,013,000. The price of iron bar (sweedish rolled) in Calcutta averaged 11*s.*-4⅔*d.* per cwt as against 11*s.*-10⅓*d.* in 1912-13. The variation in prices corresponded very closely with those prevailing in the world's markets.

	Tons. (1,000)	000£
Iron . .	47	393
Iron or steel .	716	8,493
Steel . .	253	1,777
TOTAL .	1,016	10,663

From the statement below it will be seen that the imports of iron or steel from the United Kingdom increased by 177,073 tons to 607,146 tons, Germany supplied 200,103 tons as against 120,144 tons in 1912-13. Belgium's total was 173,048 tons in place of 120,461 tons. The United States of America decreased her shipments from 36,469 tons to 22,028 tons.

	U. Kingdom. tons.	Germany. tons.	Belgium. tons.	United States. tons.	Total tons.
Bars and channel (iron)	8,036	2,137	14,147	32	26,742
Ditto (steel) .	25,781	83,173	93,881	1,116	204,613
Angle and spring „ .	17,038	14,299	12,316	521	44,192
Sheets and plates :					
Galvanised . .	274,759	909	456	1,450	277,595
Tinned . .	52,787	...	6	37	52,836
Not galvanised or tinned	38,894	40,563	19,819	1,528	100,606
Beams, pillars, etc. . .	56,176	21,554	9,817	368	89,642
Pipes and fittings (cast) .	42,583	4,101	468	9,037	56,243
Nails and rivets . .	7,291	5,338	3,315	3,075	25,076
Tubes and fittings . .	11,723	3,448	1,321	1,908	18,402
Hoops and strips . .	21,757	5,153	2,560	923	30,790
Other sorts	50,321	19,428	15,442	2,033	88,775
TOTAL 1913-14 .	607,146	200,103	173,048	22,028	1,015,512
1912-13 .	430,073	120,144	120,461	36,469	721,588

Galvanized sheets, it will be seen, constitute the largest item. Most of this trade is done by the United Kingdom. In tinned plates the United Kingdom has a market in itself. Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned are mainly of steel. Germany and Belgium did much more of this business than the United Kingdom. Bars and channel, of which 88 per cent is steel, occupy the second place in magnitude. Beams, pillars, girders, etc., show an increase accounted for by the United Kingdom and Germany. Pipes and tubes and fittings form another branch of trade in which the United Kingdom is supreme. One feature of this trade is that India is now producing pig iron through the auspicies of the Tata and Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., whose output during the year was about 200,000 tons, a large quantity of which was exported to Japan and Australia.

Copper.

The copper market was subject to very violent fluctuations during the past year, extending over a range of £15-10 per ton of standard copper from £77-5 to £61-15, influenced by the financial depression prevailing both in Europe and the United States of America, and by the serious fall in the value of all securities. The production of the world for 1913 is estimated at 998,000 tons against 1,005,000 tons in 1912. In India the average price of copper brazier for the year was £3-1*s.* per cwt in Calcutta and £4-6*s.*-3⅚*d.* in Bombay, against £4-2*s.*-11 5/12*d.* and £4-6*s.*-9*d.*, respectively, in 1912-13. The importations of copper rose from 445,000 cwts and £1,580,000 to a very high level of 747,000 cwts and £2,745,000. This metal is largely used in India for the manufacture of articles of domestic use, such as plates, water pots, etc., and the recent development is no doubt due to the demand for the metal in wire and other forms in connection with electrical apparatus. Wrought copper represents 90 per cent of the total quantity of

copper imported and improved from 419,400 cwts and £1,482,000 to 667,316 cwts and £2,438,000, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France contributing to this increase. The expansion of the German trade is noticeable. Japan is ousting the United Kingdom in the import trade of unwrought copper.

Mineral oil.

The trade in kerosene is now one of considerable importance in the list of imports of mineral oil, the value of it reaching nearly £2 millions last year, and other mineral oil representing £840,000, the total value of the trade in mineral oil thus reaching close on £2,744,000. The consumption of kerosene oil for illumination was actually stimulated by the substitution of oil imported in bulk in tank vessels for oil imported in cases, and the consequent facility of obtaining Russian and other oil which is much cheaper than the American oil in cases. Last year's importations of kerosene oil approximated to 69 million gallons, of which 53 million gallons formed bulk oil and the balance case oil. The quantity and value of imports from the principal sources are given in margin in thousands. Of the American oil over 42 million gallons or 61 per cent were imported, the importations in the two preceding years being 32 and 62 million gallons or 50 and 78 per cent respectively. The ground which American oil lost some years ago has been recovered by the combination and efforts of the oil companies. The American oil is, in fact, out of reach of the Indian consumers by reason of its higher prices, and its consumption is mainly restricted to the European community and street lighting. Russian oil has recently had to compete severely with the oil from the Straits, Borneo, Sumatra, as well as from Burma. The production of Burma petroleum last year is reported to have amounted to 273 million gallons, of which 109 million gallons were shipped from Rangoon to ports in India, thus raising the consumption of kerosene in India proper to 179 million gallons. Mineral oil other than kerosene is used in India, 26 million gallons having been imported last year, 15 million gallons being lubricating oil, mostly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Borneo, and nearly 8 million gallons being fuel oil from Persia, the Straits, and Sumatra. This trade increases with the extension of mills and railways.

	Gal. (1000)	000£
Russia	1,079	25
Straits	2,340	62
Borneo	20,815	521
United States of America	42,311	1,222
Other Countries	2,305	74
TOTAL	68,850	1,904

Paper, paste board and stationery.

Another head of importance is Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery; the total value being £1,5·5,000, an increase of £141,000 as against 1912-13. Printing paper and writing paper and envelopes are valued at £327,000 and £260,000 respectively, and other kinds of paper £414,000. Packing paper and pasteboard and cardboard are also imported in large quantities. The imports of paper on Government account were valued at £53,000. The paper-making industry of India is not making the headway that one would expect, there being nine mills at work with a nominal capital of about £360,000, which in 1913 produced over 60½ million lbs of coarse paper, valued at £533,000. Stationery included in this class improved by £4,,000 to £467,000.

Provisions.

Provisions occupy the second place of importance in the category of Food, Drink, and Tobacco. The total value in 1913-14 was £1,649,000. It is a comprehensive head covering a number of items, the chief item of which being canned and bottled provisions, the value of which rose from £287,000 to £378,000. The trade in the other two important items under Provisions—farinaceous and patent foods and condensed and preserved milk—is expanding rapidly. These items were valued, respectively, £318,000 and £277,000 as against £284,000 and £246,000 in 1912-13; while ten years ago condensed milk was valued at £87,000. In spite of the increasing manufacture of country biscuits the imports of foreign biscuits amounted to £298,000 in 1913-14, the same as in 1912-13, the average for the last three years being £280,000.

Railway plant and rolling stock.

Railway plant and rolling stock, valued at £6·7 millions, forms about 7 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles imported in 1913-14. The progressive expansion in the imports of railway material is visible from the trade figures, both private and Government, given in the marginal table. The expenditure on carriages and wagons amounted to £4,347,000 or 46 per cent of the total. In the year 925 additional miles of railways were sanctioned with 2,423 miles

	Average of 3 years ending 1911-12 000£	1912-13 000£	1913-14 000£
Private	3,138	4,269	6,690
Government	1,647	1,695	2,685
TOTAL	4,785	5,964	9,375

under construction or sanctioned for construction. Capital expenditure for railways in 1914-15 is £12 millions, as against £12·3 millions, actually incurred in 1913-14, of which £5,547,000 have been allotted specifically for the supply of rolling-stock.

Salt.

Salt showed increases both in quantity and value by 32,000 tons and £18,000 to 607,000 tons, valued at £584,000, and was mostly imported into Bengal and Burma. The chief countries from which salt is imported are the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Aden, Asiatic Turkey, and Egypt. The importation from Spain and Asiatic Turkey increased largely during 1913-14, with a set-back in the case of imports from the United Kingdom, Egypt and Aden, while those from Germany remained steady. English salt has declined from 198,000 tons in 1911-12 to 152,000 tons in 1912-13, the latter figure being reduced in 1913-14 to approximately 137,000 tons, although the consumption of salt during 1913-14 was 1,769,300 tons or about the same figure as in 1912-13. The total quantity of salt consumed annually per head of the population in British India during the last five years, as compared with the consumption 10 years, 20 years, and 30 years ago, are shown in the margin.*

	lbs.
1884-85	10·3
1894-95	9·7
1904-05	10·7
1909-10	11·1
1910-11	10·7
1911-12	12·5
1912-13	12·5
1913-14	12·4

Silk, raw.

The quantity and value of raw silk, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the margin, the figures being in thousands. China was mainly responsible for the decrease, her share being 2⅓ million lbs and £776,000. Receipts from the Straits were on the level of the previous year, though half the quantity that was imported during 1911-12. Japan sent in 21,616 lbs, and Siam 92,754 lbs, as against 8,471 lbs and 120,436 lbs, respectively, in 1912-13. Of the total Bombay took 2,018,901 lbs or 79 per cent (£643,000) and Burma 453,171 lbs or 18 per cent (£163,000). Imports of artificial silk into Bengal, mostly from the United Kingdom, rose from £17,000 to £20,000. The average declared values for official years are given in the margin. As early as March prices began to harden. When the crop approached maturity the poverty of stocks soon became apparent, a striking fact after a record crop. In spite of the protracted strike in the United States and of labour troubles in Germany, transactions became important and prices rose steadily, specially when frosts in Europe reduced the silk crop by one-fifth. The Levant crop resulted equal to the previous one, and the Far East reported a slight increase. After some stimulated trade in August the dullness of the silk market lasted till the end of the year, and prices finally lost almost half the advance of the first nine months. The world's production is estimated at 54,233,000 lbs. The outturn of raw silk in China and Japan was 14,991,000 lbs and 24,471,000 lbs, respectively.

	lbs. (1000)	000£
1912-13	3,579	1,143
1913-14	2,564	839
Decrease	—1,015	—304

	Average declared values per lb. s.	d.
1890-91	6	2⅛
1895-96	5	5
1900-01	5	4⅛
1905-06	5	9⅛
1910-11	5	4¼
1911-12	6	3¾
1912-13	6	4⅜
1913-14	6	6$\frac{7}{12}$

Silk goods.

Only in Burma silk is commonly used as clothing. A large proportion of imported goods is, however, required for European use, and the remainder is consumed by the well-to-do classes for men's wear and use by Indian ladies. The imports of silk goods rose by £33,000 to £2,068,000. Silk piecegoods decreased in value by £78,000 to £1,279,000. Japan showed a decline of £107,000 to £784,000, while China improved by £29,000 to £404,000, France and the United Kingdom showing no improvement. The Eastern section of the trade thus constituted about 93 per cent of the whole. The competition of mercerised cotton goods is being felt in the market. Silk goods mixed with other materials also advanced by £75,000 to nearly £464,000, the increase being contributed by Germany and Italy, £30,000 each, and by the United Kingdom nearly £20,000, at the cost of France which lost about the same amount. Silk yarn, noils and warps imported for the production of textiles for the Indian market also improved by £32,000 to £305,000. Bombay shares 73 per cent, and Burma 20 per cent, of the imports of total silk manufactures.

Sugar

The imports of sugar are of special interest by reason of their bearing on the question of sugar cultivation in India, and also in view of the increasing imports from Java and the competition between cane and beet sugar. In 1913-14 the imports amounted to £9,971,000 or 60 per cent of the aggregate value of

* Total quantity of salt sold in a year, which has paid full duty, is shown in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (b).

all the items comprised in the group of articles of food and drink. It is well known that ten years previous to the Brussels Convention and the abolition of the bounty system the production of beet sugar was about double that of cane; but in 1913 it was calculated that the cane crops of the world amounted to 7 million tons, excluding India, as compared with about 8½ million tons of beet. India, which is the largest producer of cane sugar in the world, producing no less than 3 million tons a year, at the same time imports largely increasing quantities, amounting to 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India. The year 1913, as regards sugar, was briefly as follows: the reports in the spring months as to the restricted sowings of Continental beet root crops had the effect of continuing the speculative demand for Cuban sugar in the British and Continental markets. The contemplated reduction of duties disorganised the American markets, in consequence of which the Porto Rico sugars and those from country which enjoyed exemption from duties were pressed for sale. The proposed reduction of about 2*s*. in the duty, which would have taken effect in March 1914, was postponed until May 1916, when all sugars should be duty-free, and this improved the tone of the American markets and advanced the price of Cuban sugars so that this class was out of reach of European buyers. The factory estimates published towards the close of October gave for all Europe a crop of about 8 million tons. The small demand for beet on the Continent and the comparative short demand in Hamburg, together with the unfavourable Cuban season, led to an active speculative demand for beet sugar, which was, however, short lived. Large offerings of Cuban sugar were secured by British refiners, and these factors were reflected on Indian markets.

It is remarkable that the Eastern markets have in the year under review absorbed the produce of Java. The increase in Java production is due to comparatively cheap labour and employment of scientific methods. The importation into India of beet sugar advanced from 254,000 cwts in 1911-12 to 1,147,000 cwts in 1912-13, and last year it rose still further to 1,504,000 cwts. Cane sugar also advanced from over 12 million cwts to 14½ million cwts, the percentages of increase being respectively 31 and 18. With the increased imports there was an actual fall in prices, the prices per cwt of beet and Java sugar, declared values, being 12*s*. 5¼*d*. and 11*s*. 8$\frac{11}{12}$*d*. as against 13*s*. 5¾*d*. and 13*s*. 2$\frac{1}{6}$*d*., a fall of 8 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, as against the previous year. The countries from which the imports of sugar are mainly derived are for cane sugar Java and Mauritius and for beet sugar Austria-Hungary and Germany, the quantity in thousands of hundredweights and value in thousands of £ sterling being shown in the marginal table. The quantity of cane sugar to beet sugar imported was in the proportion of 9 to 1. In refined sugar Java is far ahead of all other sources of supply, and it is worth noticing that since the year 1908-09 the proportion of refined sugar to all sugar supplied by Java has risen from 88 per cent to over 99 per cent. Java sugar ruled the Indian market in 1913-14, having supplied over 11½ million cwts or 72·5 per cent of the total imports, which amounted to nearly 16 million cwts and £9·3 millions in value in place of 13 million cwts and £8·7 millions in 1912-13. The new figure is a record one. The whole quantity practically represents the amount of foreign sugar retained for consumption in India. A greater part of the beet sugar imported, that is, over 71 per cent of the whole beet sugar supplied, was brought into Bombay and Karachi, the latter having received more than half the total imports. Much of this goes to the Punjab, and across the frontier to Afghanistan and Kashmir. Sugar can be imported more cheaply into the Punjab from Karachi, than Indian sugar imported from other provinces. Beet sugar imported into Bengal amounted to 369,000 cwts or 24 per cent. Madras and Burma import but little beet sugar direct from the Continent, as the greater part of their consumption comes by way of Bombay and Calcutta respectively. The importation of Mauritius sugar has decreased, apparently not being able to compete with the low rate of prices. Java sugar has gone well to the front, especially on the eastern side of India. Calcutta's share of the total imports of

	1912-13		1913-14	
	Cwts (1,000)	000£	Cwts (1,000)	000£
Beet.				
Austria-Hungary	1,052	707	1,480	918
Germany	77	48	14	8
Other Countries	18	17	10	10
Total	1,147	772	1,504	936
Cane.				
Java	9,166	6,042	11,660	6,845
Mauritius	3,014	2,133	2,792	1,668
Other Countries	145	116	104	77
Total	12,325	8,291	14,556	8,590

sugar, including confectionery and molasses, amounted to 47 per cent, Bombay's 24 per cent, and Karachi's 21 per cent, while the shares of Rangoon and Madras amounted to about 4 per cent each.

The average prices of the first products beet, f. o. b., Hamburg, opened in April 1913 at 9*s.* 10*d* per cwt, dropped to 9*s.* in December of the same year, but again rose to 9*s.* 3½*d* in April 1914. This quality of sugar is not quoted in the Indian markets from the beginning of July to the middle of January. The quotations for Austrian beet in Calcutta ranged from 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt in April to 15*s.* 5*d.* in May, declined to 12*s.* 10*d.* in July, and to 12*s.* 4*d.* towards the closing months of the year under review. In Bombay the quotations were 15*s.* per cwt in May, 14*s.* in July, 12*s.* 11*d.* in January, and 13*s.* 2*d.* in March. The price of beet sugar seems to govern the price of imported and indigenous cane sugar at the consuming centres throughout India. Java sugar 16 D. S. opened at 12*s.* 5¾*d.* per cwt in Calcutta and was 13*s.* 11 $\frac{5}{12}$*d.* in May, when the outturn of beet was thought to be small. In March 1914 the rate was 10*s.* 10⅔*d.* per cwt.

The production of white sugar in India has been a matter of serious study both by the Government of India and Local Governments, and as a result of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Pusa in 1911 progress has been made on the following lines: A sugar engineer has been appointed and has been attached to the Agricultural Department in the United Provinces. He has set up a 100 ton factory at Pilibhit, which has had a satisfactory year's working, and has given technical advice regarding the erection of two central factories for the Gorakhpur district and has advised on several projects for the starting of similar schemes in other districts of the United Provinces. Farms have been opened at Nawabganj and Sahjahanpur in the United Provinces and one in the Tirhoot Division of Bihar for the introduction, survey, and testing of new canes. In Burma a Sugarcane Experiment Station has been opened in the area commanded by the Môn canal. In the Kamrup district of Assam important work has been done in locating and surveying several blocks of 10,000 acres suitable for sugarcane, and on a portion of this area a preliminary experiment is being undertaken by the Local Government in the growth of cane with the aid of steam tackle with the object of encouraging enterprise on a large scale. A block of 4,632 acres of land in the Central Provinces has been leased to Mr. J. McGlashan of Cawnpore with a view to the formation of a company. A cane-breeding station for the production of new canes has been started at Coimbatore and Dr. C. A. Barber placed in charge. The first year's work resulted in over 2,000 new seedling canes being selected. In Bihar 8 Central Factories have in recent years been erected with a crushing capacity of some 24,000 tons of cane a day. The erection of two or more factories are in contemplation. At Bubnowly in the Gorakhpur district of the United Provinces on the borders of Bihar a Central Factory has been set up with a capacity of from 400 to 600 tons. The production of sugar in Bihar is paying and an extension of the industry is likely, conditions in this tract being favourable to the development of the Central Factory System. The Indian crop of 1913 gave an yield of nearly 2,600,000 tons, to which the production of palm sugar estimated at 480,000 tons should be added. Though this, in addition to what is produced in places not covered by the areas referred to in the crop forecast, is about one-third of the world's cane crop of 7 million tons, India imported last year no less than 803,000 tons of beet and cane sugar. *Gur* or molasses from Java and Mauritius continued to be imported in large quantities and almost on the same extensive scale as in 1912-13, namely, £266,000. In the marginal table will be found in millions of cwts the imports of cane and beet sugar with the total sugar production of the world excluding molasses and confectionery, together with the value in thousands of £ sterling.

	Million Cwts	000£
Cane sugar .	14½	8,590
Beet „ .	1½	936
World's production of cane and beet	320	

The further increase in tobacco in 1913-14 is due partly to larger imports of manufactured tobacco and largely to the recent rapid growth of trade in cigarettes. The cigarettes imported during the year represented a value of about £390,000 out of a total of £502,000. Of this £352,000 of cigarettes came from the United Kingdom, where the tobacco trade was in an unsatisfactory condition, owing to the high duty, the severe competition, and the steadily increasing cost of production. Cigarettes worth £33,000 came from Egypt, but this represents on the whole a superior article consumed by the

upper classes of the people. In large towns the cottage industry is growing rapidly and produces a large quantity of *biris* for the lower classes of people.

Umbrellas. The imports of umbrella fittings increased by £35,000, and of entire umbrellas by £26,000, to £211,000 and £143,000, respectively. Japan's progress in supplying umbrella fittings is worthy of note, when British and German supplies are decreasing.

Wood and Timber. The trade in wood and timber has reached considerable dimensions in the last few years. The imports of unmanufactured wood (which includes timber, firewood and ornamental wood) advanced from £399,000 to £516,000 as will be seen from the figures in thousands of £ sterling in the margin. Teak wood, mostly from Siam and Java, represented nearly £163,000 or 32 per cent of the total. This market continued in a state of tension during 1913. The very limited shipments of first class quality from Burma and Siam could only be obtained by European buyers submitting to the full figures demanded by the shippers, and the prices were almost phenomenal owing to the ever-increasing consumption of teak in India, China, and Japan. The imports of teak from Burma last year amounted to about 120,000 c. tons, valued at £1 million. The value of deal and pine wood, mostly imported from the United States of America, amounted to £161,000 as against £75,000 in 1912-13, and jarrah wood, principally from Australia, was valued at £40,000 as compared with £34,000 in the preceding year.

	000£
1909-10	448
1910-11	536
1911-12	472
1912-13	399
1913-14	516

Woollen manufactures. The early part of the year saw the industry at the height of its prosperity. This was followed by a period of comparative dullness, which, however, was transitory. The old activity was resumed and continued till September, when there was a marked decline in the demand with the result that winter fabrics have gone very slowly into consumption. In most parts of India the climate and habits of the people discourage the extended use of woollens, and they are worn mainly by the better classes in Northern India in the cold weather. The value of woollens last year was £2·56 millions, showing an increase of £529,000 over the figures for 1912-13. Of the increase piecegoods accounted for £389,000, shawls £51,000, carpets and rugs £39,000, yarn and knitting wool £30,000, and hosiery £15,000. The United Kingdom and France shared the increase under piecegoods £272,000 and £72,000 respectively. Germany contributed more than other countries to the increase under shawls, in spite of the active Indian competition. The United Kingdom did most of the business in woollen hosiery, while Germany maintained her preponderance in yarn and knitting wool.

Chapter V.

Trade and Currency, Customs, Shipping, and Freights.

Trade and Currency. There is an intimate connection between the seaborne and inland trade of the year and currency operations. A detailed account of this will be found in the annual report of the Controller of Currency, and it will be sufficient to give shortly here only those salient features of the year 1913-14, which are of special interest to merchants and bankers, *e.g.*, the amount of Council bills sold, the average rate of exchange, the Presidency Bank rates, and a reference to the balances from which currency is supplied—Treasury balances, the Paper Currency Reserve, and also the Gold Standard Reserve. The Government of India, as is well known, undertake the supply of currency as well as the remittance of large sums of money on trade account. The actual currency, it may be remembered, which is scattered throughout the Provinces in treasuries, is under the direct control of the Government of India and in no way under the Local Governments. The Government of India supply the currency in that form and to that extent, necessary to pay for the produce exported, and the Secretary of State's bills are met with money from the trade at Presidency towns, while transfers are sold up-country. These transfers, in turn, are met from incoming revenue. In 1913-14, the net indebtedness of trade to India was met chiefly in two ways:—(1) by the sale of Council bills (including transfers) to the extent of £31,200,826 (as against £25,759,706 in 1912-13) on

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; and (2) by the import of sovereigns, usually imported by the exchange banks, to the extent of £8,501,307 in 1913-14, as against £17,795,205 in 1912-13. The total amount of Council bills sold during each of the last ten years, including 1913-14, is shown in the marginal table. The lowest amount sold at the regular sales in any week in 1913-14 was £76,000 in the weekly sale of the 15th June 1913, at an average rate of 15·943*d.*, and the highest, £800,000 during the whole of October 1913 at an average rate of 16·109*d.* and in two weeks of February 1914 at an average rate of 16·111*d.*

	£
1904-05	24,425,558
1905-06	31,536,973
1906-07	33,432,196
1907-08	15,307,051
1908-09	13,915,426
1909-10	27,416,586
1910-11	26,463,303
1911-12	27,058,550
1912-13	25,759,706
1913-14	31,200,826

Exchange.

The course of exchange was almost steady throughout the year, ranging from 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{16}$*d.* in June 1913 to 1*s.* $4\frac{5}{32}$*d.* in September 1913. The average rate of exchange, as compared with previous years, is shown in the margin. The difference between the highest and lowest average rates was less than $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny and the steadiness of exchange is striking, the depression of 1908—the first since the adoption of the gold exchange standard, when the rate fell for a few days to 1*s.* $3\frac{1}{16}$*d.*—being altogether exceptional.

	Average rate, *d.*
1904-05	16·045
1905-06	16·042
1906-07	16·084
1907-08	16·029
1908-09	15·964
1909-10	16·041
1910-11	16·061
1911-12	16·083
1912-13	16·058
1913-14	16·07

Gold Standard Reserve.

In this connection it is interesting to note the increase in the Gold Standard Reserve which, with the exception of £4 millions in India, is held in London. On the last day of the year under review the reserve was £25½ millions, as against £22½ millions in the previous year, the increase in the earmarked gold of the Reserve during the year being no less than £2·7 millions.*

	31st March 1913 £	31st March 1914 £
Rupees in India	4,000,000	4,000,000
Gold in Bank of England	1,620,000	4,320,000
Cash placed by Secretary of State at short notice	1,005,664	24,962
British and other Securities	15,945,669	17,165,070
Total	22,571,333	25,510,032

Presidency Bank rates.

Money in 1913-14 continued on the whole plentiful, except from September to December, when the Bank failures in the Punjab and Bombay (referred to in Chapter I) had a tightening effect on the market. The Government of India, however, promised to give the requisite assistance through the Presidency Banks, if necessary, and this had a reassuring effect throughout Northern and Western India, where the crisis was felt. The Bank of Bengal rate, indeed, did not reach 8 per cent, as in the previous year; the minimum rate of 3 per cent in July and August lasted only for 35 days (from 3rd July to 6th August), while the maximum rate (7 per cent) continued from 13th November 1913 to 18th March 1914. In Bombay, the Presidency Bank rate was 7 per cent from 3rd April to 28th May 1913, and 5 per cent from 31st October to 14th January 1914, the maximum and minimum rates being 3 and 8 per cent. In Madras, the maximum rate was 8 per cent from 30th December 1912 to 1st June 1913, and the minimum, 5 per cent, from 8th July to 29th September 1913, as will be seen from the marginal table. During the year under review, permission was given by the Secretary of State to the Government of India to lend to the Presidency Banks sums up to £3 millions from its balances during the busy trade season at a rate of interest one per cent below the current bank rate.

		Bengal	Bombay	Madras
April	1913	7-6	8-7	8
May	„	6	7-6	8
June	„	6-5-4	6-5	8-7-6
July	„	4-3	5-4-3	6-5
August	„	3-4-5	3-4	5
September	„	5-6	4-5	5-6
October	„	6	5-6-5	6
November	„	6-7	5	6
December	„	7	5	6
January	1914	7	5-6	6-7
February	„	7	6	7
March	„	7-6	6	

Treasury balances.

The total cash balances in Civil Treasuries and in Presidency Banks at the beginning (1st April 1913) and the end of the year (31st March 1914) and also at the commencement of the busy season (30th September) were £19,293,000, £15,640,000, and £17,807,000 respectively. These sums are the revenue in district

	£
1st April 1913	19,293,000
30th September 1913	17,807,000
31st March 1914	15,640,000

* The gold in the Paper Currency Reserve on these dates was £25,683,386 and £21,050,872 respectively.

	31st March 1913	30th September 1913	31st March 1914
	£	£	£
Calcutta . .	4,643,000	2,836,000	2,385,000
Bombay . .	1,870,000	3,698,000	1,602,000
Madras . . .	1,943,000	1,271,000	946,000
Total . .	8,456,000	7,855,000	4,933,000

and subtreasuries scattered throughout India, and were the amounts on these dates for meeting ordinary requirements. The surplus above ordinary requirements were withdrawn into the Reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, where it is held usually in ₹10,000 (£666-13-4) notes. The balances in Reserve Treasuries on 31st March 1913, 30th September 1913 and 31st March 1914 are given in the margin and are included in the larger figures above.

Paper Currency and Paper Currency Reserve.

The gross circulation of Paper Currency during the year 1913-14 was £43·7 millions. The marginal table shows the average active circulation (*i.e.*, excluding the quantities held in Government Treasuries and Presidency banks) for 1913-14 and the previous years of the decade. It would seem on the whole that the increase in the circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes is to be explained by the increased demand for these notes purely for currency purposes, while the increase in the circulation of ₹100 notes and over is due to their increased use as a store of value and for remittance purposes. The Paper Currency Reserve which is scattered all over the country in currency chests—transfers through currency being a recognised means of supplying the requirements of trade and Government—is shown in the margin. The Reserve during the last week of the year was held in coined silver rupees (31 per cent), gold in India (34 per cent), securities in India (15 per cent), gold in England (14 per cent), and securities in England (6 per cent).

	Average active circulation.
	000£
1904-05 .	18,740
1905-06 .	20,347
1906-07 .	22,620
1907-08 .	22,947
1908-09 .	22,067
1909-10 .	24,807
1910-11 .	25,827
1911-12 .	27,927
1912-13 .	30,247
1913-14 .	31,087

	31st March 1913.	31st March 1914.
	£	£
Reserve held in India—		
Gold . . .	19,583,386	14,956,872
Silver . . .	10,968,500	13,688,194
Government Securities	6,666,663	6,666,663
Reserve held in England—		
Gold . . .	6,100,000	6,100,000
Sterling Securities .	2,666,667	2,666,667
	45,985,216	44,078,396

Miscellaneous.

The net coinage of rupees in 1913-14 was approximately ₹10,20 lakhs. (£6,800,000) (new coinage ₹13,16 lakhs, £8,773,000, *minus* coins withdrawn and recoined ₹2,96 lakhs, £1,973,000), as against ₹16,00 lakhs, £10,667,000 (new coinage ₹19,54 lahks, £13,027,000, *minus* coins withdrawn and recoined ₹3,54 lakhs, £2,360,000) in 1912-13. The net coinage of silver is shown in the margin. The imports of gold and silver (coin and bullion) are given in table 35 on page 80 in Part II of this Report. Of the imports of gold bullion (£10,153,000), £9,153,000 came from the United Kingdom, and of £8,660,000 gold coin imported, Egypt headed the list with £4,447,000 and the United Kingdom was second with £1,927,000. The imports of silver bullion were £5,060,000 on private account, and £4,500,000 on Government account, a total of £9,560,000, of which £8,060,000 from the United Kingdom, and £847,000 from China. Of these China imports (£673,000) were on Government account. The exports of silver coin were £1,440,000 and the imports £573,000. The absorption of gold has been dealt with in Chapter I and is shown in table 36, page 81.

	₹ lakhs.	000 £
1904-05	7,81 =	5,207
1905-06	16,88 =	11,253
1906-07	23,38 =	15,587
1907-08	15,70 =	10,467
1908-09	24 =	160
1909-10	11 =	73
1910-11	20 =	133
1911-12	30 =	200
1912-13	16,00 =	10,667
1913-14	10,20 =	6,800

Chamberlain Commission.

Not the least important event in regard to trade and currency in 1914, and one that evoked extraordinary interest in trade circles, was the appointment on April 17th; 1913, of a Royal Commission to enquire, among other matters, into the location and management of the general balances of the Government of India, the sale in London of Council bills and transfers, the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee, and whether the existing practice was conducive to Indian interests. The Commissioners were Mr. Austen Chamberlain (President), Lords Faber and Kilbracken, Sir Robert Chalmers, Sir Ernest Cable, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Sir James Begbie, Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., Mr. H. N. Gladstone, and Mr. J. M. Keynes. The Commission, with but one dissentient, reported on the 24th February 1914 in favour of the steps taken for the effective establishment of a Gold Standard without opening the mints to gold, and without forcing a gold currency upon India beyond the demand for it. Certain suggestions were made with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve, the Paper Currency Reserve, Cash Balances, etc.,

and the Report is now under consideration by the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

Customs.

Customs Revenue. The customs revenue is mainly derived from the general import duty' certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquors, sugar, petroleum, and tobacco, and an export duty on rice. General import duties, which were abolished in 1882, were reimposed in 1894*, since which date the general rate of duty on commodities imported into British India by sea has been 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Cotton was exempted in 1894 when the general duties were revived; in December 1894 a 5 per cent duty *ad valorem* was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarns, while an excise duty of 5 per cent was imposed on all yarns of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India; in February 1896 cotton yarns and threads imported or manufactured in India were freed from duty, while a uniform 3½ per cent *ad valorem* duty was imposed on all woven cotton goods imported or manufactured in India at power mills. The products of hand looms are exempted. The duties are levied for fiscal purposes, and not for the protection of Indian industries. It will be noted that machinery (excluding tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour), railway materials, gold, animals, living, food grains, coal, raw cotton, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn and sewing and darning threads, printing materials, and books (but not paper) are, among others, on the free list. In 1896-97, the first year of the existing arrangements, the net customs revenue amounted to £2,300,000 and in 1902-03 £2,840,000. Last year it reached £6,147,000. The rapid expansion of the cotton and petroleum industries of India has interfered with further improvement of the import duty realised. In 1913-14 no important change was made in the tariff and the gross revenue from imports, salt excluded †, was £6,240,00 —a considerably larger sum than the revenue (£5,747,000) realised in the previous year.

Free articles.

Total revenue

Principal items. In the margin are noted the principal items from which the revenue was derived in 1912-13 and 1913-14, and although the Indian tariff comprises a lengthy list of dutiable articles,† there are but a few on which individually any revenue of importance is collected: these are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals including silver bullion and coin, and cotton goods. A considerable portion of the year's increase was due to larger importation of all these articles, excepting petroleum and silver. The increases in 1913-14 are specially marked in cotton manufactures, sugar, and metals, due to larger importation.

	Rates of duty.	Revenue. 1912-13 000£	1913-14 000£
Articles subject to special rates of duty—			
Liquors.	Varying from 3*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.* per Imp. gal. and also 5 per cent *ad valorem*.	840	891
Petroleum	1½*d* per Imp. gal. and 5 per cent *ad valorem*.	468	470
Silver bullion and coin.	4*d.* per ounce.	723	662
Tobacco	Varying from 1*s.* 4*d* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. and also 4*s.* 2*d.* per 1,000 of cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs.	183	195
Articles subject to General Import duties—			
Cotton manufactures	3½ per cent *ad valorem*	1,282	1,420
Other manufactured articles.	5 per cent *ad valorem*	927	1,021
Sugar	5 per cent	488	615
Metals excluding silver and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per cent.	355	488
Articles of food and drink excluding sugar.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	194	203
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	123	123

Excise duty. The amount of excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in British India was over £360,000.

Export duty on rice. The export tariff schedule is limited to rice and riceflour only, a duty of 3*d.* being levied on each maund of 82⅔lbs. The duty realised was £860,000 as against £987,000 in 1912-13, the decrease being due partly to the diversion to the affected parts of India of the exportable surplus, and partly to a deficient crop.

Duty on jute. The export duty on raw jute and jute manufactures for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded £73,000, being £10,000, more than

* Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and Indian Tariff Amendment Act, III of 1896.

† While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt," and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts.

‡ *Vide* table No. 42 on pages 85-86.

in the previous year. The tax was introduced in 1912, when £109,600 were collected. Since 1903, a duty known as the tea cess, a small tax of $\frac{1}{48}d.$ per lb, levied on all Indian tea exported, and imposed at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, yielded in the year under review about £27,000. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting agency. **Duty on tea.**

The details of Customs Revenue under each head are shown in Part II of this report (table 41 on page 85), together with the schedule of Indian Tariff in an abridged form in table No. 42. The rates of import duties levied in different foreign countries on certain staple Indian merchandise are also shown in table 43 on pages 86-87 of Part II.

Shipping.

The tonnage of shipping*, that enter and clear at Indian ports, depends naturally on the activity of the export trade. As this trade did not expand to any considerable extent last year, the total tonnage remained almost at the level of the previous year. The number of vessels was slightly smaller than it had been for the preceding year, but they were on the average of very high carrying capacity, much higher than has been hitherto recorded. Since the opening of the Suez Canal foreign trade has been carried mostly in steamers at the expense of sailing vessels. A few sailing vessels still visit Calcutta, but the sailing ships entering other ports are now almost entirely those classed as native craft which, though numerous, contributed in 1913-14 less than one per cent of the tonnage, and were engaged in trade chiefly with East Africa, Arabia, Persia, and Southern Asia. They are slowly but surely disappearing. The proportion of steamer tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in 1913-14. The total number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,410 with an aggregate burden of over 17 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,683 as against 2,636 in 1912-13. About 7·4 per cent of the steamers which cleared left in ballast. The average tonnage of each sailing ship fell from 93 to 84. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3½ million tons, being 21 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3⅕ million tons or 18·3 per cent in 1912-13. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to about 5½ million tons, representing 32 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 53 per cent of the whole. The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels sailing under that flag representing about 75 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry. The number of vessels, under the foreign flag, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 1,466, their burden aggregating over 4 million tons. Thus vessels belonging to foreign countries are obtaining an increasing proportion of the carrying trade. Germany has the largest share followed by Austria-Hungary, Japan, Norway, Italy, and France. India, it may be noted, is not a ship-building country and the industry is conducted on the smallest basis. Last year 8 steamers were built, aggregate tonnage 540, that is, an average of 67 tons each, and 133 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 4,771 or 36 tons each. Towards the close of the year a direct service between Calcutta and Swedish ports was commenced. The British India Steam Navigation Company purchased, built and commissioned 15 additional steamers with a net tonnage of 49,936 tons.

Foreign shipping.

	No.	Tons (1,000)	Average
1910-11	8,561	14,994	1,751
1911-12	8,868	16,616	1,874
1912-13	8,749	17,484	1,998
1913-14	8,617	17,386	2,018

Native craft.

	No.	Tons
1906-07	2,568	170,132
1908-09	2,063	146,979
1911-12	1,868	144,042
1913-14	1,697	126,933

Steamers.

Nationality of Vessels.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
German	472	509	559
Austro-Hungarian	213	245	285
Japanese	121	198	191
Norwegian	134	131	80
Italian	83	90	73
French	58	47	60

Ship building.

Freights.

The year 1913-14 was, as regards maritime freights, a complete contrast to the previous year when ships were earning large profits at the height of a world-wide boom. The world's trade declined more rapidly than was consi- **Freights. (1) Maritime freights.**

* *Vide* table No. 44, page 87.

dered probable a year ago, and the supply of tonnage, which has been greatly increased in recent years, was in excess of the demand. The extent of the fall in rates may best be judged from tables 45-49 on page 88 in Part II of this Report. The rate for jute and linseed in Calcutta began with 30*s.* and by the end of June it had fallen to 23*s.* 9*d.* Jute was exported largely during the second quarter, and in September the rate rose to 30*s.* but fell to 27*s.* 6*d.* by the end of December, and to 20*s.* at the close of the year. The rates for deadweight ruled half a crown lower than for linseed and jute. The freight on tea to London was 35*s.* (subject to a rebate of 5*s.*) throughout the year. The rate in Bombay for general cargo ranged between 20*s.* and 12*s.* during 1913, as against 29*s.* 6*d.* and 20*s.* in the previous year. The highest and lowest rates for ore to the United Kingdom and the Continent were 24*s.* and 14*s.* respectively. The freight on rice to London from Rangoon was 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton in March 1914, as against 25*s.* a year ago. The freight on coal from Calcutta to Bombay was 10*s.* 8*d.* and to Colombo 9*s.* 4*d.* per ton at the commencement of the year, but fell away until the year closed at 6*s.* 10*d.* for Bombay, and 5*s.* 4*d.* for Colombo. Outward freights from the United Kingdom declined throughout the year, a contrast, as already noted, to the active year 1911-12 and also 1910-11. The fall came, as the previous rise, like a thief in the night. Coal from Cardiff to Bombay stood at 13*s.* 6*d.* early in 1913, and the year closed with a rate no higher than 9*s* 6*d.* Little need be said regarding railway freights. The goods traffic is carried at an extremely low rate—the average rate for all kinds of goods carried is less than half a penny per ton. Grain (cereals and pulses) and coal account for half the weight and almost half the earnings from goods. Owing to famine and scarcity conditions in parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab, the freight on all consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to certain stations, was reduced. It was to be 'recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half a penny per four-wheeled, and one penny per bogie wagon per mile, and the balance of freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "Famine relief" in the accounts'. The beneficial effects of a fall in freights on important sections of the community, and their effect on *relative* prices throughout India at the present time and also in different countries, cannot be discussed here owing to lack of space. A glance at tables Nos. 47 and 48 on page 88 of Part II of the Report shows clearly the fall of freights that have taken place from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern ports. These rates may be said to have declined by about 50 per cent, the result of the competition between British lines—chiefly the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Japanese line—the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* (Japan Mail Steamship Company). The freight war began towards the end of 1911, when a Calcutta firm, owing, it is said, to differences with the British India Steam Navigation Company, became agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The freight statistics must be read in the light of the rebates granted. In the marginal table will be seen the number and the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Indian coasting trade 1913-14. It will be seen that foreign vessels are not a negligible factor, and it is alleged that the Japanese Company competes with a double advantage—a subsidy and also protection from foreign competition in their coasting trade, while no such protection is possible in India without the repeal of Act V of 1850, entitled "An Act for freedom of the coasting Trade of India." The British India Steam Navigation Company has been incorporated with the Apcar line, and in May 1914 the amalgamation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company was announced. Many economies may be expected to follow from this amalgamation. Although the two companies are to be carried on as separate entities, yet their interests will become identical. Through booking arrangements and interchangeability of tickets are to be the first fruits of the fusion. There will also be an interchange of Directors between the two Companies. While the Peninsular and Oriental has developed the mail and passenger traffic between Europe and the East and Australia, the British India has concentrated on a large local coasting trade in India. The British India has also services between India and the Straits, China, Japan, Java, Australia, Ceylon, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Persian Gulf, and Europe. It has also through services between the United Kingdom, and Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, and Bombay. The local eastern trade of the

(2) Railway freights.

The Indian freight war.

	Vessels	Tonnage
British . . .	12,617	22,671,610
British Indian . .	5,088	2,249,869
Foreign . . .	1,205	3,581,115
Native craft . . .	159,292	2,996,876

British India is probably about nine-tenths of the total business, and on those routes are employed 130 steamers. The number of steamers of the amalgamated lines of the British India and Peninsular and Oriental Companies is said to be 205 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,206,000. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company trade with the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama in addition to the European, North American, Australian, Vladivostok, and North China lines. In the half-year from April 1st to September 30th, 1913, the latter company owned 82 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of over 346,000, and declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The British India Steam Company declared dividends at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during each of the years 1909 to 1911, and a bonus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in addition to the same dividend during 1912 and 1913. The total shipping subsidies of all kinds paid by the Japanese Government in recent years are shown in the margin.* Until the end of 1909 the Government of Japan, it may be noted, paid subsidies to vessels trading between Japan and foreign countries, or between foreign ports, under the Navigation Encouragement Law of 1896.(1) The Ocean Lines Subsidy Law (2) came into operation in January 1910, abolishing the Navigation Encouragement Law with a proviso that ships receiving subsidies under the old law may continue to do so until the expiry of their contracts in 1914, but that in such cases they could not subsequently benefit under the Ocean Lines Subsidy Law. The companies who benefit under the law—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is, of course, included—are those who have lines to Europe, Australia, North and South America. The rates of subsidy paid under the Ocean Lines Subsidy Law are not to exceed 50 yen (yen = 1*s.* $0\frac{1}{4}$*d.*) per ton of gross tonnage for every 1,000 miles traversed at a speed of 12 knots, and for every extra knot the sum paid by Government will be increased by not more than 10 per cent. The subsidy will be reduced by 5 per cent annually after five years. Vessels must be over 3,000 tons gross and 12 knots speed, and less than 15 years old. When foreign-built vessels are used, half of the above-mentioned sum is to be given. When vessels have been built according to special official orders or are employed on a route not yet opened for five years, the sum may be increased by not more than 25 per cent. In 1913 negotiations took place between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but these did not result in a settlement. It is understood that negotiations are proceeding with regard to the feasibility of Japan opening her coasting trade under similar conditions to those by which Japan participates in the Indian coasting trade.

	£
1902	741,001
1903	778,748
1904	240,188
1905	242,221
1906	642,480
1907	886,104
1908	994,325
1909	1,204,407
1910	1,303,999
1911	1,400,275

Chapter VI.

Inland Trade.

Inland trade statistics.

It is not possible to deal in detail with the results of the analysis of internal trade statistics in this report. In Chapter I the scope and nature of this trade have been explained. These statistics include the movement of produce and manufactures for export, as well as the distribution of all articles imported for consumption. In this way they allow for the internal effects of foreign trade. They relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, the country being divided for this purpose, as already indicated, into seventeen blocks. The articles shown as exported from one province to another are again shown as imported into that province. The total trade, therefore, actually represents a duplication of figures. There have been two serious drawbacks in dealing with this branch of the trade, namely, (1) complete figures for the year 1913-14 will not be available until October next, and (2) the fact that the value of railway traffic is not shown in the Imperial accounts. The quantity figures for nine months April to December 1913 are now available, and are dealt with in this report as against the corresponding period of the previous year, together with the total figures for that year. It must be remembered here that the volume of trade reaches its highest point in the last three months of the official year. An estimate has, however, been made for the whole year's total trade, both in

Estimated quantity and value.

* *Vide* Table No. 53, page 90

(1) } The chief provisions of these laws and total subsidies paid will be found in the Board of Trade Report on
(2) } "Bounties and Subsidies on shipbuilding, shipping and navigation" [cd. 6899-1913]

quantity and in value, as explained in the notes appended to table No. 50 on page 89, and the figures so estimated are 66,664,000 tons, valued at £582 millions, as against 68,794,000 tons, valued at £601 millions, in 1912-13.

ts distribution.

In table No. 52 on page 90, is shown in thousands of tons the quantity of goods imported into, and exported from, each province, together with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on. The figures are of interest as giving some idea of the extent to which the different parts of the country are concerned in the movements of commodities on a large scale. The great bulk of the traffic, representing about two-thirds of the total trade, flows directly to and from the chief ports, the balance, about a third, is the trade within British Provinces and Native States, the trade by rail between the chief ports being of little importance, as will be seen from the marginal table. The trade between the port towns (other than coasting trade) amounted to 33,000 tons in the first nine months of the year, and consisted mainly of interchanges of foreign cotton piecegoods and hides and skins carried between Bombay and Madras ports. The trade of the port towns in principal articles is shown in the margin. The traffic flowing from the port towns to the interior of the country consists principally of foreign merchandise imported by sea, namely, cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures thereof, kerosene oil, and sugar. In addition to these, railway plant and rolling stock, gunny bags, and salt are despatched from Calcutta. The inward traffic of the port towns comprise chiefly Indian produce, such as raw cotton, grain and pulse, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a considerable quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunny bags, hides and skins, and tea, Bombay port metallic ores, Karachi raw wool, and Madras ports hides and skins.

(In thousand tons)

	Twelve months	Nine months	
Rail and river-borne trade	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14
(1) Between port towns and British Provinces and Native States	22,674	17,041	16,522
(2) Within British Provinces and Native States.	11,682	8,508	8,017
(3) Between port towns	41	30	33
TOTAL .	34,397	25,579	24,572
Cotton manufactures	284	217	216
Metals, etc.	624	439	516
Kerosene	487	362	376
Sugar	524	407	472
Salt (from Calcutta)	407	300	316
Cotton, raw	502	269	387
Grain and pulse	4,753	3,980	2,649
Oilseeds	1,456	968	1,292
Coal (into Calcutta)	5,819	4,340	4,202
Jute ,,	1,189	927	879
Gunny ,,	227	170	148
Tea ,,	87	81	84
Ore (into Bombay)	598	461	472

Between port towns.

Between port towns and provinces.

Trade of Port towns.

In the inland trade Calcutta holds the premier position as a trading centre amongst the port towns, its trade being much larger than the total trade of all other port towns together, as will be seen from the figures in thousands of tons shown in the margin.

(In thousands of tons)

Rail and river-borne trade	Average three years ending 1911-12	Twelve months 1912-13	Nine months 1912-13	Nine months 1913-14	Share in total trade per cent
Calcutta . .	11,257	12,746	9,557	9,270	19
Bombay . .	3,920	4,322	3,125	3,376	6
Karachi . .	2,341	3,219	2,650	2,064	5
Madras . .	2,129	2,469	1,769	1,878	4
TOTAL .	19,647	22,756	17,101	16,588	34

With the expansion of mill industries, the port towns of Calcutta and Bombay are now receiving large quantities of raw material which is manufactured and distributed in India itself. The shares of different ports in the total trade of each province are shown in the margin in percentages. About 64 per cent of the trade of the province of Bengal is carried on with Calcutta. A large portion of the trade of the United Provinces, of Bihar and Orissa, and of Assam is also with Calcutta. About 42 per cent of the trade of the Punjab is with Karachi, and Sind and British Baluchistan does 75 per cent of its trade with Karachi. The trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind with its port town (Bombay) is 41 per cent. The Central Provinces and Berar account for about 49 per cent of its trade with Bombay, while the trade of Rajputana and Central India and the Nizam's Territory is to the extent of about 16 and 31 per cent of their trade with Bombay. About 70 per cent of

Province	Share of province in total trade	Percentages Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Karachi
Bengal . .	15	64	...	...	...
Madras . .	4	2	1	70	...
Bombay . .	5	...	41	...	...
United Provinces	8	20	10	...	12
Bihar and Orissa	15	42	1	1	...
Punjab . .	7	2	3	...	42
Central Provinces and Berar .	4	5	49	...	...
Assam . .	1	35	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan .	1	...	...	...	75
Rajputana and Central India .	3	2	16	...	1
Nizam's Territory	2	...	31	6	...
Mysore . .	1	...	4	21	...

the trade of the Madras Presidency is with its own ports. Mysore also does 21 per cent of its trade with Madras ports.

Table No. 51 on pages 89-90 shows in detail the principal articles of the import and export trade of each province, with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on. The articles of exports are generally indigenous, and the importance of the provincial trade depends on the production of the staple articles in the respective provinces. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of jute, rice and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea produced in the province. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam. Cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, cotton and groundnuts in the Madras Presidency, and spring and winter crops (*e.g.*, rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rapeseed, etc.) in the United Provinces and the Punjab chiefly account for the large movement of these articles to Calcutta, Bombay port, Madras ports, and Karachi. The United Provinces, well served by railways, conduct a larger business in purely inland trade than any other province of India. In seasons of scarcity the traffic in food grains shows abnormal activity. Large increase under imports, and decrease under exports, during the nine months of the year under review are due mainly to the movements of food grains.

Articles of Imports and Exports.

	In thousands of tons		
	Twelve months 1912-13	Nine months 1912-13	Nine months 1913-14
Exports from United Provinces . .	3,310	2,565	1,697
Imports into United Provinces . .	2,381	1,723	1,977

The inland trade is more than double the foreign sea-borne trade, as will be seen from the figures noted in the margin. If, to the former, are added the trade by rail and river between the internal divisions of provinces (which is recorded but not taken into account in the Imperial accounts), as also the coasting trade, the total internal trade comes to about three times the foreign sea-borne trade. The rail-borne trade, however, it should be remembered, between one station and another within the same internal division of a province, or within a Native State, is not recorded.

Ratio of Inland to Foreign Trade.

	In million £	
	Inland trade	Foreign sea-borne trade
1910-11 . . .	505	229
1911-12 . . .	541	248
1912-13 . . .	601	275

CHAPTER VII.

Frontier Trade.

This trade is carried on with the adjoining foreign countries across the vast land frontier of India. The value, though comparatively small, being less than 5 per cent of the sea-borne trade, has increased in a very satisfactory way during recent years† and has now attained substantial dimensions, amounting to over £14¼ millions in 1913-14. This increase, however, is due to some extent to the improved methods of registration. But valuations continue difficult, and in the case of treasure, even defective and untrustworthy. It will, therefore, be convenient to examine the exports and imports of merchandise to and from the most important countries, which are shown in the margin in thousands of £ sterling when considering the geographical distribution of the trade. The principal imports across the land frontier are rice, oilseeds, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, all coming largely from Nepal,

Frontier trade.

	1912-13 000£	1913-14 000£
Imports—		
Merchandise . .	6,920	7,240
Treasure . . .	747	773
Total . .	7,667	8,013
Exports—		
Merchandise . .	6,333	5,593
Treasure . .	653	687
Total . . .	6,986	6,280
Total land trade .	14,653	14,293

(In thousands of £)

	1912-13			1913-14		
N.-W. Frontier—	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
Afghanistan . . .	1,660	847	2,507	1,013	860	1,873
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	613	573	1,186	580	520	1,100
Central Asia . . .	20	27	47	120	80	200
Persia	127	27	157	147	20	167
N. and N.-E. Frontier—						
Nepal	1,447	3,027	4,474	1,367	2,887	4,254
Tibet	87	167	254	133	220	353
Sikkim	87	100	187	107	207	314
Bhutan	73	100	173	120	140	260
Eastern Frontier—						
Shan States . .	1,353	1,273	2,626	1,220	1,347	2,567
W. China . .	420	147	567	373	193	566
Siam	133	233	366	113	293	406
Karennee (North Tenasserim)	33	173	206	40	233	273

Principal articles.

† *Vide* table No. 54, page 91

horses, ponies, and mules chiefly from the Shan States, teak from Siam and Karennee, other timber from the North-West frontier, raw wool,‡ mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet, and fruits and vegetables, especially from Afghanistan. The principal exports are cotton manufactures§ and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale.

Persia. About 27 per cent of the total frontier trade crossed the North-West frontier last year. The trade with Persia continues very small, in spite of the efforts made to develop the route from Quetta by way of Nushki and Seistan. The Quetta-Nushki Railway was opened in 1905, and rebates of freight have been granted by some Indian railways on goods for Persia, but the trade has been subject to various drawbacks, and is yet small. From £80,000 in 1909-10 it increased to £167,000 in 1913-14, the largest items in the exports from India being cotton piecegoods, leather, and tea. Formerly

Afghanistan. the trade with Afghanistan was subject to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties, monopolies, etc.; but with the removal of some of them, the trade has expanded of late years, but not to such an extent as seems possible. Last year, however, the total value (£1,873,000) was much less than in 1912-13 (£2,513,000). Under imports raw wool increased in value to £493,000, representing 57 per cent of the total, due to favourable rains and good quality, while fruits and nuts declined to £173,000. Cotton piecegoods and tea mainly accounted for the decrease under exports from India. These decreases are attributed to the tightness of the money market owing to the fail-

Dir, Swat and Bajaur. ures of Indian banks. There has also been a decrease in the trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur (which are situated on the north of the Peshawar district in the Punjab), due to restricted imports of ghi and timber, but the trade in grain and pulse improved. The chief exports are cotton piecegoods and yarn,

Central Asia. accounting for 68 per cent of the total export trade. The Central Asian trade with the Punjab passes through Leh, which is also a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet. This trade showed a considerable advance last year, owing to the inclusion of the trade *viâ* Kashmir passing through the Rawalpindi route, which has hitherto been neglected. The staple imports are charas,* borax, and raw silk, while cotton piece-goods and manufactured silk are exported.

Nepal. Of the trade which crosses the Northern and North-Eastern frontier, that with Nepal is far the most important, amounting to £4,253,000, or 32 per cent of the whole frontier trade last year. A large proportion of this trade does not pass into or from Nepal proper, but is between the Tarai, which was ceded to Nepal, and the adjoining British districts. Imports from Nepal consist largely of agricultural produce, such as grain and pulse, oilseeds, jute, and are influenced chiefly by the seasons. Parts of the country suffered last year from deficient rainfall. The most noticeable decreases are under live animals, mainly cattle, hides of cattle, ghi, raw jute, and linseed, while the trade in rice and paddy improved. Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute, and its importation declined last year to 77,700 bales of 400 lbs each, valued at £240,000. Under exports cotton piecegoods and yarn, and metals and manufactures

Tibet. thereof accounted for 57 per cent of the trade. The trade with Tibet has always been on a small scale, owing to the conditions of the country and the difficulties of communication. With improved roads and better political relations with the Tibetans; it promises to expand. In 1913-14 the trade advanced by £100,000 to £353,000. Raw wool accounts for an increase of £60,000 under imports. The increase in exports of Indian piecegoods is noticeable from £18,000 in 1911-12, and £23,000 in 1912-13, to £42,000

Sikkim and Bhutan. last year. The trade with Sikkim and Bhutan showed considerable advances in the year of report. The exports to Bhutan consist mostly of cotton and silk goods, and raw silk, and the imports therefrom of woollen piecegoods, blankets, and spices. There was a marked improvement in the imports of animals, fruits, grain and pulse, and spices from Sikkim. The abnormal increased export to Bhutan in 1911-12 was grossly exaggerated by defective registration in Assam, and must be neglected to gauge the progressive tendency of the trade.

Western China. The trade with Western China is really the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. The distribution of the merchandise exported is the settled Chinese districts, but the passage to them is a mountainous region infested with robbers. Exports fell off last year, owing to a contraction in the trade in Indian cotton

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‡ *Vide* table No. 57, page 92.

§ *Vide* table No. 56, page 92.

* *Charas* is a narcotic resinous product of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*).

yarn. Otherwise the trade appears to be increasing satisfactorily. The principal articles of imports are raw silk, hides, and live animals, while among exports cotton yarn and goods, woollens, provisions, and jadestone predominate. The trade with the Shan States is, like the trade with Kashmir, internal rather than external, for these States are British territory, administered under local chiefs. More than 61 per cent of the trade across the Eastern frontier passes through them to China and Siam. There was a slight set-back in the total trade for 1913-14. The marked decreases are under exports of metals, mainly iron, foreign piecegoods, and foreign tea, while imports of pickled tea (*letpet*) and cattle improved considerably. The trade with Siam across the frontier is much smaller than the trade by sea. There were increases both under imports and exports, the total value being £400,000. Imports of animals, mostly elephants, and timber from North Siam represented 79 per cent of the total. Silk goods imported from South Siam improved slightly. Under exports the principal articles are cotton and silk goods, apparel, and metals. The trade with Karennee (which is situated on the north of the Tenasserim district in Burma) shows further progress, mostly under imports of teak timber and elephants, *viâ* the Salween river and Toungoo routes. For detailed trade with the above-mentioned frontier countries, table No. 55, pages 91-92, may be referred to.

Shan States. Siam. Karennee.

	1912-13 000 £	1913-14 000 £
Imports—		
Cattle .	127	193
Metals .	147	113
Pickled tea .	160	220
Tea . .	193	160
Exports—		
Piecegoods, foreign	473	427
Metals . .	247	187

In conclusion it is interesting to note the shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1913-14, which are given in the margin in thousands of £ sterling.

Shares of Provinces.

	Thousand £ Exports	Imports	Total	Percentage
Burma . . .	2,353	2,653	5,006	35
Bihar and Orissa . .	940	1,973	2,913	20·3
N.-W. Frontier Province .	1,433	900	2,333	16·3
Sind and British Baluchistan	580	760	1,340	9·4
United Provinces . .	427	860	1,287	9
Bengal	287	567	854	6
Punjab	133	133	266	2
Assam	107	127	234	1·6
Kashmir	20	40	60	·4
Total .	6,280	8,013	14,293	100

CHAPTER VIII.

Coasting Trade.

Coasting trade.

There is a considerable coasting trade* from port to port in British India, Native States, and Foreign Possessions of European powers other than British, *viz.*, Goa, Pondicherry, etc., the total value of which, taking private merchandise only, rose from £75·8 millions in 1912-13 to £79·1 millions in 1913-14. These figures include the trade carried on between the different ports of each province. It may be noted that in the coasting trade exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces. The net (and perhaps the more correct) value of the coasting trade is therefore arrived at by adding to the value of the imports into British ports from other British ports, the sum of the import and export trade between British ports and those in Native States or Foreign Possessions (Cutch, Kàthiàwàr, Marmagoa, Pondicherry, Alleppy, Karikal, etc.). The actual value so calculated for the year under review is for merchandise £45,627,000, showing an increase of £3,173,000 over the figures for 1912-13. The corresponding figures for earlier years are given in the margin.

Actual value.

	000 £
1909-10 . .	69,834
1910-11 . .	69,173
1911-12 . .	69,000
1912-13 . .	75,773
1913-14 . .	79,147

	000 £
1909-10 . .	38,793
1910-11 . .	39,634
1911-12 . .	39,567
1912-13 . .	42,454
1913-14 . .	45,627

The greater part of this trade is between Burma and the ports on the west of the Bay of Bengal, especially Calcutta, and along the coast between Bombay and Karachi. The figures for each province of British India for 1913-14 are given in the margin in thousands of £. Burma's share of the coasting export of all British India comes to about 31·5 per cent, Bombay's 31·8 per cent, Bengal's 20·8 per cent, and Madras' 9·9 per cent.

Provincial trade.

Private merchandise (In thousands of £)	Import	Export	Total
Bengal . .	8,767	7,706	16,473
Bihar and Orissa	200	187	387
Bombay .	15,473	11,754	27,227
Sind . .	3,933	2,040	5,973
Madras . .	5,687	3,660	9,347
Burma . .	8,080	11,660	19,740
Total	42,140	37,007	79,147

* *Vide* tables Nos. 58 and 59, page 92.

Principal articles.

The trade is mostly in Indian merchandise,† the staple articles of export being noted in the margin with values in thousands of £. The principal articles in the export trade of Burma are rice, mineral oil, and teakwood. Rice exported from Burma represented £5,373,000 or 97 per cent of the total value of all food grains exported from that province, showing an increase of £3,520,000 and the total quantity exported from Burma to Indian ports amounted to 17,785,000 cwts, which is more by 12,460,000 cwts than in 1912-13. Bengal's purchases from Burma amounted to £2,686,000 against £120,000 in 1912-13 to make up the deficiency caused by partial crop failures in Upper India. The coastal exports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper rose by 3 million gallons and £73,000 in value to 109 million gallons and £2,433,000, and were in excess of the previous year's figure by 3 per cent in value. Bengal accounted for 59 million gallons and £1,300,000 or 53 per cent, Bombay and Madras each 19 per cent, and Sind and Marmagoa 5 and 4 per cent, respectively. The coastwise exports of tobacco from Burma declined heavily by 9 million lbs, and the decline is accounted for by Bengal. The imports of tobacco amounted to 27 million lbs, valued at £533,000, as the cigarette smoking habit is greatly on the increase in Burma. The total value of teakwood exported coastwise from Burma amounted to £747,000, Bengal taking £300,000 only.

	1912-13	1913-14
	000 £	00 £
Coal	1,513	1,447
Cotton, Raw	2,373	1,400
„ Twist and yarn	1,447	1,180
„ Piece-goods	3,440	2,666
Grain and pulse	6,2·0	8,040
Jute bags	1,713	1,853
Oil—kerosene	2,420	2,493
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured	340	427
Wood—		
Teak	880	820

Burma.

Rice.

Kerosene oil.

Tobacco.

Teakwood.

Bengal.

Jute goods.

Bengal naturally monopolises the exports of jute bags and cloth and coal to other provinces. Jute bags and cloth rose in value from £1,733,000 to £1,973,000. Gunny bags absorbed 89 per cent and cloth 11 per cent; of the bags no less than 61 per cent went to Burma, owing to the demand consequent on the large rice crop there, Bombay and Madras taking 21 and 8 per cent, respectively. Gunny cloth was sent chiefly to Bombay, all provinces excepting Madras increasing their demands. Exports of coal from Bengal declined from £1,500,000 to £1,440,000, but this was due to lower prices as the quantity increased from 2,212,000 tons to 2,292,000 tons. Bombay, Sind, and Burma increased their demands, but Madras and Goa took less than in 1912-13. Exports of Indian pig iron from Bengal increased from 3,594 tons to 7,463 tons, Bombay and Burma taking 5,143 tons and 1,776 tons, respectively, in 1913-14. Owing to the weakness of market, exports of rice and paddy from Bengal decreased from 4,692,000 cwts and £1,653,000 to 428,000 cwts and £213,000, shipments to Madras dropping from £927,000 to £100,000, to Burma from £593,000 to £40,000, and to Bombay from £100,000 to £60,000. Receipts of raw cotton into Bengal also fell from £433,000 to £327,000.

Coal.

Pig iron.

Rice.

Bombay.

Cotton goods.

Exports of Indian merchandise from the Bombay Presidency, which is the chief centre both for the manufacture and distribution of Indian-made piecegoods, fell by £1,073,000 to £6,020,000. The value of cotton piecegoods exported coastwise has not maintained the advance of the preceding two years. It declined from £3,247,000 to £2,513,000, and of this decline of £733,000 Bengal accounted for £353,000 and Sind £300,000. Exports of cotton yarn also receded from £1,093,000 to £920,000, shipments to Bengal having fallen by £107,000. Exports of raw cotton rose from £220,000 to £247,000, increased shipments to Madras being counterbalanced by restricted shipments to Pondicherry. Bombay received raw cotton worth £4,620,000, imports from Kàthiàwàr advanced by £827,000 and from Cutch by £320,000, but those from Sind declined by £553,000 and from Madras and Goa by £373,000. Bombay's imports of grain and pulse rose by £1,120,000, Burma accounting for an increase of £893,000 under rice and Kàthiàwàr of £173,000 under wheat.

Cotton, raw.

Grain and pulse.

Madras.

Madras exports chiefly groundnut seed and oil. Exports of Indian merchandise from Madras declined from £3,847,000 to £3,980,000, in consequence of smaller shipments of groundnuts to Bengal (—£280,000) and of groundnut oil to Burma (—£93,000) and to Bombay (—£53,000), and of raw cotton to Bombay (—£187,000). Madras imported grain and pulse to the extent of £2,380,000.

Treasure.

Imports and exports of treasure (consisting mostly of Government of India rupees) amounted to £927,000 against £147,000 in 1912-13. On Government account, imports into Bombay declined from nearly £27,000 to £12,000, while exports rose from £80,000 to £1,375,000, of which Rangoon accounted for £1,167,000 in Government of India rupees and £200,000 in sovereigns.

Vide tables Nos. 60 and 61, page 92.

Chapter IX.

Conclusion.

In the marginal table the more important statistics relating to trade are summarised for the year under review (1913-14), the previous year (1912-13) and a decade ago (1904-05). From this table two points are manifest—(1) the record trade figures for 1913-14; and (2) the general progress and increase of prosperity* which has been made within the decade. Despite the fact that 1913-14 had several disadvantages, for example, a partial failure of the monsoon in Upper India, abnormally heavy rains in Bengal and Madras, the banking crisis in Northern and Western India, the glut in the piecegoods markets in Bombay and in Calcutta, and some difficulty of railway transport, the total foreign sea-borne trade advanced to £293·6 millions. This increased volume of trade, however, is still low compared with the United Kingdom and other leading countries, as will be seen in the table below—

Summary.

—	1904-05 £ millions	1912-13 £ millions	1913-14 £ millions
Total Foreign Sea-borne trade (merchandise)	174·7	275·2	293·6
Exports including re-exports	*105 1*	*164·1*	*166·0*
Imports	*69·6*	*111·1*	*127·6*
Net imports of treasure	15·3	34·1	24·2
Net imports of gold	*6·5*	*22·7*	*15·6*
Total Inland trade (merchandise)	372·2	600 9	582·2†
„ Coasting trade (merchandise)	51·0	75·8	79·1
„ Frontier trade (merchandise)	8·8	13 2	12·8
Gross Railway earnings	(*a*)26·4	40·9	41·7
Railroad mileage . . miles	27,727	33,599	34,699
Total area . . (1,000 acres)	(*b*)555,974	618,927	618,927‡
Cultivated areas . „	207,721	224,166	224,166‡
Wheat raised . . (1,000 tons)	7,582	9,853	8,427
Rice „ „ .	22,423	28.484	28,167
Cotton „ . .(1,000 bales)	3,791	4,610	5,201
Jute „ . „	7,400	9.843	8,752
Coal „ . . (1,000 tons)	(*a*)8,217	(*a*)14,706	(*a*)16,208
Shipping tonnage . „	13,881	17,484	17,386
Customs Revenue . (£ millions)	4·1	6·7	7·1
Paper Currency (gross circulation). „	26·1	46·0	44·1
Population, last census (1911) .	...	...	315,083,772
„ preceding census (1901)	...	...	294,292,433

Trade per head of Population in selected Countries

—	Population in millions	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
India	315	0 8 4	0 11 4	0 14 3	0 15 2	0 16 8	0 17 7
Russia . . .	164	1 1 4	1 4 6	1 12 7	1 12 3	1 11 0	1 12 10
United Kingdom .	45	18 5 0	19 0 2	22 7 6	22 15 6	24 10 7	25 14 10
France	40	9 1 2	9 16 10	13 10 0	14 6 0	15 1 4	15 9 7
Germany . . .	65	9 1 0	10 8 6	12 8 6	13 7 9	14 13 0	15 7 7
Italy . . .	35	3 15 2	4 11 0	6 2 7	6 7 7	7 0 10	7 1 9
United States . .	92	6 0 6	6 7 10	7 7 5	7 19 5	9 2 2	9 1 7
Japan	50	1 3 3	1 15 5	1 18 0	1 18 0	2 4 9	2 12 7
China	400	0 2 10	0 5 1	0 5 8	0 5 8	0 6 5	0 7 4

The share per head of population in India is 3 per cent of that of the United Kingdom, 6 per cent of France and Germany, and 9 per cent of the United States. The expansion in imports of merchandise was formerly slow in comparison with the growth of exports, but in the past two years imports have grown more rapidly than exports. This expanding import trade indicates the increasing purchasing power of India, whose products have in the last decade risen so much in value in the world's markets. Last year the value of imports was £127·6 millions, and of exports £166 millions; the excess of exports over imports was £38·4 millions, the balance being settled to the extent of £24 millions by a net import of gold and silver.§ The imports of gold in 1913-14 were less than in 1912-13, as will be seen in the summary table above. The increase under imports was chiefly in manufactured articles, especially cotton manufactures (for which there was a great demand), metals and manufactures thereof, railway plant and rolling stock, and machinery. Sugar continues to hold a high position among articles of food and drink. With the exception of opium, the production of which has been

* *Vide* table No. 34, page 80.
† Estimated value
‡ Last year's figures repeated, figures for 1913-14 not being available
(*a*) Figures are for the calendar year
(*b*) Excluding areas for which no returns were available
§ *Vide* Chapter I, page 7, and footnote

greatly curtailed by the agreement with China, every other Indian industry has been more or less active. Although the exports of rice, wheat, and barley declined considerably, the loss was made good by larger shipments of raw cotton, jute raw and manufactured, seeds, and tea. The very high price of jute in the past year arose from the great demand for the textile and a smaller crop. The price of cotton is also abnormally high. Rice has already fallen in price, and wheat is also somewhat cheaper. On the other hand, the prices of seeds are fully maintained. The increase in the value of the trade is due to the great rise that has occurred in the price of jute and other staple products exported.

Percentage of export to production.

It is interesting to note the percentage of export to the total production for the year under review. The percentage exports in 1913-14 to the total production were as follows:—Rice 9 per cent; wheat 12 per cent; raw cotton 57 per cent; rape and mustard 21 per cent; linseed 77 per cent; sesamum 27 per cent; indigo 40 per cent; jute 49 per cent; and sugar less than one half per cent. These are the crops of which forecasts are prepared, and therefore for which production is calculated. The percentage of export to total production for the quinquennium ending 1913-14 is given in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the exports of food grains are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. From calculations made some time ago for rice, wheat, and also other food grains (*i.e.*, jawar, bajra, ragi, etc.), the total export to total production in exceptionally good years does not rise much above 4 per cent. In 1904-05 the percentage was 4·5 and in 1911-12 4·4, while in 1897-98 it was only ·86, in 1900-01 ·89, and in 1908-09 1·01. The marginal table shows that about half of the cotton and jute grown in India and three-fourths of the linseed are exported, as against only 9 per cent of the total rice crop.

Percentage Export by Sea in the Quinquennium (1909-10 to 1913-14)

Crop	Exports by sea (in 1,000 tons)	Production (in 1,000 tons)	Percentage exports
Rice	2,426	28,496	9
Wheat	1,387	9,422†	15
Cotton (raw)	430	774	55
Rape and Mustard	277	1,207†	23
Linseed	379	493†	77
Sesamum	119	470	25
Sugar	11	2,328	0·5
Indigo	1	2	50
Jute	757	1,499	50

Trade by countries.

The share of the British Empire and foreign countries and of each of the principal countries in the total export and the import trade is illustrated in charts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, to which reference has already been made. These charts bring out clearly that most of the import trade is with the United Kingdom and other British Possessions, while most of the export trade is with countries outside the British Empire. The decrease in trade with China and Hongkong (chiefly owing to the curtailment of the opium trade) and the increase in the trade with Java and Japan are especially noteworthy. The rapid increase in Japanese trade is due, among other causes, to the fact that Japanese articles (cotton hosiery, etc.) are cheap, and cheapness in the Indian bazaars is at present of even greater importance than quality.

Inland, frontier and coasting trade.

The inland trade by rail and by sea was very active, while the land frontier trade remained stationary. Inland trade statistics are interesting, since they give an idea regarding the movement of crops during the busy season (*i.e.*, from the 1st October to the end of March). Inland trade, however, is not uniform throughout the country. In Bengal, as already pointed out, trade is very brisk on account of jute from July to October; in Bombay and Sind from November to March on account of cotton, wheat, and seeds; and in Burma between December and March on account of the rice crop. This movement of crops is identical with the absorption of the various forms of currency. In 1913-14, for example, an absorption of ₹15,80 lakhs of rupees (£10·5 millions), and of £393,000 of sovereigns and the return of ₹2,20 lakhs (£1·5 millions) of currency notes took place in the Calcutta circle from July to October; in the Rangoon circle from December to March ₹2,73 lakhs of rupees (£1·8 millions), £280,000 of sovereigns, and ₹2,37 lakhs (£1·6 millions) of notes; in Bombay and Karachi from November to March ₹5,31 lakhs of rupees (£3·5 millions) and £2·8 millions of sovereigns were absorbed, while ₹1,99 lakhs (£1·3 millions) of notes returned from circulation.

In the rail-borne trade the percentage share of chief ports and provinces are shown in the margin.* In the coasting trade Burma and Bombay account for 32 per cent each of the total trade, Bengal 21 per cent, and Madras 10 per cent. In the land frontier trade Burma comes first with 35 per cent, Bihar and Orissa has 21 per cent, the North-West Frontier Province 16 per cent, Sind and British Baluchistan and the United Provinces 9 per cent each, and Bengal 6 per cent, of the total trade. The inland trade consists chiefly of coal, cotton raw and manufactures, grain and pulse, raw jute, metals, oilseeds, salt, sugar, and tea. The coasting trade of Burma is chiefly in rice, mineral oil, and teakwood; of Bengal coal, jute bags and cloths; of Bombay cotton manufactures including yarn; and of Madras raw cotton, groundnuts, and groundnut oil. The principal articles of import in the frontier trade are animals, grain and pulse, provisions, fruits, and timber, and those of the exports across the frontier are cotton yarn and manufactures, metals, sugar, salt, and tea.

Shares of provinces.

	Per cent.
Calcutta	18
Bengal Presidency	13
Bombay Port	10
„ Presidency	6
Punjab	7
United Provinces	9
Madras Presidency	6
„ Ports	6
Karachi	5
Bihar and Orissa	6

Production in India at the present time is apt to outstrip the means of distribution, with the result that congestion visits our railways and ports. Under the auspices of the Agricultural Departments it is not unlikely that Indian production will assume much greater dimensions. Both internal and external forces are leading to such a consummation, and it will necessitate efficient methods on the part of railway managers, bankers, etc., to enable the most to be made of new opportunities. In this connection one is forced to conclude that when the economic history of the period comes to be written, the striking characteristics will be not only the rise of prices and its effect on the various classes of the community and the country as a whole, and the success of the co-operative credit movement, but the great development of trade, especially in the year under report, which shows India to be, as regards trade, a land of undefined dimensions.

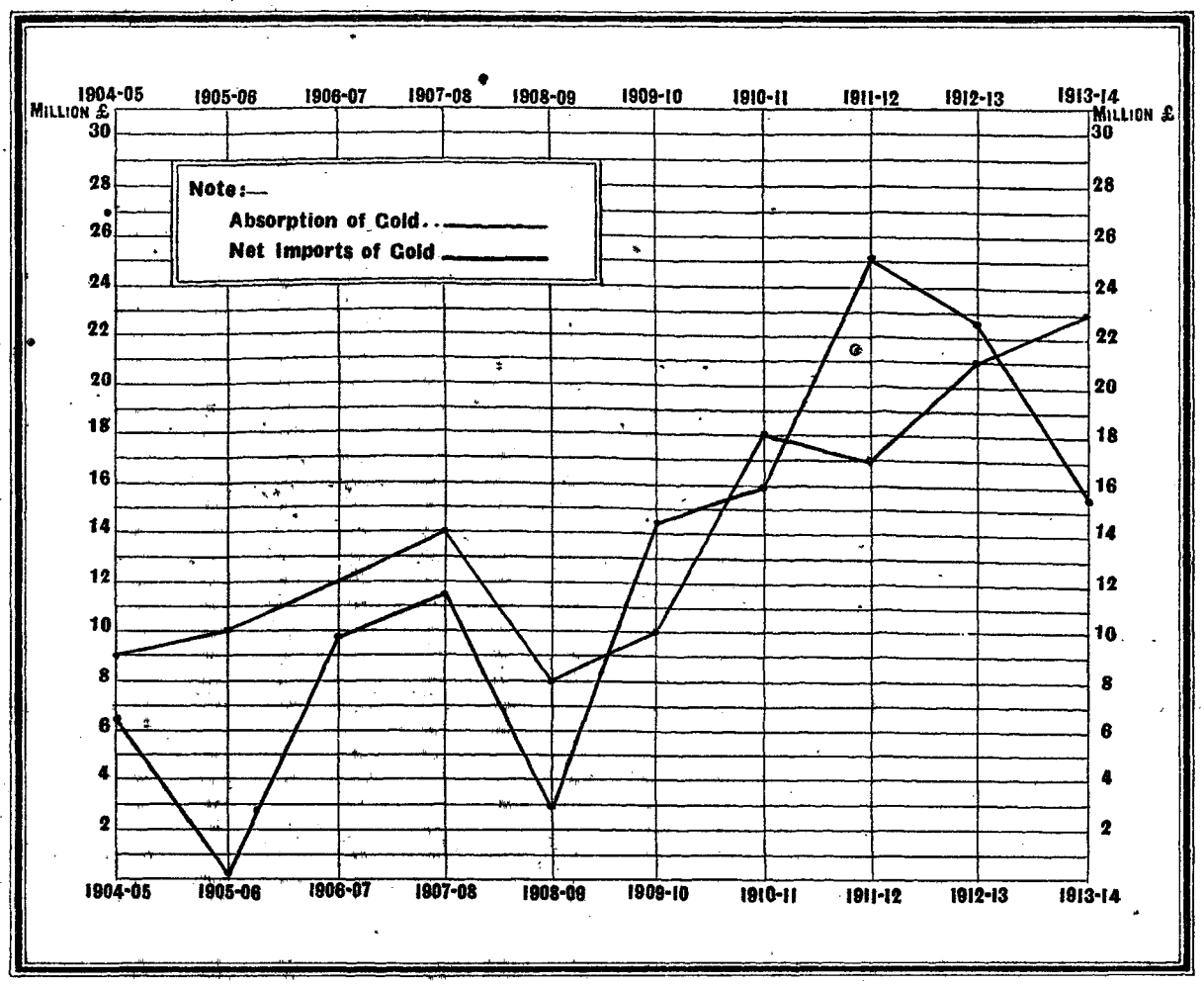
The increase of production and trade.

* These are the percentages on the total value of 1912-13, details for 1913-14 not yet being available.

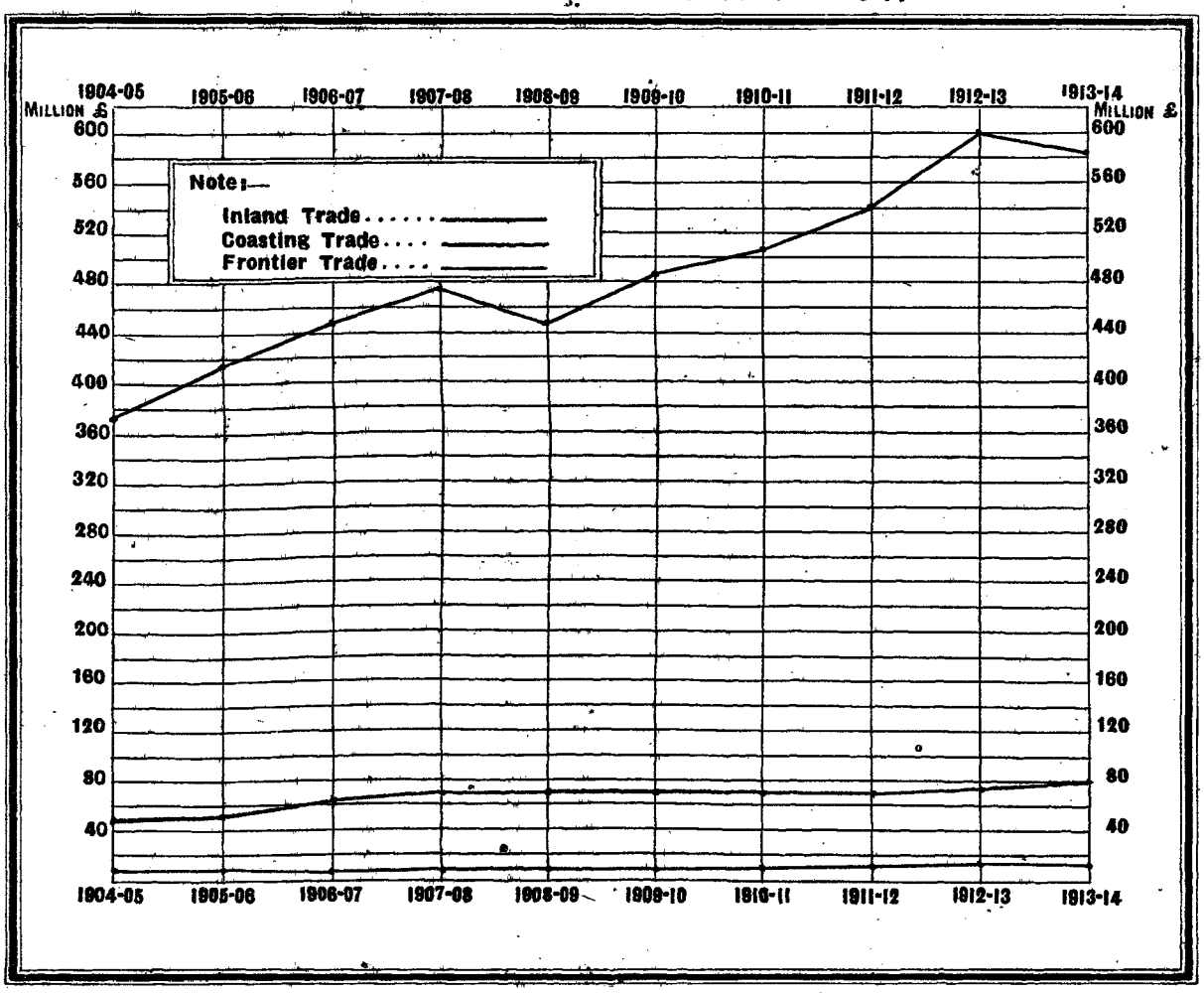
G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

The 16th July 1914.

2. NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA
from 1904-05 to 1913-14



3. GROWTH OF INLAND TRADE, COASTING TRADE AND FRONTIER TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA from 1904-05 to 1913-14



4. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA BETWEEN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05).

It will be seen India imports chiefly from the British Empire and exports to countries outside the Empire.

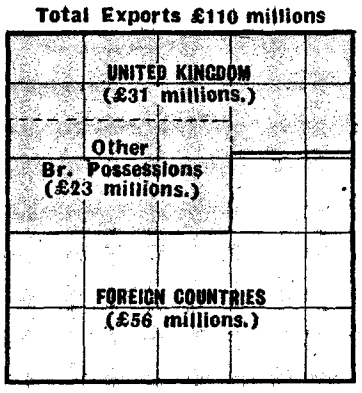
1904-05

1. IMPORTS

Total Imports £87 millions

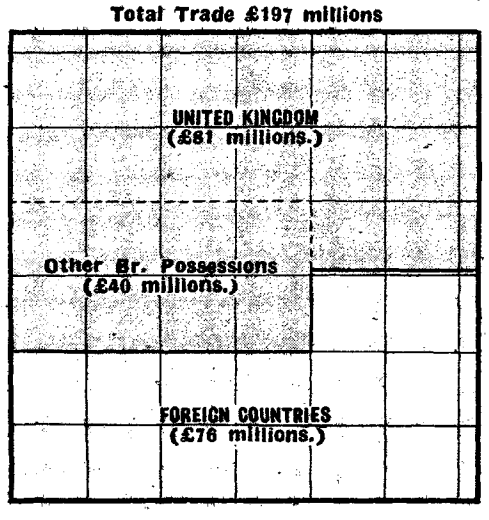
2. EXPORTS

Total Exports £110 millions



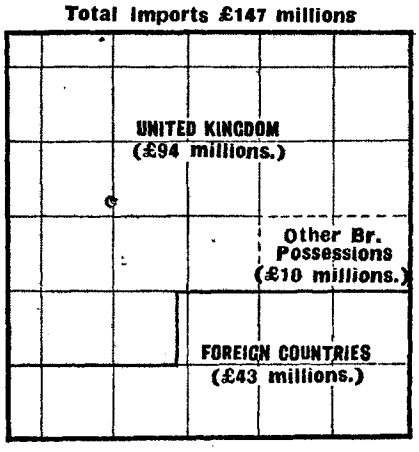
3. TOTAL TRADE

Total Trade £197 millions

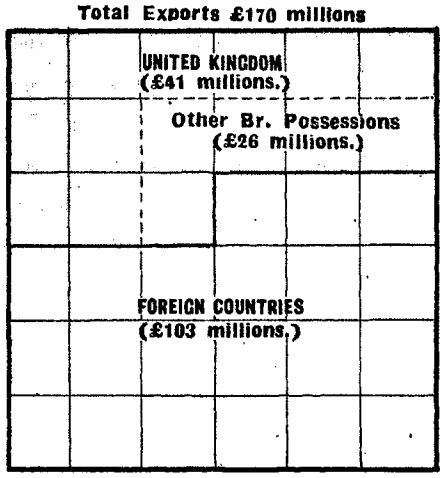


1913-14

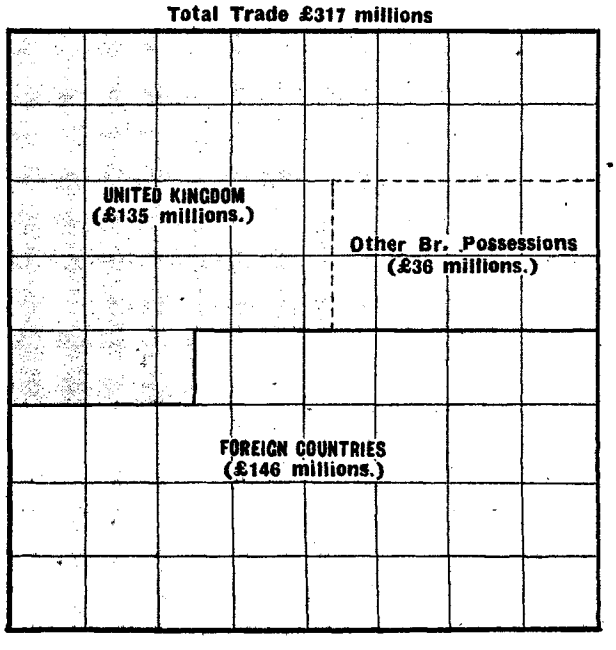
Total Imports £147 millions



Total Exports £170 millions



Total Trade £317 millions



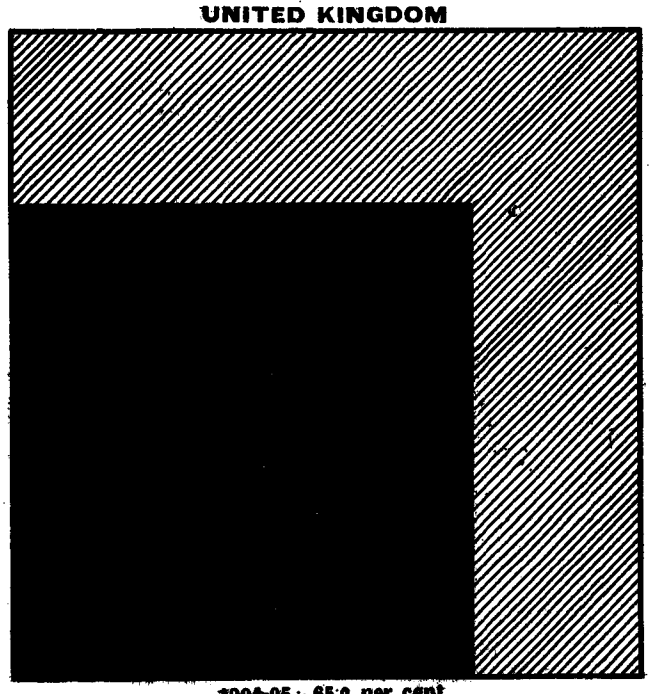
Note:—

Total trade includes private merchandise and treasure only.
The dotted lines indicate the share of the United Kingdom.

5. **SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.**

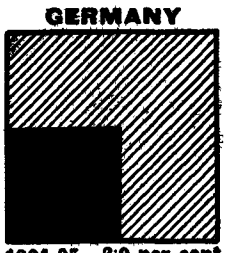
(Private merchandise only)

UNITED KINGDOM



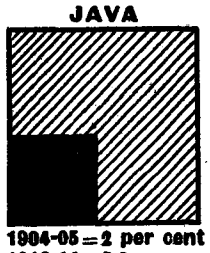
1904-05 = 65·2 per cent
1913-14 = 64·1 per cent

GERMANY



1904-05 = 3·9 per cent
1913-14 = 6·9 per cent

JAVA



1904-05 = 2 per cent
1913-14 = 5·8 per cent

JAPAN

1904-05 = 1·2 per cent
1913-14 = 2·6 per cent

UNITED STATES

1904-05 = 1·5 per cent
1913-14 = 2·6 per cent

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

1904-05 = 4·1 per cent
1913-14 = 2·3 per cent

BELGIUM

1904-05 = 3·6 per cent
1913-14 = 2·3 per cent

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

1904-05 = 3·1 per cent
1913-14 = 1·9 per cent

FRANCE

1904-05 = 1·8 per cent
1913-14 = 1·5 per cent

MAURITIUS

1904-05 = ·2 per cent
1913-14 = 1·4 per cent

ITALY

1904-05 = 1·3 per cent
1913-14 = 1·2 per cent

CHINA

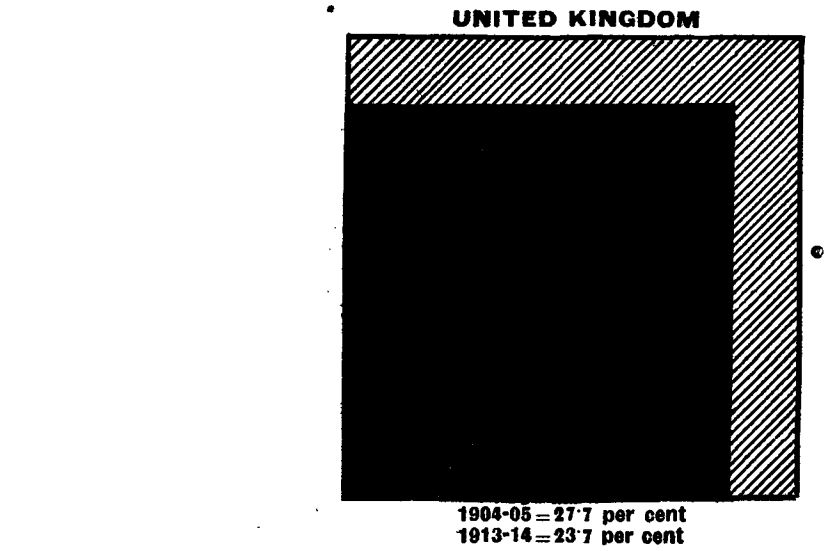
1904-05 = ·7 per cent
1913-14 = ·9 per cent

Note:—

Share of 1904-05 has been shown in black and the increased share in 1913-14 is marked by hatching.

6. **SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF 1913-14, AS COMPARED WITH A DECADE AGO (1904-05) AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.**

(Private merchandise only)



Note:—

Share of 1904-05 has been shown in black. The increased share in 1913-14 is marked by hatching except in the case of China and Hongkong where the trade of 1913-14 has declined and is indicated by vertical lines.

PART II—TABLES.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
							Per cent
IMPORTS.							
Private merchandise	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	+14,833	+13·8
Government Stores	3,727	2,901	3,654	3,753	5,373	+1,620	+43·2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	81,767	89,137	96,037	111,086	127,589	+16,453	+14·8
Treasure—							
Private—Gold	16,678	18,595	27,662	27,527	18,818	—8,709	—31·6
Private—Silver	8,272	7,850	7,952	6,605	5,596	—1,009	—15·3
Government—Gold	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government—Silver	56	46	33	7,089	4,546	—2,543	—35·8
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	16,687	18,595	27,662	27,527	18,818	—8,709	—31·6
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	8,328	7,896	7,985	13,694	10,142	—3,552	—25·9
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	25,015	26,491	35,647	41,221	28,960	—12,261	—29·8
TOTAL IMPORTS	106,782	115,628	131,684	152,307	156,499	+4,192	+ 2·7
EXPORTS.							
Private Merchandise—							
Indian Produce	122,998	137,081	147,879	160,899	162,819	+1,920	+1·2
Foreign goods (re-exports)	2,259	2,840	4,018	3,160	3,118	— 42	— 1·3
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165 937	+1,878	+ 1·2
Government Stores	55	53	96	87	90	+ 3	+ 3·4
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	125,312	139,974	151,993	164,146	166,027	+1,881	+ 1·2
Treasure—							
Private—Gold	2,232	2,609	2,484	2,475	3,268	+ 793	+32
Private—Silver	2,030	2,136	4,424	2,222	1,433	—789	—35·4
Government—Gold	2	—	5	2,385	—	—2,385	—
Government—Silver	2	6	3	6	20	+ 14	+200
TOTAL TREASURE—Gold	2,234	2,609	2,489	4,860	3,268	—1,592	—32·8
TOTAL TREASURE—Silver	2,032	2,142	4,427	2,228	1,453	—775	—34·7
TOTAL TREASURE—Total	4,266	4,751	6,916	7,088	4,721	—2,367	—33·4
TOTAL EXPORTS	129,578	144,725	158,909	171,234	170,748	—486	—·3
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	236,360	260,353	290,593	323,541	327,247	+3,706	+ 1·1
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	43,545	50,837	55,956	53,060	38,488	—14,572	—27·5
Net imports of Treasure	20,749	21,740	28,731	34,133	24,239	—9,894	—29
Excess of Exports	22,796	29,097	27,225	18,927	14,249	—4,678	—24·7

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during half a century.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—									
1864-65 to 1868-69	29,898	54,703	84,601	17,278	1,760	15,518	6,038	314	5,724
1869-70 to 1873-74	30,084	51,639	81,723	7,718	1,433	6,285	3,107	179	2,928
1874-75 to 1878-79	33,530	52,810	86,340	8,668	2,433	6,175	1,482	888	594
1879-80 to 1883-84	41,294	64,798	106,092	9,594	1,094	8,500	3,477	83	3,394
1884-85 to 1888-89	45.125	65,135	110,260	10,052	1,207	8,845	2.537	239	2,298
1889-90 to 1893-94	47,726	70,752	118,478	11,967	2,411	9,556	2,936	1,374	1,562
1894-95 to 1898-99	43,538	64,707	108,245	9,128	3,871	5,257	3,404	1,894	1,510
1899-1900 to 1903-04	56,452	83,281	139,733	17,341	7,767	9,574	8,666	4,544	4,122
In the year 1904-05	69,607	105,147	174,754	26,340	11,027	15,313	14,540	8,073	6,467
„ 1905-06	74,740	107,893	182.633	21,100	10,313	10,787	9,834	9,527	307
„ 1906-07	78,193	118,020	196,213	29,720	3,813	25,907	12,353	2,453	9,900
„ 1907-08	91,098	118,323	209,421	28,189	3,632	24,557	13,835	2,257	11,578
„ 1908-09	85,858	102,095	187,953	15,163	4,213	10,950	5,603	2,699	2,904
„ 1909-10	81,767	125,312	207,079	25,015	4,266	20,749	16,687	2,234	14,453
„ 1910-11	89,137	139,974	229,111	26,491	4,751	21,740	18,595	2,609	15,986
„ 1911-12	96,037	151,993	248,030	35,647	6,916	28,731	27,662	2,489	25,173
„ 1912-13	111,086	164,146	275,232	41,221	7,088	34,133	27,527	4,860	22,667
„ 1913-14	127,539	166,027	293,566	28,960	4,721	24,239	18,818	3,268	15,550

No. 3.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Percentage of total trade in 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
						Per cent
IMPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	13,592	15,603	16,441	13·4	+ 838	+5·4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	6,046	8,269	7,039	5·8	—1,230	—14·9
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	64,649	81,956	96,770	79·2	+14,814	+18
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,266	1,505	1,916	1·6	+411	+27·4
TOTAL	85,553	107,333	122,166	100	+ 14,833	+13·8

No. 3—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Percentage of total trade in 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
						Per cent
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	708	366	388	12·4	+22	+6
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	405	646	561	18	—85	—13·3
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,799	2,052	2,064	66·2	+12	+·6
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	128	96	105	3·4	+9	+10
TOTAL	3,039	3,160	3,118	100	—42	—1·3
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	38,217	52,051	43,181	26·5	—8,870	—17
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	63,716	68,988	81,642	50·1	+12,654	+18·3
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	32,774	38,221	36,394	22·4	—1,827	— 4·8
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,279	1,639	1,602	1	—37	— 2·2
TOTAL	135,986	160,899	162,819	100	+1,920	+1·2
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	224,578	271,392	288,103	—	+16,711	+6·2
Government Stores	*3,495*	*3,840*	*5,463*	—	*+1,623*	*+41·6*

No. 4.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
					Per cent
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Sugar	8,143	9,519	9,971	+452	+4·7
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,207	1,566	1,649	+83	+5·3
Liquors	1,090	1,214	1,252	+38	+3
Spices	972	1,088	1,155	+67	+6·2
Fruits and vegetables	703	729	754	+25	+3·4
Other food and drink	525	596	611	+15	+2·5
Tobacco	468	463	502	+39	+8·5
Fish (excluding canned fish)	207	201	208	+7	+3·5
Grain, pulse, and flour	127	87	187	+100	+113·9
Tea	150	140	152	+12	+9·1
TOTAL, CLASS I	13,592	15,603	16,441	+838	+5·4
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	2,523	2,660	2,935	+275	+10·3
Silk	642	1,143	839	—304	—26·6
Cotton	582	1,483	182	—1,301	—87·7
Wool	91	135	133	—2	—1·6
Other textile materials	34	53	50	—3	—4·8
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	403	778	711	—67	—8·6
Wood and timber	480	399	516	+117	+29·4
Gums, resins, and lac	155	213	176	—37	—17·4
Tallow, stearine, and wax	91	135	151	+16	+11·4
Hides and skins, raw	90	92	101	+9	+9·4
Seeds	54	42	53	+11	+27·5
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	16	28	42	+14	+49·6
Miscellaneous	885	1,108	1,150	+42	+3·8
TOTAL, CLASS II	6,049	8,269	7,039	—1,230	—14·9
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	29,729	40,547	44,199	+3,652	+9
Wool	1,891	2,039	2,568	+529	+26
Silk	1,708	2,035	2,068	+33	+1·6
Haberdashery and millinery	857	914	1,066	+152	+16·6
Other materials	231	381	458	+77	+20·2
Metals—Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,291	7,649	10,663	+3,014	+39·4
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,138	4,269	6,690	+2,421	+56·7
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	3,307	3,905	5,508	+1,603	+41·1
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	2,930	3,656	4,296	+641	+17·6
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,876	2,658	4,011	+1,353	+50·9
Glassware and earthenware	1,308	1,539	1,729	+190	+12·3
Apparel	1,193	1,517	1,670	+153	+10
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,341	1,463	1,606	+143	+9·8
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,085	1,384	1,525	+141	+10·2
Dyes and colours	1,278	1,539	1,511	—28	—1·9
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	840	1,266	1,423	+157	+12·4
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	320	286	267	—19	—6·6
Arms, ammunition and military stores	215	244	237	—7	—2·7
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	191	198	224	+26	+13·5
Miscellaneous	3,865	4,473	5,056	+583	+13
TOTAL, CLASS III	64,649	81,958	96,770	+14,814	+18
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,266	1,505	1,916	+411	+27·4
TOTAL	85,553	107,333	122,166	+14,833	+13·8

No. 5.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and subdivisions thereof.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
					Per cent
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Grain, pulse, and flour	27,469	40,201	30,113	—10,088	—25
Tea	8,238	8,863	9,983	+1,120	+12·6
Other food and drink	841	1,045	1,025	—20	—1·9
Spices	544	622	609	—13	—2
Fruits and vegetables	275	319	413	+94	+29·5
Provisions and oilman's stores	279	320	363	+43	+13·4
Tobacco	218	256	320	+64	+24·9
Fish (excluding canned fish)	258	251	261	+10	+4·4
Sugar	91	169	92	—77	—46
Liquors	4	5	2	—3	—69·8
TOTAL, CLASS I	38,217	52,051	43,181	—8,870	—17
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	21,558	18,890	27,362	+8,472	+44·8
Jute	11,808	18,034	20,551	+2,517	+14
Wool	1,840	1,756	1,670	—86	—4·9
Hemp	428	642	682	+40	+6·2
Other textile materials	328	278	165	—113	—40·8
Seeds	16,325	15,140	17,117	+1,977	+13
Hides and skins, raw	6,242	7,846	7,815	—31	—·4
Gums, resins, and lac	1,596	1,464	1,377	—87	—5·9
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	605	976	1,035	+59	+5·9
Wood and timber	592	794	702	—92	—11·6
Oils	612	572	657	+85	+14·9
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	492	589	461	—128	—21·7
Tallow, stearine, and wax	63	55	72	+17	+32·2
Miscellaneous	1,227	1,952	1,976	+24	+1·3
TOTAL, CLASS II	63,716	68,988	81,642	+12,654	+18·3
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	11,133	15,247	18,849	+3,602	+23·6
Cotton	7,268	8,134	8,080	—54	—·7
Wool	176	172	167	—5	—2·8
Silk	150	49	38	—11	—23
Other materials	2	18	14	—4	—25·3
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	2,801	3,082	2,834	—248	—8
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	8,196	7,862	2,637	—5,225	—66·5
Dyes and colours	821	759	696	—63	—8·4
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	41	330	295	—35	—10·5
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	251	173	133	—40	—22·8
Apparel	123	115	107	—8	—7
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	33	45	51	+6	+12·2
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	44	47	40	—7	—13·6
Glassware and earthenware	11	14	13	—1	—9·4
Railway plant and rolling stock	5	8	10	+2	+33·6
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	4	5	5	—	—7·7
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	3	3	2	—1	—22
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	2	1	1	—	+58·3
Miscellaneous	1,810	2,157	2,422	+265	+12·3
TOTAL, CLASS III	32,774	38,221	33,394	—1,827	—4·8
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,279	1,639	1,602	—37	—2·2
TOTAL	135,986	160,899	162,819	+1,920	+1·2

No. 6.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
						Per cent					Per cent
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	207	548	56	—492	—89·8	582	1,483	182	—1,301	—87·7
„ manufactures—											
Piece-goods, grey	Yds.	1,195,255	1,535,130	1,534,189	—941	—1	12,192	16,742	16,967	+225	+1·4
„ white	„	569,723	768,758	793,345	+24,587	+3·2	6,268	9,017	9,523	+506	+5·6
„ coloured	„	542,926	682,212	831,770	+149,558	+21·9	7,268	9,449	11,907	+2,458	+26
Twist and yarn	lb	38,254	50,035	44,171	—5,864	—11·7	2,277	2,965	2,776	—189	—6·4
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	562	612	798	+186	+30·5
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	18,281	27,136	38,088	+10,952	+40·4	258	372	593	+221	+59·2
Fents	Yds.	—	36,430	37,824	+1,394	+3·8	—	328	361	+33	+9·9
Thread, sewing	lb	1,504	1,772	1,705	—67	—3·8	225	267	260	—7	—2·8
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	678	795	1,014	+219	+27·6
TOTAL COTTON	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,310	42,030	44,381	+2,351	+5·6

No. 6—*continued.*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
Metals—											
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	138	186	278	+92	+49·5	1,742	2,419	3,585	+1,166	+48·1
Tinned	,,	20	43	53	+10	+23·3	302	703	835	+132	+18·8
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	82	101	+19	+23·2	916	704	823	+119	+16·8
Bars and channel (steel)	,,	115	120	205	+85	+70·8	742	841	1,377	+536	+63·7
,, ,, (iron)	,,	27	23	27	+4	+17·4	204	194	232	+38	+19·8
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	,,	65	70	90	+20	+28·6	476	536	770	+234	+43·7
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	16	37	56	+19	+51·4	290	381	604	+223	+58·6
Nails, rivets, and washers	,,	18	23	25	+2	+8·7	250	299	335	+36	+11·9
Tubes and fittings, wrought	,,	19	13	18	+5	+38·5	232	224	310	+86	+38·4
Angle and spring	,,	27	30	44	+14	+46·7	176	216	312	+96	+44·7
Hoops and strips	,,	24	26	31	+5	+19·2	212	240	288	+48	+19·9
Rice bowls	,,	6	7	7	—	—	71	81	93	+12	+15
Steel (cast)	,,	3	3	4	+1	+33·3	46	57	87	+30	+51·7
Screws	,,	—	2	2	—	—	—	64	78	+14	+21·9
Other sorts	,,	69	57	75	+18	+31·6	632	690	934	+244	+34·3
TOTAL	,,	639	722	1,016	+294	+40·7	6,291	7,649	10,663	+3,014	+39·4
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	525	419	667	+248	+59·2	1,753	1,482	2,438	+956	+64·4
,, unwrought	,,	69	26	80	+54	+234·8	224	98	307	+209	+230·5
TOTAL	,,	594	445	747	+302	+68·3	1,977	1,580	2,745	+1,165	+74
Tin	Cwt.	37	36	43	+7	+19·4	316	345	435	+90	+26·3
Lead	,,	125	114	124	+10	+8·8	113	126	149	+23	+17·7
German silver	,,	23	16	26	+10	+62·5	118	87	148	+61	+70·6
Aluminium	,,	—	36	26	—10	—27·8	—	170	143	—27	—16·2
Zinc	,,	94	112	135	+23	+20·5	127	165	191	+26	+15·4
Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams	,,	18	19	29	+10	+52·6	66	76	114	+38	+49·7
Others	Tons	5	9	6	—3	—33	170	130	95	—35	—25·1
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	689	769	1,078	+309	+40·2	9,178	10,328	14,683	+4,355	+42·2
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	11,036	13,347	15,902	+2,555	+19·1	7,563	8,994	9,447	+453	+5
,, 15 D. S. and below	,,	236	125	158	+33	+26·4	140	70	79	+9	+11·9
Molasses	,,	1,878	1,897	1,804	—93	—4·9	285	269	260	—9	—3·2
Confectionery	,,	61	74	73	—1	—13·5	150	176	175	—1	—·5
Saccharin	,,	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	10	—	—2
TOTAL	,,	13,211	15,443	17,937	+2,494	+16·1	8,143	9,519	9,971	+452	+4·7
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	1,150	1,584	3,131	+1,547	+97·6
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	537	603	1,269	+666	+110·6
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Cwt.	1,770	2,219	2,229	+10	+·5	573	746	878	+132	+13·2
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	,,	517	1,615	1,820	+205	+12·7	154	535	645	+110	+20·6
Sleepers of wood	,,	1,256	1,111	1,050	—61	—5·5	279	243	255	+12	+5·2
Bridgework	,,	—	413	180	—233	—56·4	—	259	138	—121	—46·7
Other kinds	,,	880	452	540	+88	+19·5	445	269	374	+105	+38·8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,138	4,269	6,690	+2,421	+56·7
Machinery and millwork—											
Textile, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,144	757	1,192	+435	+57·4
,, Jute		—	—	—	—	—		576	971	+295	+68·6
,, Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—		29	24	—5	—18·8
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	522	399	676	+277	+69·4
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	248	241	345	+104	+43·3
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	138	245	271	+26	+10·5
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	188	237	+49	+25·4
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	119	142	+23	+19·9
Rice and flour		—	—	—	—	—	—	103	107	+4	+3·8
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	75	63	96	+33	+52·2
Typewriters	No.	4	6	6	—	—	47	73	75	+2	+3
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,133	818	1,036	+218	+26·7
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,307	3,611	5,172	+1,561	+43·2
Oils—											
Mineral, Kerosene	Gals.	66,687	65,636	68,850	+3,214	+4·9	1,810	1,704	1,904	+200	+11·8
,, Other kinds	,,	21,493	29,625	26,173	—3,452	—11·7	576	798	840	+42	+5·1
Animal	,,	620	729	972	+243	+33·3	49	57	76	+19	+33·8
Vegetable	,,	448	458	552	+94	+20·52	64	67	76	+9	+12
Essential	,,	13	15	15	—	—	25	34	39	+5	+1
TOTAL	,,	89,261	96,463	96,562	+99	+·1	2,523	2,660	2,935	+275	+10·3
Silk, raw	lb	2,230	3,579	2,564	—1,015	—28·4	642	1,143	839	—304	—26·6
,, manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	24,329	29,826	27,338	—2,488	—8·3	1,146	1,357	1,279	—78	—5·8
Mixed goods	,,	5,651	7,261	8,164	+903	+12·4	288	389	464	+75	+19·1
Yarn, noils and warp	lb	914	1,143	1,168	+25	+2·2	265	273	305	+32	+11·9
Other sorts	,,	48	70	60	—10	—14·3	9	16	20	+4	+23·5
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	2,350	3,178	2,907	—271	—

No. 6—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
						Per cent					Per cent
Wool, raw	lb.	2,842	3,736	3,749	+13	+·3	91	135	133	—2	—1·6
„ manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	21,405	20,558	27,329	+6,771	+32·9	1,304	1,295	1,684	+389	+30
Shawls	No.	1,358	2,164	2,110	—54	—2·5	227	325	376	+51	+15·7
Yarn and knitting wool	lb	792	948	1,059	+111	+11·7	116	134	164	+30	+23
Carpets and rugs	„	1,180	1,477	1,980	+503	+34	93	111	150	+39	+34·6
Hosiery	„	397	472	537	+65	+13·8	74	81	96	+15	+19·6
Other sorts	„	1,162	1,498	1,593	+95	+6·3	76	93	98	+5	+4·2
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	1,981	2,174	2,701	+527	+24·3
Hardware—											
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	227	284	350	+66	+23
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	149	231	272	+41	+17·4
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	127	195	184	—11	—5·3
Builder's hardware		—	—	—	—	—	—	147	164	+17	+11·5
Domestic „		—	—	—	—	—	—	124	125	+1	+·7
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	68	94	107	+13	+15
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,315	1,204	1,430	+226	+18·8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,886	2,279	2,632	+353	+15·5
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	68	97	130	+33	+34	224	287	378	+91	+31·5
Farinaceous and patent foods	„	241	258	298	+40	+15·5	222	284	318	+34	+11·9
Biscuits and cakes	lb	7,257	9,726	9,345	—381	—3·9	212	302	298	—4	—1
Milk, condensed and preserved	„	10,110	12,820	14,682	+1,862	+14·5	181	246	277	+31	+12·6
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	368	447	378	—69	—15·6
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,207	1,566	1,649	+83	+5·3
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,596	1,634	1,795	+161	+9·8	729	779	853	+74	+9·5
Ale, beer, and porter	„	4,222	4,734	4,626	—108	—2·3	363	451	439	—12	—2·7
Wines	„	335	342	338	—4	—1·2	183	189	194	+5	+2·6
Cider	„	12	12	27	+15	+125	3	3	5	+2	+88
TOTAL	„	6,165	6,722	6,786	+64	+1	1,278	1,422	1,491	+69	+4·9
Glass and glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	367	413	536	+123	+29·9
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	25	37	32	—5	—13·5	153	201	163	—38	—19·2
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet.	14,756	18,706	17,958	—748	—4	100	137	149	+12	+8·7
Bottles and phials	Gross	76	242	357	+115	+47·5	54	110	146	+36	+33·1
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	109	120	+11	+9·9
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	303	199	183	—16	—8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	977	1,169	1,297	+128	+10·9
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	358	552	716	+164	+29·9
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	155	140	153	+13	+9·5
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	105	92	92	—	—·1
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	61	67	81	+14	+20·8
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	96	138	172	+34	+24·3
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	775	989	1,214	+225	+22·8
Spices—											
Betelnuts	lb	130,430	128,986	127,464	—1,522	—1·2	668	787	819	+32	+4·1
Cloves	„	8,616	7,854	9,050	+1,196	+15·2	176	174	225	+51	+29·4
Others	„	7,248	6,330	6,264	—66	—1	128	127	111	—16	—12·5
TOTAL		146,294	143,170	142,778	—392	—·3	972	1,088	1,155	+67	+6·2
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	480	494	555	+61	+12·3
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	251	303	303	—	—·2
Hats, caps, and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	78	106	141	+35	+33·4
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	—	99	71	—28	—28·5
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	52	72	71	—1	—·3
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	891	1,074	1,141	+67	+6·2
Haberdashery and Millinery		—	—	—	—	—	857	914	1,066	+152	+16·6
Paper and pasteboard		—	—	—	—	—	738	964	1,058	+94	+9·8
Motor cars and Motor cycles—											
Motor cars	No.	—	—	3	—	—	491	597	756	+230	+38·6
Motor cycles	„	—	—	1	—	—			71		
Motor wagons	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Parts and accessories	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	157	—104	—40·2
TOTAL MOTOR CARS, ETC		—	—	—	—	—	491	858	1,022	+164	+19·1
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	8,060	10,082	9,703	—379	—3·8	409	522	512	—10	—2
Alizarine	„	6,234	8,163	6,470	—1,693	—20·8	218	238	188	—50	—20·9
Others	„	—	—	—	—	—	199	254	243	—11	—4·8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	826	1,014	943	—71	—7

No. 6—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	Per cent
Drugs and Medicines—										
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	165	153	176	+23	+14·8
Quinine and alkaloids lb	125	105	117	+12	+11·4	71	72	102	+30	+43·2
Camphor „	1,405	1,506	1,363	—143	—9·5	103	118	96	—22	—18·2
Cassia lignea Cwt.	33	32	46	+14	+43·8	64	55	72	+17	+29·5
Other sorts „	—	—	—	—	—	243	306	334	+28	+9·2
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	646	704	780	+76	+10·9
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Cwt.	928	876	918	+42	+4·8	391	359	402	+43	+11·9
Almonds „	68	84	57	—26	—32·1	148	187	163	—24	—12·9
Others „	70	84	65	—19	—22·6	73	65	57	—8	—11·7
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	91	118	132	+14	+11·5
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	703	729	754	+25	+3·4
Precious stones	—	—	—	—	—	552	722	715	—7	—1
Coal, coke and patent fuel Tons	354	654	559	—95	—14·5	403	778	711	—67	—8·6
Building and engineering materials—										
Cement Cwt.	2,295	3,211	2,930	—281	—8·8	288	457	439	—18	—4
Bricks and tiles No.	16,788	13,768	25,037	+11,269	+81·8	85	86	165	+79	+92·1
Others	—	—	—	—	—	54	71	103	+32	+46·3
TOTAL BUILDING, ETC.	—	—	—	—	—	427	614	707	+93	+15·2
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds Cwt.	500	535	663	+128	+24	185	184	221	+37	+20
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	388	438	456	+18	+4·1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	573	622	677	+55	+8·8
Matches Gross	—	15,125	13,894	—1,231	—8·1	562	656	597	—59	—8·9
Salt Tons	514	575	607	+32	+5·6	496	566	584	+18	+3·2
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours Cwt.	315	350	384	+34	+9·7	327	399	427	+28	+7·1
Painter's materials	—	—	—	—	—	109	111	122	+11	+9·9
TOTAL PAINTS, ETC.	—	—	—	—	—	436	510	549	+39	+7·7
Boots and shoes Pairs	1,878	2,683	3,295	+612	+22·8	307	443	528	+85	+19·4
Wood and timber—										
Timber C. tons	96	77	96	+19	+24·7	476	385	498	+113	+29·3
Others	—	—	—	—	—	9	62	82	+20	+31·7
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.	—	—	—	—	—	485	447	580	+133	+29·7
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb	1,871	1,451	1,592	+141	+9·7	338	352	390	+38	+10·8
Others „	1,908	901	866	—35	—3·9	130	111	112	+1	+1·3
TOTAL „	3,779	2,352	2,458	+106	+4·5	468	463	502	+39	+8·5
Soap Cwt.	285	351	363	+12	+3·4	362	476	500	+24	+5·1
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	347	420	467	+47	+11
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	316	362	423	+61	+16·9
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	164	293	354	+61	+20·8
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	96	131	353	+222	+163·6
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	272	291	349	+58	+20·2
Books, printed, etc. Cwt.	31	32	31	—1	—3·1	275	283	329	+46	+16·5
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	254	279	295	+16	+5·4
Flax, raw lb	—	11	23	+12	+109·1	—	—	1	+1	+220
„ manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	2,473	3,059	3,700	+641	+21	83	121	154	+33	+27·8
Piece-goods „	2,120	2,451	3,944	+1,493	+60·9	49	58	74	+16	+27·1
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	38	49	56	+7	+14
TOTAL FLAX	—	—	—	—	—	170	228	285	+57	+24·9
Belting for Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	282	+37	+14·9
Animals, living No.	14	12	13	+1	+8·3	319	230	270	+40	+17·2
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	215	244	237	—7	—2·7
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	192	236	231	—5	—2·1
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt.	210	203	193	—10	—4·9	207	201	208	+7	+3·5
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	129	150	189	+39	+26·2
Grain, pulse, and flour Cwt.	303	185	370	+185	+100	127	87	187	+100	+113·9
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	138	166	178	+12	+6·8
Jute, raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	+2	+72·5
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	108	152	171	+19	+12·3
TOTAL JUTE	—	—	—	—	—	108	152	173	+21	+13·5
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	156	172	169	—3	—1·4
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	136	149	160	+11	+7·4
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	184	149	153	+4	+3
Tea lb	4,972	4,521	4,773	+252	+5·6	150	140	152	+12	+9·1
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	125	97	151	+54	+54·7
Gums and resins Cwt.	149	164	140	—24	—14·6	150	195	149	—46	—23·6
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	147	+21	+16·4
Tallow and stearine Cwt.	51	64	67	+3	+4·7	90	127	140	+13	+9·9
Jewellery and plates of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	179	127	131	+4	+3·2
Paper-making materials Cwt.	114	265	248	—17	—6·4	50	111	116	+5	+4·3

No. 6—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
					Per cent					Per cent
Hides and skins, tanned . . Cwt.	4	6	5	—1	—16·7	77	93	103	+10	+10·3
Hides and skins, raw . . . ,,	29	29	33	+4	+13·8	90	92	101	+9	+9·4
Cordage and rope . . . . ,,	22	23	27	+4	+17·4	57	70	89	+19	+26·8
Pitch, tar, and dammer . . ,,	287	304	282	—22	—7·2	75	88	83	—5	—5·6
Oil cloth and floor cloth . Sq. yds.	1,322	1,605	1,647	+42	+2·6	54	70	75	+5	+7·4
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	72	+8	+172·8
Manures . . . . Tons	3	6	9	+3	+50	17	45	69	+24	+53·7
Articles imported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	924	1,254	1,625	+371	+29·6
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,462	1,330	1,379	+49	+3·7
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	85,553	107,333	122,166	+14,833	+13·8

GOVERNMENT STORES

Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons . . .	—	—	—	—	—	582	735	1,215	+480	+65·4
Locomotive engines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	402	482	612	+130	+26·9
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates . . Cwt.	1,366	647	881	+234	+36·2	425	198	385	+187	+94·9
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	238	280	473	+193	+68·7
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	1,647	1,695	2,685	+990	+58·4
Metals—										
Copper . . . . . Cwt.	23	42	42	—	—	74	156	169	+13	+9·1
Iron and steel . . . . Tons	25	23	28	+5	+21·7	226	234	260	+26	+11·2
Others . . . . . ,,	2	2	2	—	—	55	84	103	+19	+21·8
TOTAL . ,,	28	27	32	+5	+18·5	355	474	532	+58	+12·4
Arms, ammunition, and military stores .	—	—	—	—		104	146	350	+204	+139·7
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . Tons	23	80	205	+125	+156·3	42	103	276	+173	+166
Hardware and cutlery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	194	176	227	+51	+29
Machinery and millwork . . .	—	—	—	—	—	187	172	204	+32	+18·2
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances .	—	—	—	—	—	110	140	137	—3	—2
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	35	82	135	+53	+64·2
Telegraphs, materials for construction of .	—	—	—	—	—	73	72	101	+29	+39·5
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	680	693	726	+33	+4·7
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—		3,427	3,753	5,373	+1,620	+43·2

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

Cotton manufactures—										
Piece-goods { Grey . . Yds.	4,749	4,982	4,584	—398	—8	55	61	55	—6	—10
Piece-goods { White . . ,,	9,514	9,495	8,818	—677	—7·1	114	120	110	—10	—7·9
Piece-goods { Coloured . . ,,	50,876	52,736	48,618	—4,118	—7·8	769	823	762	—61	—7·5
Twist and yarn . . . lb.	961	782	962	+180	+ 23	55	47	57	+10	+22·3
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	41	48	56	+8	+16·2
TOTAL COTTON .	—	—	—	—	—	1,034	1,099	1,040	—59	—5·3
Wool, raw . . . . lb	6,218	13,998	10,246	—3,752	—26·8	213	448	331	—117	—26·2
,, manufactures . . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	27	29	27	—2	—8·2
TOTAL WOOL .	—	—	—	—	—	240	477	358	—119	—25·1
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	20	17	20	+3	+17·6	68	66	70	+4	+5·8
Others . . . . . ,,	1	1	1	—	—	61	67	78	+11	+17·2
TOTAL METALS ,,	21	18	21	+3	+16·7	129	133	148	+15	+11·5
Sugar . . . . . Cwt.	754	200	194	—6	—3	494	145	139	—6	—3·6
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	92	91	95	+4	+3·4
Haberdashery and millinery .	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	90	+16	+22
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	45	58	71	+13	+22·4	61	81	88	+7	+8·3
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	124	77	79	+2	+2·6
Fruits and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	89	93	78	—15	—15·9
Silk, raw . . . . lb	53	56	21	—35	—62·5	9	8	7	—1	—17·6
,, manufactures—										
Piece-goods . . Yds	658	897	1,010	+113	+12·6	35	50	58	+8	+15·9
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	+4	+84·2
TOTAL SILK .	—	—	—	—	—	46	63	74	+11	+17
Articles re-exported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	118	86	100	+14	+15·8
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	612	741	829	+88	+11·9
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	3,039	3,160	3,118	—42	—1·3

No. 8.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
					Per cent					Per cent
Jute, raw . . . . Tons	726	876	768	—108	—12·3	11,807	18,034	20,551	+2,517	+14
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags . . No.	338,381	311,708	368,759	+57,051	—18·3	5,561	6,448	8,353	+1,905	+29·5
Gunny cloth . . Yds.	922,295	1,021,817	1,061,152	+39,335	+3·8	5,586	8,795	10,396	+1,601	+19·4
Rope and twine . . Cwt.	50	85	83	—2	—2·4	44	89	96	+7	+ 8
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	—2	—42·5
TOTAL JUTE	—	—	—	—	—	22,941	33,281	39,399	+6,118	+18·4
Cotton, raw . . . . Cwt.	8,328	7,378	10,626	+3,248	+44·2	21,559	18,890	27,361	+ 8,471	+44·8
„ manufactures—										
Piece-goods { Grey . Yds.	49,754	44,091	43,717	—374	—·8	500	489	474	—15	—3
Piece-goods { Coloured „	41,602	42,076	45,038	+2,962	+7	869	899	939	+40	+4·4
Twist and yarn . . lb	187,426	202,961	197,978	—5,983	—2·9	5,760	6,611	6,555	—56	—·9
Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	138	134	112	—22	—16·4
TOTAL COTTON	—	—	—	—	—	28,826	27,023	35,441	+8,418	+31·1
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice in the husk . . Cwt.	870	939	610	—329	—35	181	225	138	—87	—38·7
Rice not in the husk . . „	45,690	54,324	48,430	—5,894	—10·8	15,491	21,479	17,618	—3,861	+18
Wheat . . . . „	24,519	33,204	24,044	—9,160	—27·6	8,670	11,796	8,756	—3,040	—35·8
Wheat flour . . . „	846	1,370	1,588	+218	+15·9	449	718	834	+116	+16·2
Barley . . . . „	2,188	12,304	3,808	—8,496	—69	563	3,705	1,044	—2,661	—71·8
Pulse . . . . „	3,178	4,061	2,292	—1,769	—43·6	832	1,119	711	—408	—36·5
Jawar and bajra . . „	597	638	1,686	+1,048	+164·3	253	218	576	+358	+163·6
Gram . . . . „	2,971	2,898	1,392	—1,506	—52	790	794	415	—379	—47·7
Other sorts . . . . „	1,440	559	77	—482	—86·2	340	147	21	—126	—85·8
TOTAL. „	82,299	110,297	83,927	—26,370	—23·9	27,469	40,201	30,113	—10,088	—25
Seeds, essential . . . „	227	170	162	—8	—4·7	161	104	97	—7	—6·7
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . . „	7,510	7,090	8,277	+1,187	+16·7	5,618	5,318	4,458	—860	—16·2
Groundnuts . . . „	3,586	4,867	5,558	+691	+14·2	1,935	2,695	3,254	+559	+20·8
Rapeseed . . . „	5,977	4,357	4,980	+623	+14·3	2,856	2,403	2,852	+449	+18·7
Sesamum . . . „	2,709	1,557	2,243	+686	+44	1,753	1,216	1,796	+580	+47·7
Cotton . . . . „	5,234	2,611	5,687	+3,076	+117·8	1,299	685	1,417	+732	+106·8
Castor . . . . „	2,151	2,213	2,698	+485	+21·9	1,040	1,092	1,337	+245	+22·4
Copra . . . . „	540	687	764	+77	+11·2	594	859	1,040	+181	+21
Mowa . . . . „	665	266	666	+400	+150·4	304	143	364	+221	+154·4
Poppy . . . . „	805	468	380	—88	—18·8	544	371	310	—61	—16·2
Mustard . . . . „	77	73	102	+29	+39·7	68	61	71	+10	+16·7
Other sorts . . . „	229	178	135	—43	—24·2	153	193	121	—72	—37·4
TOTAL . „	29,709	24,537	31,652	+7,115	+29	16,325	15,140	17,117	+1,977	+13
Tea . . . . . lb	254,831	278,518	289,474	+10,956	+3·9	8,238	8,863	9,983	+1,120	+12·6
Hides and skins, raw—										
Cow hides . . . Cwt.		831	743	—88	—10·6		3,970	3,937	—33	—·8
Buffalo hides . . „		345	346	+1	+·2		1,266	1,469	+203	+16
Goat skins . . . „	1,444	521	453	—68	—13	6,242	2,278	2,085	—193	—8·5
Calf skins . . . „		30	26	—4	—13·3		127	122	—5	—3·6
Other kinds . . . „		70	64	—6	—8·6		204	202	—2	—1·2
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.	1,444	1,797	1,632	—165	—9·2	6,242	7,845	7,815	—30	—·4
Leather—										
Cow hides . . . Cwt.	—	215	158	—57	—26·5		1,278	983	—295	—23·1
Buffalo hides . . „	—	17	16	—1	—5·9		78	75	—3	—4·4
Goat skins . . . „	—	62	74	+12	+19·4	2,801	872	1,074	+212	+23·1
Sheep skins . . . „	—	60	50	—10	—16·7		777	639	—138	—17·7
Other kinds . . .	—	—	—	—	—		77	63	—14	—18·3
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,801	3,082	2,834	—248	—8·1
Opium . . . . Cwt.	46	44	17	—27	—61·4	7,815	7,481	2,280	—5,201	—69·5
Wool, raw . . . . lb	56,839	53,427	48,922	—4,505	—8·4	1,840	1,757	1,670	—87	—4·9
„ manufactures—										
Carpets and rugs . . „	1,844	1,701	1,641	—60	—3·5	156	150	153	+3	+2·5
Other sorts . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	20	22	14	—8	—38·1
TOTAL WOOL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,016	1,929	1,837	—92	—4·7
Lac . . . . . Cwt.	468	428	339	—89	—20·8	1,540	1,409	1,311	—98	—7
Coffee . . . . „	249	267	260	—7	—2·6	839	1,043	1,024	—19	—1·8
Oilcake . . . . „	2,425	3,236	3,506	+270	+8·3	801	821	920	+99	+12
Manganese ore . . Tons	536	708	718	+10	+1·4	572	763	809	+46	+6
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . „	46	61	51	—10	—16·4	476	635	524	—111	—17·4
Sandal . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	76	102	129	+27	+26·7
Other kinds . . .	—	—	—	—	—	56	73	61	—12	—16·4
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.	—	—	—	—	—	608	810	714	—96	—11·8
Dyeing and tanning substances—										
Myrobalans . . . Cwt.	1,453	1,398	1,236	—162	—11·6	402	414	380	—34	—8·4
Indigo . . . . „	18	12	11	—1	—8·3	236	147	142	—5	—3·3
Turmeric . . . „	81	99	115	+16	+16·3	65	86	87	+1	+1·2
Others . . . . „	109	105	105	—	—	99	90	85	—5	—5·5
TOTAL . „	1,661	1,614	1,467	—147	—9·1	800	737	694	—43	—5·9
Hemp, raw . . . . „	504	623	712	+89	+14·3	428	642	682	+40	+6·2

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
						Per cent					Per cent
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	35	55	72	+17	+30·9	63	92	114	+22	+24·3
Mineral	,,	7,352	21,498	22,309	+811	+3·8	61	138	143	+5	+3·8
Vegetable—											
Castor	,,	1,203	954	1,007	+53	+5·6	108	90	92	+2	+2·5
Coconut	,,	2,209	969	1,091	+122	+12·6	252	129	155	+26	+20·2
Others	,,	1,113	1,014	1,512	+498	+49·1	127	123	153	+30	+23·8
TOTAL	,,	11,912	24,490	25,991	+1,501	+6·1	611	572	657	+85	+14·9
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	86	110	105	—5	—4·5	377	526	522	—4	—·7
Other kinds	,,	19	30	22	—8	—40	77	120	108	—12	—10·5
TOTAL	,,	105	140	127	—13	—9·3	454	646	630	—16	—2·5
Spices—											
Pepper	lb	13,079	12,570	13,880	+1,310	+1·4	241	272	290	+18	+6·6
Chillies	,,	12,661	15,088	16,103	+1,015	+6·7	136	140	134	—6	—4
Ginger	,,	7,639	9,951	9,214	—737	—7·4	128	158	123	—35	—22·6
Others	,,	934	1,051	1,040	—11	—1	39	52	62	+10	+20·9
TOTAL	,,	34,313	38,666	40,237	+1,577	+4·1	544	622	609	—13	—2
Coir	Cwt.	701	734	787	+53	+7·2	505	557	604	+47	+8·5
Rubber, raw	,,	5	15	23	+8	+53·3	124	394	524	+130	+33
Fodder, bran, and pollards	,,	—	—	—	—	—	573	757	516	—241	—31·8
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	941	881	724	—157	—17·8	492	589	461	—128	—21·7
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	217	268	303	+35	+13	328	400	449	+49	+12·1
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	17	104	85	—19	—18·3	52	346	299	—47	—13·6
Other metals	,,	11	8	11	+3	+37·5	210	173	133	—40	—22·8
TOTAL	,,	28	112	96	—16	—14·3	262	519	432	—87	—16·7
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	146	188	200	+12	+21·5
Dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	223	217	239	+22	+10·1	128	131	213	+82	+63
TOTAL	,,	—	—	—	—	—	274	319	413	+94	+29·5
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	lb	5,133	5,188	5,559	+371	+7·1	181	206	233	+27	+13·3
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	98	114	130	+16	+13·6
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	279	320	363	+43	+13·4
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb	18,245	19,582	27,817	+8,235	+42·1	136	157	212	+55	+35·2
Cigars	,,	1,368	1,744	1,826	+82	+4·7	79	95	102	+7	+8·3
Others	,,	392	368	380	+12	+3·3	3	4	5	+1	+19·4
TOTAL	,,	20,005	21,694	30,023	+8,329	+38·4	218	256	319	+63	+25
Mica	Cwt.	42	67	54	—13	—19·4	184	341	303	—38	—11·4
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry salted	,,	183	191	185	—6	—3·1	137	147	141	—6	—4·5
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	9	+1	+12·5	87	74	78	+4	+5·6
Others	,,	56	44	58	+14	+31·8	34	30	43	+13	+44
TOTAL	,,	249	243	252	+9	+3·7	258	251	262	+11	+4·4
Animals, living	No.	470	545	448	—97	—17·8	156	222	245	+23	+10·3
Saltpetre	Cwt.	320	297	268	—29	—9·8	241	237	206	—31	—13·3
Silk, raw	lb	1,892	1,678	1,203	—475	—28·3	327	278	165	—113	—40·7
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	50	49	38	—11	—22
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	377	327	203	—124	—38·1
Candles	lb	5,264	6,157	8,395	+2,238	+36·3	99	116	158	+42	+36·2
Drugs and medicines	,,	—	—	—	—	—	126	125	138	+13	+10·5
Horns, tips, etc.	,,	86	101	80	—21	—20·8	143	164	106	—58	—35·4
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	102	104	101	—3	—2·3
Bristles	Cwt.	45	42	41	—1	—2·4	113	111	93	—18	—16
Sugar	,,	183	320	192	—128	—40	91	170	92	—78	—46
Fibres for brushes and brooms	,,	51	87	80	—7	—8	55	94	89	—5	—4·9
Tallow, stearine, and wax		—	—	—	—	—	63	55	72	+17	+32·2
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	48	58	60	+2	+3·4	50	62	70	+8	+14
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	530	631	805	+174	+27·5
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	673	866	926	+60	+6·9
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,35 . 98	16,08,99	1,62,819	+1,920	+1·2

No. 9.—Value of Trade in Merchandise only with Continents.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)				
	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Europe—										
United Kingdom	48,890	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	32,780	34,688	40,055	41,226	38,901
Russia	107	175	76	345	39	1,019	1,280	1,167	1,353	1,649
Norway and Sweden	389	421	518	578	498	157	292	169	267	314
Germany	4,307	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444	12,033	13,171	15,106	16,622	17,612
Holland	698	711	804	972	1,035	1,587	1,903	2,214	2,490	2,944
Belgium	1,313	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,839	6,774	7,373	8,905	8,779	8,064
France	1,171	1,505	1,427	1,453	1,794	7,745	10,140	9,176	10,523	11,813
Spain	138	94	112	111	125	1,188	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,485
Switzerland	301	350	369	410	458	—	2	1	—	—
Italy	621	856	839	1,048	1,464	4,109	5,364	4,225	4,629	5,262
Austria-Hungary	1,714	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	4,340	4,950	5,076	4,856	6,673
Other countries	90	59	63	191	143	335	413	471	461	581
Total	59,739	65,897	71,125	83,986	98,087	72,067	81,143	87,784	92,423	95,298
Asia—										
Turkey	375	420	413	375	379	1,447	1,435	1,561	1,597	1,957
Aden and dependencies	212	231	295	353	292	673	703	880	986	931
Arabia	341	283	316	353	383	525	870	954	902	1,119
Bahrein Islands	270	277	324	409	486	359	426	511	518	502
Persia	349	413	405	473	475	749	801	828	748	938
Ceylon	442	472	461	503	539	4,331	5,309	5,695	6,119	6,026
Straits Settlements	1,890	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	4,076	5,186	5,857	6,729	4,524
Java	5,297	6,084	6,314	6,359	7,163	986	2,394	2,851	2,168	1,297
Borneo	227	186	408	373	598	—	6	8	3	4
Siam	226	293	250	207	185	272	370	373	529	633
Indo-China	33	—	—	—	—	429	508	492	287	510
Hongkong	600	778	609	635	655	6,461	7,370	5,495	6,336	5,214
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	883	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	5,787	5,443	6,735	7,348	3,809
Japan	1,681	2,243	2,318	2,711	3,187	8,425	9,003	11,163	12,489	15,130
Other countries	154	213	77	139	46	311	354	542	922	456
Total	12,980	14,753	15,209	16,323	17,807	34,831	40,178	43,948	47,081	43,050
Africa—										
Egypt	135	166	162	209	200	1,143	1,252	1,165	1,280	1,512
Natal	84	19	28	130	148	398	431	443	568	551
Portuguese East Africa	15	6	14	64	100	341	394	383	473	407
Mauritius and dependencies	1,671	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	726	869	973	925	861
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	229	218	270	223	259	441	566	645	633	678
Other East African ports	47	71	34	53	58	398	425	713	656	658
Other countries	19	4	2	78	10	198	218	250	321	325
Total	2,200	2,500	1,787	2,916	2,460	3,645	4,155	4,572	4,856	4,992
America—										
Canada	27	—	2	2	6	471	585	678	957	952
United States	2,453	2,326	3,528	3,469	3,194	9,677	9,067	10,445	12,586	14,568
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	356	376	411	515	561
Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	1,223	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	531	575	482	604	709
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—	182	214	207	351	390
Total	2,480	2,326	3,530	3,471	3,200	12,440	11,887	13,248	17,176	19,270
Australasia—										
Australia (including New Zealand)	641	760	732	637	612	2,151	2,416	2,153	2,328	3,105
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—	123	142	192	195	222
Total	641	760	732	637	612	2,274	2,558	2,345	2,523	3,327
GRAND TOTAL	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,937

No. 10.—Value of Trade in merchandise only, according to British Empire and Foreign countries.

A.—Value (In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13			1913-14		
	Imports	Exports including Re-Exports	Total	Imports	Exports including Re-Exports	Total
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	67,628	41,226	108,854	78,388	38,901	117,289
Ceylon	503	6,119	6,622	539	6,026	6,565
Straits Settlements	2,057	6,129	8,186	2,282	4,524	6,806
Hongkong	635	6,336	6,971	655	5,209	5,869
Mauritius, etc.	2,159	925	3,084	1,685	861	2,546
Australia	636	1,958	2,594	611	2,732	3,343
Total (including other British possessions)	74,855	67,491	142,346	85,377	62,946	148,323
Foreign Countries—						
Russia	345	1,353	1,698	39	1,649	1,688
Germany	6,869	16,622	23,491	8,444	17,612	26,056
Holland	972	2,490	3,462	1,035	2,944	3,979
Belgium	2,029	8,779	10,808	2,839	8,064	10,903
France	1,453	10,523	11,976	1,794	11,813	13,607
Italy	1,048	4,629	5,677	1,464	5,262	6,726
Austria-Hungary	2,352	4,856	7,208	2,860	6,673	9,533
Persia	473	748	1,221	475	938	1,413
Java	6,359	2,168	8,527	7,163	1,297	8,460
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,376	7,348	8,724	1,137	3,809	4,946
Japan	2,713	12,489	15,200	3,187	15,130	18,317
United States of America	3,469	12,586	16,055	3,194	14,568	17,762
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	32,478	96,568	129,046	36,789	102,991	139,780

Note.—In 1913-14 the share of the Continents in the total trade is as follows:—Europe £193,385,000, Asia £60,857,000, America £22,470,000, Africa £7,452,000, and Australasia £3,939,000.

B.—Percentages

Countries	1912-13			1913-14		
	Imports	Exports including Re-Exports	Total	Imports	Exports including Re-Exports	Total
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	63	25·1	40·1	64·1	23·7	40·7
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	·4	3·7	2·3
Straits Settlements	1·9	3·7	3	1·9	2·8	2·4
Hongkong	·6	3·9	2·6	·5	3·2	2
Mauritius, etc.	2	·6	1·1	1·4	·5	·9
Australia	·6	1·2	1	·5	1·6	1·2
Total (including other British possessions)	69·7	41·1	52·5	70	37·8	51·5
Foreign Countries—						
Russia	·3	·8	·6	·03	1·6	·6
Germany	6·4	10·1	8·7	6·9	10·3	9
Holland	·9	1·5	1·3	·8	1·8	1·4
Belgium	1·9	5·4	4	2·3	4·9	3·8
France	1·3	6·5	4·4	1·5	7·1	4·8
Italy	1	2·8	2·1	1·2	3·2	2·3
Austria-Hungary	2·2	2·9	2·7	2·3	3·9	3·3
Persia	·4	·4	·4	·4	·6	·5
Java	5·9	1·3	3·1	5·8	·8	2·9
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1·3	4·5	3·2	·9	2·3	1·7
Japan	2·5	7·7	5·6	2·6	9·2	6·4
United States of America	3·2	7·8	5·9	2·6	8·9	6·2
Total (including other Foreign Countries)	30·3	58·9	47·5	30	62·2	48·5

Note.—In 1913-14 the percentage of Continents to the total trade is as follows:—Europe 67 per cent, Asia 21 per cent, America 8 per cent, Africa 3 per cent, and Australasia 1 per cent.

No. 11.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	281	339	417	458	481
Arms, ammunition, etc.	179	196	210	223	212
Books and printed matter	240	252	293	269	315
Building materials	299	373	351	454	520
Carriages and carts	109	151	135	135	116
Chemicals, etc.	418	449	479	467	505
Coal	356	302	229	236	254
Cotton—					
Raw	128	49	974	670	134
Twist and yarn	2,026	1,915	2,244	2,610	2,378
Piece-goods—					
Grey	11,504	11,628	12,915	16,393	16,684
White	4,952	6,144	7,097	8,766	9,287
Coloured, etc.	5,068	6,933	7,198	8,234	10,224
Other manufactures	649	829	875	1,060	1,361
Drugs and medicines	307	347	372	374	401
Earthenware	168	176	210	217	245
Flax manufactures	133	168	182	213	264
Glass and glassware	134	134	143	156	175
Haberdashery and millinery	357	409	437	396	442
Hardware and cutlery	1,136	1,231	1,313	1,375	1,583
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	533	592	708	751	911
Ivory	92	87	54	68	77
Jewellery, etc.	66	71	181	82	84
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	259	274	299	232	222
Liquors—					
Ale, etc.	290	286	274	341	330
Spirits	432	438	464	467	545
Wines	91	93	98	81	91
Machinery and millwork	3,259	2,895	2,584	3,213	4,639
Metals—					
Copper	1,000	1,392	1,023	813	1,354
Iron	188	162	177	194	242
Iron or steel	3,750	3,898	4,091	4,655	6,810
Lead	93	79	81	93	120
Steel	194	238	245	322	402
Others	321	328	331	373	409
Oils, mineral	112	178	159	145	155
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	109	119	105	118	142
Paints and colours	221	250	268	326	341
Paper, pasteboard, etc.	404	441	448	560	595
Provisions	760	824	872	1,010	2,007
Railway plants, etc.	3,251	2,529	2,584	3,898	6,219
Salt	139	167	193	146	136
Ships, parts of	260	63	42	92	142
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	84	103	95	167	186
Soap	283	321	383	440	457
Stationery	232	253	264	301	332
Sugar	139	155	173	193	186
Tea chests	242	238	289	278	331
Tobacco	403	257	367	382	419
Toys and requisites	100	109	116	121	112
Umbrellas	59	67	87	102	126
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	902	1,274	1,337	1,180	1,482
Other articles	2,187	2,529	3,169	3,778	4,233
TOTAL	48,890	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	44	40	33	32	41
Wool, raw	191	156	207	406	292
Other articles	262	374	1,387	354	332
TOTAL	497	570	1,627	792	665
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	68	54	874	1,738	817
Bran and pollards	264	299	326	368	254
Bristles and fibres	71	61	94	113	85
Coffee	380	300	302	345	369
Coir, and manufactures of	125	118	162	158	192
Cotton, raw	1,244	1,622	1,206	717	957
,, twist and yarn	22	19	25	18	9
,, manufactures	64	77	101	76	54
Drugs, medicines, etc.	35	38	33	40	37
Dyeing materials—					
Cutch and gambier	27	68	55	44	35
Indigo	33	44	83	15	43
Myrobalans	160	173	124	133	143
Gram	188	71	648	188	69
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	210	219	217	341	295
Hides and skins—					
Raw	392	305	352	512	315
Dressed or tanned	2,220	2,342	2,606	2,662	2,435
Horn and hornmeal	35	33	44	46	34
Jute, raw	4,289	3,885	6,530	7,352	7,826
,, Gunny bags	527	491	456	555	613
,, ,, cloth	245	283	360	406	558
Lac	461	393	308	327	400
Manures	60	63	65	82	78
Metals and ores	275	415	420	385	352
Mica	85	100	122	202	183
Oils	56	87	153	159	155
Provisions and oilman's stores	36	34	39	39	39
Pulse	192	305	523	404	285
Rice (not in the husk)	843	1,022	933	1,305	1,130
Rubber, raw	19	56	121	244	336
Saltpetre	54	47	39	40	39
Seeds—					
Castor	455	570	542	502	544
Cotton	1,297	1,486	987	670	1,391
Linseed	1,056	1,961	2,538	1,630	1,648
Rape	240	348	176	228	180
Silk, raw	49	51	46	26	26
Spices	64	67	78	69	79
Sugar	33	62	50	110	31
Tea	5,385	5,916	6,354	6,325	7,232
Wheat	7,101	7,113	6,741	8,380	5,695
Wood (mainly teak)	290	410	320	432	339
Wool, raw	1,851	1,867	1,660	1,705	1,621
,, manufactures	113	133	136	120	122
Other articles	1,169	1,115	1,479	1,178	1,192
TOTAL	32,283	34,113	38,428	40,434	38,237

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	141	168	243	350	502
Dyes, aniline, etc.	70	66	58	76	90
Earthenware and porcelain	18	28	20	24	24
Glass and glassware	98	110	109	127	129
Hardware and cutlery	37	50	54	48	54
Machinery and millwork	6	16	12	9	15
Matches	8	8	11	16	14
Metals—					
Copper	14	21	15	7	61
Iron	121	131	80	97	102
Iron or steel	243	230	255	359	429
Steel	301	303	362	449	702
Paper and pasteboard	31	31	30	38	36
Railway plant, etc.	23	27	17	26	50
Other articles	202	288	276	403	631
TOTAL	1,313	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,839
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	11	21	20	21
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	5	1	215	788	145
Cotton, raw	2,404	2,952	2,006	2,092	2,821
Dyeing and tanning substances	50	67	46	48	47
Hemp, raw	58	59	89	123	129
Hides and skins	60	36	36	115	147
Jute manufactures	84	90	86	81	115
,, raw	109	64	101	102	105
Manganese ore	134	163	167	184	212
Manures	97	102	138	159	166
Rice not in the husk	189	276	299	489	130
Seeds—					
Castor	124	150	141	104	153
Copra or cocoanut kernel	41	13	30	16	138
Groundnuts	76	222	203	192	199
Linseed	268	1,167	2,029	1,303	424
Mowa	71	40	73	33	49
Poppy	146	122	142	48	80
Rape	1,128	869	1,016	910	1,131
Til or jinjili	486	307	301	280	558
Others	13	17	17	12	17
Wheat	976	405	1,201	1,281	1,010
Other articles	291	239	547	398	267
TOTAL	6,760	7,362	8,883	8,758	8,043
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	35	65	62	76	76
Cotton manufactures	113	137	145	160	184
,, twist and yarn	16	7	14	24	41
Glass and glassware	354	434	468	460	583
Haberdashery and millinery	96	135	177	156	149
Hardware and cutlery	115	162	192	221	224
Matches	53	69	71	55	64
Metals	58	77	80	75	115
Paper and paste board	60	72	66	76	88
Sugar	558	483	162	711	922
Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	31	53	59	56	77
Other articles	225	243	275	282	337
TOTAL	1,714	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	23	26	29	21	24
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	18	35	72	35	49
Cotton, raw	1,664	1,943	1,307	1,009	1,949
,, twist and yarn	8	4	2	3	1
Hides and skins	620	740	949	797	1,243
Indigo	20	26	43	29	22
Jute, raw	447	604	884	1,100	1,319
Lac	48	33	48	34	27
Seeds	442	481	606	514	580
Rice (not in the husk)	990	995	1,049	1,231	1,370
Other articles	60	63	87	83	90
TOTAL	4,817	4,924	5,047	4,835	6,650
FRANCE.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	221	280	258	276	299
Clocks and watches	34	36	31	37	17
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	9	15	28	19	25
Dyes	33	39	45	41	43
Liquors	247	235	238	269	279
Provisions	16	19	26	19	20
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	143	253	162	185	164
Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	30	57	73	95	166
Other articles	438	571	566	512	781
TOTAL	1,171	1,505	1,427	1,453	1,794

No. 11—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
FRANCE—*contd.*					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	59	37	14	21	25
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	221	390	283	412	383
Cotton, raw	983	1,079	812	823	1,349
Hides and skins, raw	208	249	192	279	193
Horn and hornmeal	64	82	61	63	38
Jute, raw	1,141	1,188	1,289	1,844	2,045
Lac	66	86	88	100	50
Manganese ore	79	123	117	128	128
Manures	67	58	62	83	79
Rice not (in the husk)	54	71	66	116	153
Seeds—					
Castor	109	131	165	161	207
Groundnuts	1,360	1,634	1,592	2,182	2,621
Linseed	610	947	1,352	1,022	1,267
Mowa or mowra	79	22	31	2	5
Poppy	314	416	279	279	174
Rape	651	716	597	598	612
Til or jinjili	757	1,088	315	342	344
Others	175	146	146	93	148
Silk, raw	276	270	256	250	123
Wheat	141	938	492	1,012	1,169
Other articles	331	439	972	714	699
TOTAL	7,686	10,103	9,162	10,503	11,788
GERMANY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	78	89	138	106	111
Chemicals	57	61	67	85	84
Cotton manufactures including yarn	349	368	454	674	945
Dyes	461	601	549	680	622
Glass and glassware	140	165	121	172	191
Haberdashery and millinery	87	140	178	146	186
Hardware and cutlery	287	407	423	486	565
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	69	85	89	106	102
Liquors	100	114	122	158	158
Machinery, etc.	93	215	215	198	288
Matches	14	22	26	22	17
Metals	1,304	1,634	1,572	1,794	2,573
Oils	22	118	111	186	216
Paper and pasteboard	113	130	137	164	183
Salt	54	61	75	64	62
Silk, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	93	120	81	117	149
Sugar	53	4	7	51	12
Toys and requisites	69	74	75	75	77
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	355	569	747	633	716
Other articles	514	619	777	957	1,187
TOTAL	4,307	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	31	32	47	47	42
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	18	5	326	980	7
Coir, and manufactures of	144	153	149	149	159
Cotton, raw	2,858	3,544	2,224	2,208	4,002
Fodder, bran, etc.	127	90	243	196	166
Fruits and vegetables	9	8	18	21	40
Hemp, raw	49	46	50	68	69
Indigo	2	2	4	5	1
Hides and skins, raw	1,412	1,511	1,557	1,864	2,121
Jute, raw	2,228	2,408	3,391	3,820	4,499
„ Gunny bags	116	90	74	118	114
„ Cloth	17	32	66	27	87
Lac	321	237	291	224	183
Manures	37	50	55	71	64
Oils	109	98	36	46	69
Rice (not in the husk)	1,860	1,959	2,331	3,183	2,096
Seeds, Rape	923	920	404	600	651
„ Copra or coconut kernel	358	409	563	687	658
„ Linseed	211	421	665	504	537
„ Mowa	155	127	275	100	310
„ Poppy	74	48	65	40	53
„ Til	149	125	153	132	271
„ Others	144	199	187	138	261
Tea	23	14	23	20	25
Wood (chiefly teak)	42	80	101	137	142
Other articles	616	562	1,757	1,238	1,046
TOTAL	12,002	13,138	15,058	16,576	17,571
HOLLAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures	499	518	528	617	620
„ twist and yarn	53	48	75	109	87
Other articles	146	145	201	246	328
TOTAL	698	711	804	972	1,035
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	58	54	23	53	73
Hides and skins, raw	144	152	158	308	355
Lac	61	51	40	36	14
Rice (not in the husk)	1,084	1,263	1,377	1,446	2,026
Seeds, Linseed	31	157	222	184	106
„ Rape	25	44	41	17	39
Wheat	18	..	20	23	6
Other articles	166	185	333	423	325
TOTAL	1,587	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
ITALY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	21	42	49	42	77
Cotton manufactures	119	237	218	331	603
„ twist and yarn	9	16	30	53	58
Dyes, aniline, etc.	6	9	3	19	12
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	120	153	141	119	128
Other articles	346	399	398	484	586
TOTAL	621	856	839	1,048	1,464
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	42	55	38	28	38
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	2,175	2,982	1,870	1,465	2,121
Hides and skins, raw	491	624	511	676	564
Jute, raw	504	662	604	921	1,138
Pepper	36	46	40	44	61
Seeds—					
Castor	102	127	126	66	114
Linseed	293	330	493	388	324
Til or Jinjili	125	291	189	82	223
Others	16	90	86	52	196
Wheat	76	28	109	737	288
Other articles	249	129	159	170	194
TOTAL	4,067	5,309	4,187	4,604	5,223
NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Matches	66	60	62	75	47
Other articles	54	61	75	87	108
TOTAL	120	121	137	162	155
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	18	16	19	55	33
ROUMANIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chiefly kerosene	26	—	—	88	1
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	73	105	86	142	205
Jute manufactures	28	33	33	41	42
Other articles	3	4	14	10	12
TOTAL	104	142	133	193	259
RUSSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	97	159	59	320	25
Other articles	10	16	17	25	14
TOTAL	107	175	76	345	39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	30	43	9	24	14
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	12	17	..	9	72
Jute, raw	99	137	136	195	266
Rice (not in the husk)	39	..	57	32	39
Tea	763	994	873	992	1,110
Other articles	76	89	92	101	149
TOTAL	989	1,237	1,158	1,329	1,636
SPAIN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	111	63	74	69	83
Other articles	27	31	38	42	42
TOTAL	138	94	112	111	125
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	463	899	376	234	449
Hides and skins, raw	357	292	316	347	296
Jute, raw	302	270	428	566	584
Other articles	66	103	72	70	156
TOTAL	1,188	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,485

No. 11—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
SWEDEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	36	61	83	77	60
Matches	177	185	183	208	182
Other articles	56	54	115	131	101
TOTAL	269	300	381	416	343
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	96	108	21	10	21
Rice (not in the husk)	31	84	21	113	151
Wheat	..	57	80	69	82
Other articles	12	26	54	20	28
TOTAL	139	275	176	212	282
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					
Imports therefrom —					
Miscellaneous articles	4	3	4	5	6
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures	39	56	82	38	36
Other articles	37	65	81	60	36
TOTAL	76	121	163	98	72
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).					
Imports therefrom—					
Ivory unmanufactured	45	43	37	23	17
Spices (mainly cloves)	149	139	208	155	218
Other articles	35	36	25	45	24
TOTAL	229	218	270	223	259
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	34	50	56	66	73
Other articles	48	64	80	95	99
TOTAL	82	114	136	155	172
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures	53	68	68	82	75
Grain and pulse—					
Rice (not in the husk)	192	232	263	193	211
Other sorts	42	54	60	62	81
Other articles	73	97	117	141	139
TOTAL	360	451	508	478	506
CAPE COLONY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	19	4	2	5	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign Produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	106	104	110	144	130
Rice (not in the husk)	43	26	43	58	41
Other articles	28	63	64	66	75
TOTAL	177	195	217	268	246
EGYPT.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	28	30	27	34	29
Salt	39	48	56	87	70
Other articles	68	88	79	88	95
TOTAL	135	166	162	209	200
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	26	28	27	28	52
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	67	97	56	66	52
Indigo	34	45	18	21	14
Jute, gunny bags	307	304	254	364	384
Rice (not in the husk)	494	446	213	270	371
Seeds	42	109	112	80	54
Wheat	...	1	91	22	13
Other articles	173	221	393	429	572
TOTAL	1,117	1,223	1,137	1,252	1,460

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	3	4	2	4	1
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	40	43	47	40	38
Other articles	16	27	30	37	24
TOTAL	56	70	77	74	62
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	80	77	78	98	82
Grain, pulse, and flour	77	99	214	148	128
Other articles	0	33	31	41	44
TOTAL	177	209	323	287	254
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	34	65	31	47	53
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	12	11	13	13	11
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	20	16	17	63	147
Other articles	33	37	24	32	29
TOTAL	53	53	41	95	176
MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	1,666	2,012	1,272	2,149	1,676
Other articles	5	4	5	10	9
TOTAL	1,671	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	34	41	35	28	21
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Rice (not in the husk)	374	484	578	533	523
Wheat flour	51	46	70	61	58
Other sorts	56	56	75	63	57
Jute manufactures	60	58	40	62	52
Oils, vegetable	32	39	42	44	42
Other articles	113	141	133	133	108
TOTAL	692	823		896	840
NATAL.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	79	16	24	126	143
Other articles	5	3	4	4	5
TOTAL	84	19	28	130	148
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	148	134	161	207	204
Jute, gunny bags	121	146	113	167	169
Oils, vegetable	17	25	24	22	18
Provisions	17	18	21	24	18
Other articles	95	108	124	148	142
TOTAL	398	431	443	568	551
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	15	6	14	64	100
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	53	65	55	61	53
Other articles	17	31	21	21	29
TOTAL	70	96	76	82	82

No. 11—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA —*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	63	67	52	61	60
Grain, pulse and flour	66	71	100	159	98
Jute, gunny bags	73	80	80	120	124
Oils	3	3	3	2	2
Other articles	67	76	72	49	41
TOTAL	272	297	307	391	325
RÉUNION.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	—	2
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	—	1	148	82	26
Other articles	1	2	7	3	7
TOTAL	1	3	155	85	33
CANADA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	27	—	2	2	6
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny cloth	113	174	223	457	375
Tea	311	299	382	408	430
Other articles	50	112	73	92	147
TOTAL	474	585	678	957	952
UNITED STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton piece-goods	147	141	154	266	173
Hardware and cutlery	111	134	149	199	266
Iron or steel	225	257	411	432	270
Machinery and millwork	125	198	187	140	168
Oils, mineral	1,418	1,241	1,946	1,176	1,540
Tobacco	138	17	14	12	16
Other articles	289	338	667	1,244	761
TOTAL	2,453	2,326	3,528	3,469	3,194
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	9	53	52	59	49
Exports of Indian produce—					
Hides and skins—					
Raw	2,037	1,886	1,999	2,748	2,366
Dressed or tanned	211	174	189	205	207
Indigo	13	19	22	13	8
Jute—					
Raw	868	1,026	1,524	1,890	2,457
Gunny bags	461	419	576	593	1,008
„ cloth	3,760	3,714	3,534	5,247	6,816
Lac	828	534	495	639	588
Manganese ore	133	121	100	165	107
Mica	40	44	27	56	67
Myrobalans	78	79	50	55	57
Oils, vegetable	59	64	76	44	63
Saltpetre	76	65	45	45	22
Seeds—					
Castor	6	33	151	193	204
Linseed	27	384	1,102	130	—
Spices	64	42	55	51	64
Tea	73	71	105	72	68
Other articles	333	289	337	390	417
TOTAL	9,667	9,014	10,393	12,527	14,519
WEST INDIES.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute bags	276	265	231	336	368
Rice (not in the husk)	65	84	160	155	157
Other articles	15	26	20	23	37
TOTAL	356	375	411	514	562
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	64	78	74	69	99
Jute, gunny cloth	1,149	977	923	2,056	1,848
Other articles	10	15	28	38	143
TOTAL	1,223	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	17	48	26	105	103
BRITISH GUIANA.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	35	31	31	39	54
CHILE.					
Exports of Indian Produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	474	517	466	557	663
Rice (not in the husk)	48	50	12	38	30
Other articles	9	7	4	9	16
TOTAL	531	574	482	604	709
ADEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	55	58	73	134	112
Other articles	157	173	222	219	180
TOTAL	212	231	5	353	292
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	66	81	95	101	74
Other articles	36	42	39	51	41
TOTAL	102	123	134	152	115
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	56	63	80	79	52
Cotton manufactures	114	126	137	145	91
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Jawar and bajra	31	18	48	77	186
Rice (not in the husk)	149	130	206	179	164
Wheat flour	63	63	76	117	90
Spices	24	28	30	52	26
Tobacco	48	71	64	48	80
Other articles	84	81	105	137	127
TOTAL	569	580	746	834	816
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	177	73	104	128	141
Other articles	157	206	199	195	178
TOTAL	334	279	303	323	319
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	101	144	149	156	145
Other articles	55	69	74	89	90
TOTAL	156	213	223	245	235
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jawar and bajra	27	13	7	7	18
Rice (not in the husk)	190	215	184	98	314
Other articles	110	99	104	117	128
TOTAL	327	327	295	222	460
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	7	4	13	30	64
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	99	136	124	98
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	22	138	161	176	228
Other articles	15	93	139	135	107
TOTAL	37	231	300	311	335

No. 11—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	255	256	312	391	468
Other articles	15	21	12	18	18
TOTAL	270	277	324	409	486
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	83	128	164	145	86
Other articles	29	51	59	85	79
TOTAL	112	179	223	230	165
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	164	157	169	156	201
Other articles	83	90	118	133	137
TOTAL	247	247	287	289	338
BORNEO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	227	186	408	373	598
CEYLON.					
Imports therefrom—					
Jute, Gunny bags	36	48	57	58	59
Metals	7	9	10	10	11
Spices	150	166	129	168	183
Tea	40	33	55	61	48
Other articles	209	221	210	206	238
TOTAL	442	472	461	503	539
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	48	56	59	52	52
Other articles	83	75	106	93	110
TOTAL	131	133	165	145	162
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	76	111	123	146	158
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	225	293	314	361	253
Coffee	29	28	41	48	46
Cotton manufactures	260	263	230	200	169
Fodder, bran, etc.	8	9	12	14	16
Fruits and vegetables	72	84	86	100	110
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	2,364	2,866	3,085	3,343	3,298
Other sorts	139	184	133	208	179
Jute manufactures	29	29	29	35	58
Manures	45	70	83	98	67
Provisions and oilman's stores	26	30	43	40	43
Seeds	61	87	97	85	77
Spices	86	109	106	103	105
Tea	163	204	188	180	163
Wood and timber	12	17	16	14	18
Other articles	604	792	843	999	1,105
TOTAL	4,199	5,176	5,529	5,974	5,865
HONGKONG.					
Imports therefrom—					
Drugs and medicines	56	48	32	37	43
Grain, pulse, and flour	31	25	29	26	41
Silk, raw	135	160	160	193	142
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	142	158	112	140	168
Sugar, refined	64	156	66	36	23
Other articles	172	231	210	203	238
TOTAL	600	778	609	635	655
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Fish—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins	23	21	35	41	34
Fruits and vegetables—					
Dried, salted, or preserved	13	14	11	21	12
Other articles	56	51	27	22	66
TOTAL	92	86	73	84	112

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
HONGKONG—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Chemicals	73	77	72	80	68
Cotton—					
Raw	243	258	123	206	265
Twist and yarn	2,342	2,521	1,862	3,042	3,117
Grain, pulse, and flour	31	78	67	147	101
Jadestone	70	58	19	15	27
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	70	29	56	41	51
Opium	3,377	3,963	3,020	2,406	1,084
Other articles	162	301	203	318	389
TOTAL	6,368	7,285	5,422	6,255	5,102
CHINA EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk, raw	457	340	473	878	634
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	202	224	254	252	257
Tea	53	71	113	46	73
Other articles	171	201	194	200	173
TOTAL	883	836	1,034	1,376	1,137
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	7	13	4	11	8
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton—					
Raw	576	179	130	315	226
Twist and yarn	3,303	2,399	2,410	2,844	2,732
Piece goods	53	16	3	12	6
Grain, pulse, and flour	9	139	141	91	30
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	398	172	251	491	338
Opium	1,234	2,204	3,615	3,243	28
Tea	175	275	137	273	338
Other articles	32	46	44	68	103
TOTAL	5,780	5,430	6,731	7,337	3,801
INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	33	..	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	182	243	132	159	369
Opium	207	208	325	99	130
Other articles	39	57	35	29	11
TOTAL	428	508	492	287	510
JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	44	62	58	72	68
Camphor	63	64	78	95	83
Cotton hosiery	304	461	438	415	556
Glass and glassware	31	85	92	151	105
Matches	135	136	154	261	269
Metals	186	288	145	62	276
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	685	795	906	1,030	966
Other articles	233	357	447	625	873
TOTAL	1,681	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	8	7	10	16	14
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	8,029	8,253	9,476	9,665	12,934
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	53	87	96	103	88
Jute manufactures	135	38	47	45	99
Manures	19	23	31	50	63
Rice (not in the husk)	69	371	1,134	1,812	1,077
Other articles	112	224	369	798	854
TOTAL	8,417	8,996	11,153	12,473	15,115
JAVA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	5,133	5,954	6,250	6,294	7,096
Other articles	114	80	64	65	67
TOTAL	5,297	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163

No. 11—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
JAVA—*contd.*					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	7	5	6	8	12
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	175	236	214	427	465
Opium	138	387	362	383	472
Rice (not in the husk)	582	1,656	2,140	1,247	261
Other articles	84	116	130	103	87
TOTAL	979	2,389	2,846	2,160	1,285
PERSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables, dried, etc.	106	128	136	127	125
Precious stones, etc.	33	83	59	88	11
Wool, raw	40	62	62	80	83
Other articles	170	140	148	178	256
TOTAL	349	413	405	473	475
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	47	43	30	32	42
,, manufactures	171	244	336	229	280
Metals and ores	17	25	22	20	38
Sugar	44	71	29	26	20
Other articles	58	82	98	103	119
TOTAL	337	465	515	410	499
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	86	100	65	76	74
,, manufactures	121	78	85	73	100
Indigo	32	15	10	3	6
Rice (not in the husk)	66	45	49	80	123
Tea, black	12	9	14	12	9
Other articles	95	89	90	94	127
TOTAL	412	336	313	338	439
SIAM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Wood, teak	221	288	232	164	141
Other articles	5	5	18	43	44
TOTAL	226	293	250	207	185
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	24	21	14	12	11
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	155	243	67	134	305
Other articles	93	106	295	383	317
TOTAL	248	349	362	517	622
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	47	60	74	50	35
Drugs and medicines	15	17	21	19	20
Dyeing and tanning substances	48	48	51	63	56
Matches	86	84	68	12	5
Metals, tin	261	270	292	283	379
Oil, mineral	88	178	84	89	78
Provisions and oilman's stores	135	134	148	183	191
Rice (not in the husk)	78	52	1	1	117
Silk, raw	47	52	60	33	32
Spices, betelnuts	450	564	577	628	638
,, others	73	105	77	88	79
Sugar	15	9	10	52	89
Other articles	547	496	522	556	613
TOTAL	1,890	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	26	33	36	33	35
Other articles	69	79	87	89	120
TOTAL	95	112	123	122	155

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS —*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	30	34	40	63	64
Coal	102	129	113	107	119
Cotton, twist and yarn	167	113	175	176	133
,, manufactures	309	342	358	428	482
Fodder, bran, etc.	73	81	110	134	102
Hides and skins	51	40	31	33	25
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	247	229	180	218	273
Opium	1,235	1,692	1,100	705	227
Provisions and oilman's stores	80	90	87	105	135
Rice	1,142	1,734	2,868	3,313	1,915
Seeds	42	69	55	47	61
Tobacco	67	79	89	97	105
Other articles	436	443	529	581	676
TOTAL	3,981	5,075	5,735	6,007	4,367
SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	103	164	32	81	12
Other articles	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	104	164	32	81	13
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	47	67	67	87	59
Rice (not in the husk)	108	84	67	41	36
Other articles	7	12	46	55	36
TOTAL	162	163	180	183	131
TURKEY IN ASIA.					
Imports therefrom —					
Animals, living	19	50	29	13	28
Fruits	241	225	217	185	241
Grain, pulse, and flour	6	4	21	39	1
Salt	52	48	62	36	71
Other articles	57	93	84	102	38
TOTAL	375	420	413	375	379
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	55	28	21	16	40
Other articles	101	116	108	125	133
TOTAL	156	144	129	141	172
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton goods	130	221	93	93	140
Indigo	68	40	39	35	37
Rice (not in the husk)	270	224	572	648	666
Tea	81	115	104	138	102
Wheat flour	91	16	15	10	119
Other articles	651	674	609	531	721
TOTAL	1,291	1,290	1,432	1,455	1,785
AUSTRALIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal	28	45	39	101	51
Horses	182	280	221	157	159
Railway materials	294	237	231	218	195
Other articles	133	194	190	160	206
TOTAL	637	756	731	636	611
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	2	5	3	4
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, bags and cloth	1,196	1,480	1,075	1,149	1,986
Oils	30	48	63	31	36
Rice (not in the husk)	73	117	156	228	124
Tea	229	260	287	269	316
Other articles	265	263	271	278	267
TOTAL	1,793	2,118	1,852	1,955	2,729
NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	4	1	1	1
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	..	..	1	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute manufactures	253	205	206	284	274
Manures	47	34	20	20	12
Other articles	55	57	69	66	87
TOTAL	355	296	295	370	373
SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	100	99	116	131	170
Other articles	..	..	3	3	5
TOTAL	100	99	119	134	175

No. 12.—Imports and Exports of Cotton Goods and Raw Cotton.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Imports of raw cotton—					
United Kingdom	128	49	974	670	134
United States	1	9	267	647	1
Germany	7	—	56	62	—
Egypt	28	30	27	34	29
Other countries	60	41	67	70	18
Total	224	129	1,391	1,483	182
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	24,199	27,444	30,328	37,064	39,834
Holland	552	566	603	726	707
Germany	349	368	454	674	945
Japan	309	498	504	539	803
Italy	128	253	248	384	661
Belgium	141	168	243	350	502
United States	148	142	155	267	174
Austria Hungary	129	144	159	184	225
Straits Settlements	47	60	74	50	35
France	9	15	28	19	25
Other countries	236	235	251	290	288
Total	26,247	29,893	33,047	40,547	44,199
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
Hongkong	2,345	2,526	1,865	3,044	3,121
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	3,356	2,415	2,413	2,856	2,738
Straits Settlements	476	455	533	604	666
Turkey, Asiatic	429	532	345	300	378
Aden	169	189	217	224	143
Ceylon	284	274	243	215	184
Persia	207	178	151	150	174
German East Africa	80	77	78	98	82
United Kingdom	86	95	126	94	63
Egypt	98	132	88	90	85
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	55	69	77	85	78
Portuguese East Africa	63	67	52	60	60
Other countries	296	332	331	314	308
Total	7,944	7,341	6,519	8,134	8,080
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	8,029	8,253	9,476	9,665	12,934
Germany	2,858	3,544	2,224	2,208	4,002
Italy	2,175	2,982	1,870	1,465	2,121
Belgium	2,404	2,952	2,006	2,092	2,821
Austria-Hungary	1,664	1,943	1,307	1,009	1,949
United Kingdom	1,244	1,622	1,206	717	957
France	983	1,079	812	823	1,349
Spain	464	899	376	234	449
Hongkong	243	258	123	206	265
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	576	179	129	315	226
Other countries	315	326	155	156	289
Total	20,955	24,037	19,684	18,890	27,362

No. 13.—Imports and Exports of Raw Silk and Silk Goods.

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Imports of silk, raw—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	457	340	473	878	634
Hongkong	135	160	160	193	142
Straits Settlements	47	52	60	33	32
Other countries	12	16	13	39	31
Total	651	568	706	1,143	839
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	685	795	906	1,030	966
France	143	253	162	185	164
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	202	224	254	252	257
Hongkong	142	158	112	140	168
Italy	120	153	141	119	128
United Kingdom	84	103	95	167	186
Belgium	4	11	6	3	12
Germany	93	120	81	117	149
Austria-Hungary	12	6	3	4	17
Egypt	8	2	—	—	—
Other countries	18	18	9	18	21
Total	1,511	1,843	1,769	2,035	2,068

No. 13.—Imports and Exports of Raw Silk and Silk Goods—*contd.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	276	269	256	249	123
United Kingdom	49	52	46	26	26
Italy	3	16	8	3	12
United States	5	—	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	—	—	4
Total	333	337	305	278	165
Exports of Indian silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Aden and Dependencies	3	3	4	5	5
Tunis	3	3	3	7	5
Native States in Arabia	—	1	2	2	—
Federated Malay States	—	1	1	2	3
France	5	1	—	2	1
Straits Settlements	3	4	3	1	4
Other countries	40	38	30	30	20
Total	54	51	43	49	38

No. 14.—Imports of Wool Manufactures (including Yarn and Knitting Wool).

United Kingdom	902	1,274	1,837	1,180	1,482
Germany	355	569	747	633	716
Austria-Hungary	31	53	59	56	77
Belgium	6	6	13	15	30
France	30	57	78	95	166
Other countries	63	54	43	60	97
Total	1,387	2,013	2,272	2,039	2,568

No. 15.—Imports of Apparel (excluding Hosiery and Boots and Shoes).

United Kingdom	281	339	417	458	481
France	221	280	258	276	299
Austria-Hungary	24	47	43	60	55
Germany	70	85	133	104	104
Japan	44	62	58	72	68
Italy	21	42	49	42	77
Other Countries	56	75	69	62	57
Total	717	930	1,027	1,074	1,141

No. 16.—Imports of Haberdashery and Millinery.

United Kingdom	357	409	437	396	442
Austria-Hungary	96	135	177	156	149
Germany	87	140	178	146	186
Japan	42	63	86	71	101
France	37	59	66	56	57
Other countries	44	79	78	89	131
Total	663	885	1,022	914	1,066

No. 17.—Imports of Metals.

Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	188	162	177	194	242
Belgium	121	131	80	97	102
Sweden	10	35	46	32	30
Other countries	24	27	27	12	19
Total	343	355	330	335	393
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	3,750	3,898	4,091	4,655	6,810
Germany	420	459	485	658	877
United States	225	257	411	432	270
Belgium	243	230	255	359	429
Other countries	62	91	111	116	115
Total	4,700	4,935	5,353	6,220	8,501

No. 17.—Imports of Metals—*contd.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Steel—					
Belgium	301	303	362	449	702
United Kingdom	194	238	245	322	402
Germany	340	451	415	319	647
Other countries	16	14	12	25	26
Total	851	1,006	1,034	1,115	1,777
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,000	1,392	1,023	813	1,354
Germany	451	618	525	653	866
Japan	186	287	125	61	274
France	57	87	88	28	170
Belgium	14	21	15	7	61
Austria-Hungary	3	4	7	5	3
Italy	1	3	4	5	9
Other countries	9	6	6	8	8
Total	1,721	2,418	1,793	1,580	2,745
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	261	270	292	283	379
United Kingdom	31	25	35	55	44
Other countries	3	5	27	7	12
Total	295	300	354	345	435
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	86	88	89	105	127
Belgium	17	21	26	32	29
Germany	12	18	21	25	33
Other countries	1	1	1	3	2
Total	116	128	137	165	191
German silver—					
United Kingdom	61	63	55	45	67
Austria-Hungary	26	30	25	23	51
Germany	32	31	29	19	30
Other countries	2	—	1	—	—
Total	121	124	110	87	148
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	93	79	81	93	120
Other countries	24	35	27	33	28
Total	117	114	108	126	148
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	140	152	152	164	170
Other countries	60	65	102	191	175
Total	200	217	254	355	345
Total metals (excluding ores)	8,464	9,597	9,473	10,328	14,683

No. 18.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

United Kingdom	3,259	2,895	2,584	3,213	4,639
Germany	93	215	215	198	288
United States	125	198	187	140	168
Austria-Hungary	8	5	2	13	13
Italy	12	12	13	6	4
Other countries	25	34	39	41	60
Total	3,522	3,359	3,040	3,611	5,172

No. 19.—Imports of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.

Private—					
United kingdom	3,251	2,529	2,584	3,898	6,219
Australia	294	237	281	218	195
Germany	15	23	65	101	201
Other countries	67	41	28	52	75
Total	3,627	2,830	2,958	4,269	6,690
Government—					
United Kingdom	1,836	1,214	1,635	1,606	2,665
Australia	120	67	36	23	13
United States	1	7	—	49	1
Other countries	10	6	9	17	6
Total	1,967	1,294	1,680	1,695	2,685

No. 20.—Imports of Hardware excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
United Kingdom	1,079	1,157	1,241	1,305	1,505
Germany	258	362	378	427	482
Austria-Hungary	114	161	191	220	223
United States	107	127	145	190	255
Belgium	28	39	40	37	42
Sweden	8	15	16	25	22
Japan	11	21	22	25	41
Other countries	38	48	51	50	62
Total	1,643	1,930	2,084	2,279	2,632

No. 21.—Imports of Sugar.

Java	5,183	5,954	6,250	6,294	7,096
Mauritius	1,666	2,012	1,272	2,149	1,676
Austria-Hungary	558	483	162	711	922
United Kingdom	139	155	173	193	186
Straits Settlements	15	9	10	52	39
Germany	53	4	7	51	12
Hongkong	64	156	66	36	23
Japan	—	—	1	9	2
Other countries	7	11	18	24	15
Total	7,685	8,784	7,959	9,519	9,971

No. 22.—Imports of Provisions.

United Kingdom	760	824	872	1,010	1,007
Straits Settlements	135	134	148	183	191
Holland	38	41	48	68	93
Other countries	186	212	224	305	358
Total	1,119	1,211	1,292	1,566	1,649

No. 23.—Imports of Mineral Oil.

United States	1,418	1,241	1,946	1,176	1,540
Borneo	227	186	408	373	598
Sumatra	103	164	32	81	12
United Kingdom	112	173	159	145	155
Russia	97	159	59	320	25
Germany	14	109	101	173	199
Straits Settlements	88	178	84	89	78
Roumania	26	—	—	88	—
Other countries	3	39	29	57	137
Total	2,088	2,249	2,818	2,502	2,744

No. 24.—Exports of Jute, Raw and Manufactured.

Raw Jute—					
United Kingdom	4,289	3,885	6,530	7,352	7,826
Germany	2,229	2,408	3,391	3,820	4,499
France	1,141	1,188	1,289	1,844	2,045
United States	868	1,027	1,524	1,890	2,457
Italy	504	662	604	921	1,139
Austria-Hungary	447	604	884	1,100	1,319
Spain	302	271	427	566	585
Russia	99	137	136	196	266
Japan	32	49	72	98	110
Belgium	109	64	101	101	105
Brazil	—	11	26	105	103
Other countries	39	21	54	40	97
Total	10,059	10,327	15,038	18,033	20,551
Gunny bags—					
Australia	1,058	1,252	902	927	1,669
Chile	474	517	467	557	663
United Kingdom	527	491	456	555	613
United States	461	420	576	593	1,008
Egypt	307	304	254	364	385
Siam	155	243	68	134	305
Indo-China	180	241	129	155	363
Java	175	229	214	426	465
Straits Settlements	229	213	162	197	234
New Zealand	235	186	192	259	248
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	383	153	230	451	283
Natal	121	146	113	167	169
Hongkong	65	27	54	40	49
Cape Colony	106	104	110	144	130
Sandwich Islands	100	99	116	131	170
Turkey, Asiatic	91	126	87	102	117
Germany	116	90	75	118	114
Belgium	82	81	80	80	112
Portuguese East Africa	73	80	80	120	124
Peru	44	61	41	78	62
Mauritius	60	57	38	60	51
Turkey, European	33	46	48	27	25
Japan	124	31	42	43	92
West Indies	276	265	231	336	368
Other countries	263	247	289	384	534
Total	5,738	5,709	5,054	6,448	8,353

No. 24.—Exports of Jute, raw and manufactured—*contd.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Gunny cloth—					
United States	3,760	3,714	3,534	5,248	6,816
Argentine Republic	1,148	978	923	2,056	1,848
United Kingdom	245	283	360	406	558
Australia and New Zealand	156	197	187	247	342
Canada	113	174	223	457	375
Uruguay	66	51	73	89	106
Germany	17	32	66	26	87
Ceylon	15	14	14	18	21
Turkey, Asiatic	12	12	14	13	14
Other countries	88	117	170	145	229
Total	5,620	5,572	5,564	8,705	10,396
Other Jute goods (including twist and yarn)	39	49	53	94	99
Total Jute manufactures	11,398	11,330	10,672	15,247	18,849

No. 25.—Exports of raw Wool.

United Kingdom	1,851	1,867	1,660	1,705	1,621
United States	47	8	38	29	28
Other countries	7	16	26	22	21
Total	1,905	1,891	1,724	1,756	1,670

No. 26.—Exports of Rice.

Ceylon	2,364	2,866	3,085	3,343	3,298
Germany	1,860	1,959	2,331	3,133	2,096
Straits Settlements	1,142	1,734	2,868	3,313	1,915
Java	582	1,656	2,140	1,247	261
Holland	1,085	1,263	1,377	1,446	2,026
United Kingdom	843	1,022	933	1,305	1,130
Austria-Hungary	991	995	1,049	1,231	1,370
Mauritius	374	484	578	533	523
Egypt	494	446	213	270	371
Japan	69	371	1,134	1,312	1,079
Belgium	189	276	299	439	130
Maskat Territory, etc.	190	215	184	98	314
Turkey, Asiatic	270	224	572	648	666
Zanzibar and Pemba	140	171	188	125	148
Bahrein Islands	164	157	169	156	201
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	9	138	140	92	30
Natal	148	134	161	207	204
Aden	149	130	206	179	164
Australia	73	117	156	228	124
Roumania	73	105	86	141	205
Sumatra	108	84	67	41	36
Sweden	31	84	21	113	151
German East Africa	63	84	190	117	97
Argentine Republic	64	78	75	69	99
West Indies	65	84	159	155	157
France	54	71	66	116	153
Hongkong	18	63	52	135	88
Portuguese East Africa	57	62	91	138	87
East African Protectorate	51	61	76	68	63
Chile	48	50	11	38	30
Persia	66	45	49	80	122
Brazil	—	35	—	—	—
Cape Colony	43	28	43	58	41
Celebes and other Islands	13	25	39	55	37
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	6	7	17	29	100
Philippines	26	53	166	213	—
Réunion	—	1	148	82	26
Other countries	240	110	228	201	214
Total	12,162	15,488	19,367	21,704	17,756

No. 27.—Exports of Wheat.

United Kingdom	7,101	7,114	6,741	8,380	5,695
Germany	68	40	124	159	187
France	141	938	492	1,012	1,169
Belgium	976	406	1,202	1,281	1,010
Italy		28	109	738	288
Egypt	—	2	91	22	13
Arabian States, other than Maskat	—	18	16	25	17
Other countries	111	93	124	179	377
Total	8,473	8,639	8,899	11,796	8,756

No. 28.—Exports of Indigo.

Egypt	34	45	18	21	14
United Kingdom	34	43	83	15	42
Austria-Hungary	30	26	43	29	22
United States	13	19	22	13	8
Persia	32	15	10	3	6
Turkey, Asiatic	68	40	39	35	37
France	4	7	7	8	2
Germany	2	2	4	5	1
Japan	13	1	5	6	3
Other countries	14	25	19	12	7
Total	234	223	250	147	142

No. 29.—Exports of Lac.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
United States	828	584	495	630	583
United Kingdom	461	393	308	327	400
Germany	321	238	290	224	183
France	66	86	83	100	50
Holland	61	51	40	36	14
Austria-Hungary	48	33	48	34	27
Japan	8	8	23	16	18
Other countries	55	36	56	42	31
Total	1,848	1,429	1,343	1,409	1,311

No. 30.—Exports of Seeds.

Linseed—					
United Kingdom	1,056	1,961	2,538	1,630	1,648
Belgium	268	1,167	2,029	1,302	424
France	610	947	1,352	1,022	1,267
Germany	211	421	665	504	537
United States	26	384	1,103	130	—
Italy	293	330	493	388	325
Holland	31	156	222	184	105
Austria-Hungary	82	119	140	76	73
Other countries	40	108	101	82	79
Total	2,617	5,593	8,643	5,318	4,458
Rape—					
Germany	923	920	404	600	651
Belgium	1,128	869	1,016	910	1,131
France	652	746	597	598	612
United Kingdom	240	348	176	229	180
Italy	53	74	58	32	163
Holland	25	44	41	17	39
Other countries	101	103	49	18	76
Total	3,122	3,104	2,341	2,404	2,852
Til, Jinjili or Sesamum—					
France	757	1,088	315	342	344
Belgium	436	306	301	280	557
Italy	125	291	189	82	223
Austria-Hungary	238	275	321	298	310
Germany	149	125	154	132	271
Other countries	68	50	71	82	91
Total	1,773	2,135	1,351	1,216	1,796
Groundnuts—					
France	1,360	1,634	1,592	2,182	2,620
Belgium	76	222	203	192	199
Austria-Hungary	24	24	96	118	112
Other countries	187	156	229	203	323
Total	1,647	2,036	2,120	2,695	3,254
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	1,297	1,486	987	670	1,392
France	41	16	16	1	10
Other countries	16	28	10	14	15
Total	1,354	1,530	1,013	685	1,417
Castor—					
United Kingdom	455	570	542	502	544
United States	6	33	151	193	204
Belgium	124	150	141	104	154
France	108	131	165	161	207
Italy	102	127	126	65	114
Other countries	45	89	54	67	114
Total	840	1,100	1,179	1,092	1,337
Copra or coconut kernel—					
Germany	358	410	563	687	658
Russia	23	29	37	55	98
United Kingdom	5	7	52	54	9
Other countries	110	80	108	63	275
Total	496	526	760	859	1,040
Poppy—					
France	314	416	279	279	174
Belgium	146	122	142	48	80
Other countries	79	58	76	44	57
Total	539	596	497	371	311
Mowa or Mowra—					
Germany	156	127	275	100	310
Belgium	71	40	73	33	48
France	79	22	31	2	5
Other countries	6	19	13	8	1
Total	312	208	392	143	364
Other seeds	281	447	424	357	288
Total Seeds	12,981	17,275	18,720	15,140	17,117

No. 31.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
United Kingdom	5,885	5,916	6,354	6,325	7,232
Russia	763	994	874	992	1,110
Ceylon	163	204	188	180	163
Australia and New Zealand	243	278	301	282	326
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	175	275	137	273	338
Canada	311	299	382	408	430
Turkey, Asiatic	81	115	104	138	102
United States	73	71	105	72	69
Egypt	18	28	44	49	51
Germany	23	14	23	19	25
Straits Settlements	12	17	21	22	24
Persia	12	9	13	12	9
Other countries	46	58	85	91	104
Total	7,805	8,278	8,631	8,863	9,983

No. 32.—Exports of Opium.

Hongkong	3,377	3,963	3,020	2,406	1,084
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1,235	2,204	3,615	3,243	28
Straits Settlements	1,235	1,692	1,100	705	226
Java	138	387	362	383	472
Macao	—	—	—	236	18
Japan	—	—	77	130	120
Indo-China	207	207	325	99	130
Siam	—	10	191	263	164
Other countries	17	46	36	16	38
Total	6,209	8,509	8,726	7,481	2,280

No. 33.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

Raw hides—					
Germany	1,354	1,441	1,494	1,783	2,044
Holland	60	60	54	179	197
Austria-Hungary	608	729	939	786	1,229
Italy	467	599	492	673	563
Spain	341	279	301	345	296
United States	239	160	228	971	698
United Kingdom	207	135	212	300	166
Belgium	8	10	20	101	97
France	33	28	48	97	70
Other countries	101	157	197	137	171
Total	3,418	3,598	3,985	5,372	5,531
Raw skins—					
United States	2,398	1,726	1,762	1,777	1,668
France	175	221	144	183	124
United Kingdom	186	170	140	213	149
Holland	83	91	103	129	159
Germany	58	70	63	80	77
Other countries	116	120	98	66	83
Total	3,016	2,398	2,310	2,448	2,260
***Dressed* and tanned hides—**					
United Kingdom	917	829	967	1,338	1,031
Egypt	11	9	9	9	5
Other countries	34	11	13	16	23
Total	962	849	989	1,363	1,059
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,302	1,513	1,639	1,324	1,404
United States	203	173	189	204	203
Japan	53	87	95	103	88
Other countries	125	105	78	74	64
Total	1,683	1,878	2,001	1,705	1,759

No. 34.—Value of the Imports of Certain Articles of Luxury and Convenience.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Sugar and molasses	7,080	7,433	8,413	6,640	9,187	9,647
Kerosene oil	2,213	1,673	1,580	2,167	1,707	1,907
Cotton piece goods	21,467	21,880	25,027	27,467	34,533	40,027
Silk goods	1,288	1,233	1,533	1,440	1,700	1,680
Woollen piece goods	1,587	1,053	1,620	1,860	1,600	2,040
Apparel and haberdashery	1,300	1,280	1,693	1,900	1,833	2,040
Boots and shoes	260	247	307	367	433	493
Copper and yellow metal	1,127	1,127	1,480	1,080	1,173	1,673
Matches	500	547	560	586	653	600
Soap	267	300	353	413	467	493
Betelnuts	540	587	720	700	787	820
Galvanised iron sheets	1,313	1,613	1,620	1,987	2,420	3,587
Total	38,887	38,973	44,906	46,607	56,493	65,007
Index numbers (taking the quinquennium 1908-13 as 100)	86	87	99	103	125	144

No. 35.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

		Imports		Exports	
		1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14
GOLD.					
Bullion.					
United Kingdom		8,289	9,157	2,264	2,299
Australian Commonwealth		842	477	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)		277	389	..	..
Hongkong		74	75	1	1
Straits Settlements		65	34	2	2
Other countries		1	24	1	..
Total		9,548	10,156	2,268	2,302
Coin.					
United Kingdom	Private	1,661	1,928	..	..
	Govt.	..	..	2,383	..
Egypt		7,964	4,451	..	..
Straits Settlements		773	662	15	589
Australian Commonwealth		6,334	649	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic		451	507	55	4
Aden and Dependencies		289	348	6	..
Bahrein Islands		9	8	97	192
Ceylon		75	..	12	100
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman		2	7	17	43
Hongkong		28	34	..	..
Austria-Hungary		192	19	..	..
France		79	19	..	..
Natal		59	11	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)		42	2	..	..
Other countries	Private	21	22	5	38
	Govt.	..	..	2	..
Total Coin	Private	17,979	8,662	207	966
	Govt.	..	..	2,385	..
Total		17,979	8,652	2,592	966
Total of Gold	Private	27,527	18,818	2,475	3,268
	Govt.	..	..	2,385	..
Total		27,527	18,818	4,860	3,268
SILVER.					
Bullion.					
United Kingdom	Private	5,195	4,245	3	3
	Govt.	4,790	3,816	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	Private	219	174	..	..
	Govt.	1,206	677	..	..
Australian Commonwealth	Private	522	607	..	..
	Govt.	..	2	..	..
United States of America	Private	150	12	..	..
Hongkong	,,	92	10	..	..
Other countries	,,	1	13	6	6
	Govt.	..	10	..	..
Total Bullion	Private	6,179	5,061	9	9
	Govt.	5,996	4,505	..	..
Total		12,175	9,566	9	9
Coin.					
United Kingdom	Private	2	2	..	..
	Govt.	621	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	2	2	237	547
	Govt.	..	..	..	20
Bahrein Islands	Private	128	111	456	235
Hongkong	Private	9	6	967	143
	Govt.	300	..	..	..
East African Protectorate	Private	..	1	157	133
Zanzibar and Pemba	,,	10	..	13	97
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	,,	58	72	175	123
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	122	131	42	..
	Govt.	..	..	..	1
Persia	Private	86	96	52	17
	Govt.	20	39	3	..
Straits Settlements	Private	2	4	75	65
Mauritius and Dependencies	,,	..	62	..	..
Siam	,,	5	1	35	62
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	Private	..	..	..	..
	Govt.	152	..	..	..
Other countries	Private	2	47	4	2
	Govt.	..	2	3	..
Total of Coin	Private	426	535	2,213	1,424
	Govt.	1,093	41	6	21
Total		1,519	576	2,219	1,445
Total of Silver	Private	6,605	5,596	2,222	1,433
	Govt.	7,089	4,546	6	21
Total		13,694	10,142	2,228	1,454

No. 36—Absorption of Gold in India.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country.	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,800	6,000	9,000	3,000	12,000	13,000	5,000	16,000	18,000	27,000	25,000	18,000
2. Progressive total of additions to the stock.	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,600	72,400	95,000	98,000	110,000	123,000	128,000	144,000	162,000	189,000	214,000	232,000
3. Held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	400	8,400	11,000	4,000	4,600	3,000	..	6,000	6,000	16,000	20,000	15,000
4. Net annual variation in item 3	..	..	..	..	..	400	1,800	..	—7,000	..	—1,000	—3,000	6,000	..	10,000	4,000	—5,000
5. Net progressive absorption	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,200	64,000	84,000	94,000	106,000	120,000	128,000	138,000	156,000	173,000	194,000	217,000
6. Absorption of the year	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,400	4,200	9,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	8,000	10,000	18,000	17,000	21,000	23,000

Note:—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India *plus* the net imports (*i.e.*, imports *minus* exports). In 1913-14 the gold produced was £2,213,000 *plus* net imports £15,550,000 = £18 millions in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of each year. Total at end of 1912-13 £214 millions *plus* figure for 1913-14 £18 millions = £232 millions at the end of 1913-14. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India *plus* the amount of gold received into the mints in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variations in the actual amounts held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1913-14 £15 millions *minus* that held in 1912-13 £20 millions is equal to—£5 millions shown against this item in 1913-14. Item 5 shows the difference between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mints, etc.). £232 millions *minus* £15 millions = £ 217 millions during 1913-14. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5. £ 217 millions *minus* £194 millions = £23 millions during 1913-14; or, in other words, the difference between item 1 (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3) £18 millions *minus* (—25 millions) *i.e.*, £23 millions is the net absorption of the year.

No. 37—Balance of Trade of India.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Imports of Merchandise—																
Ex-Government Stores.	24,373	31,966	39,014	45,167	46,527	52,286	64,454	68,726	72,206	86,600	80,846	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166
Net imports of—																
Gold	—600	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	6,367	12,074	6,300	9,860	11,566	3,147	14,446	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,550
Silver	2,707	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	4,553	3,347	4,467	6,687	7,973	6,242	5,714	3,528	4,283	4,168
Enfaced rupee paper	..	..	..	..	353	587	213	253	..	840	527	..	1,620	707	353	747
Interest on—																
Enfaced rupee paper.	453	567	580	660	553	467	393	387	380	367	340	347	360	287	253	240
Total Import	26,933	39,453	47,620	55,367	53,100	63,120	81,687	79,013	86,913	106,060	92,833	99,075	109,916	122,083	137,374	142,866
Exports of Merchandise—																
Ex-Government Stores.	40,593	52,680	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,013	105,007	107,813	117,947	118,240	102,020	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,937
Net Exports of—																
Enfaced rupee paper	907	660	114	327	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	520	..	..	..	..
Total Export	41,500	53,340	59,167	70,267	71,633	83,013	105,007	107,813	117,987	118,240	102,020	125,777	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,937
Net Export	14,567	13,887	11,547	14,900	18,533	19,893	23,320	28,800	31,074	12,180	9,187	26,702	30,005	29,814	26,685	23,071
Council bills paid in India through—																
Treasury	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	23,380	26,920	33,647	15,187	11,887	18,733	23,146	24,786	25,887	28,914
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	880	700	3,540	..	453	—6,540	7,927	600	..	..	2,153
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	..	..	..	1,000	2,547	1,987	..	..
Total	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	24,080	31,793	33,647	15,640	5,347	27,660	26,293	26,773	25,887	31,067
Balance of Trade in favour of India.	2,920	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	..	..	3,840	..	3,712	3,041	798	.
Balance of Trade against India.	..	..	453	..	..	..	760	2,993	2,573	3,460	..	958	..	..	..	7,966

Note.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, page 6 of Part I.

No. 38—*Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1913-14, compared with that of 1912-13*

(A).—Total Imports.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles.	Value declared in 1913-14	Trade of 1913-14 calculated at prices of 1912-13	Value declared in 1912-13	Increase(+) or Decrease(—) compared with 1912-13		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Dates	402	377	359	+18	+25	+43
Ale, beer, and porter	439	441	451	—10	—2	—12
Spirit	593	597	553	+44	—4	+40
Canned and bottled provisions	378	384	287	+97	—6	+91
Betelnuts	819	782	787	—5	+37	+32
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	9,447	10,715	8,994	+1,721	—1,268	+453
Salt	584	598	566	+32	—14	+18
Cigarettes	390	386	352	+34	+4	+38
Total Class I (including other articles)	16,441	17,635	15,603	+2,032	—1,194	+838
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	656	622	752	—130	+34	—96
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	1,904	1,786	1,704	+82	+118	+200
Other kinds	840	705	798	—93	+135	+42
Silk, raw	839	819	1,143	—324	+20	—304
Timber	498	483	385	+98	+15	+113
Total Class II (including other articles)	7,039	6,650	8,269	—1,619	+389	—1,230
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	528	540	443	+97	—12	+85
Motor cars and cycles	827	839	597	+242	—12	+230
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,606	1,592	1,463	+129	+14	+143
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	4,291	5,202	3,650	+1,552	—911	+641
Aniline dyes	512	502	522	—20	+10	—10
Paints and colours	427	438	399	+39	—11	+28
Glassware and earthenware	1,729	1,766	1,539	+227	—37	+190
Machinery of all kinds	5,508	5,666	3,905	+1,761	—158	+1,603
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	770	683	536	+147	+87	+234
Nails, rivets, and washers	335	324	299	+25	+11	+36
Pipes and fittings, cast	604	573	381	+192	+31	+223
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	3,585	3,605	2,419	+1,186	—20	+1,166
Tinned	835	862	703	+159	—27	+132
Not galvanised or tinned	823	860	704	+156	—37	+119
Steel—						
Bars and channel	1,377	1,439	841	+598	—62	+536
Copper—						
Wrought	2,438	2,359	1,482	+877	+79	+956
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	423	441	336	+105	—18	+87
Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,525	1,494	1,384	+110	+31	+141
Railway plant and rolling stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of iron and steel	878	779	776	+3	+99	+102
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	645	603	535	+68	+42	+110
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	2,776	2,618	2,965	—347	+158	—189
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	593	523	372	+151	+70	+221
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	16,967	16,774	16,742	+32	+193	+225
White (bleached)	9,523	9,309	9,017	+292	+214	+506
Coloured, printed or dyed	11,907	11,534	9,449	+2,085	+373	+2,458
Fents of all descriptions	361	340	328	+12	+21	+33
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	464	438	389	+49	+26	+75
Piece goods	1,279	1,245	1,357	—112	+34	—78
Wool—						
Piece goods	1,684	1,722	1,295	+427	—38	+389
Shawls	376	317	325	—8	+59	+51
Total Class III (including other articles)	96,770	95,500	81,956	+13,544	+1,270	+14,814
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified						
Cement	439	417	457	—40	+22	—18
Matches	597	602	656	—54	—5	—59
Soap	500	493	476	+17	+7	+24
Tea chests of wood	347	330	286	+44	+17	+61
Total Class IV (including other articles)	1,916	1,869	1,505	+364	+47	+411
Grand Total Imports (including other articles)	122,166	121,654	107,333	+14,321	+512	+14,833

Note.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume.

No. 38—*Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1913-14, compared with that of 1912-13*—contd.

(B) Total Exports.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	Value declared in 1913-14	Trade of 1913-14 calculated at prices of 1912-13	Value declared in 1912-13	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1912-13		
				Due to Variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Fruits and vegetables	413	279	319	—40	+134	+94
Rice not in the husk	17,618	19,145	21,479	—2,334	—1,527	—3,861
Wheat	8,756	8,541	11,796	—3,255	+215	—3,040
Wheat-flour	834	832	718	+114	+2	+116
Barley	1,044	1,147	3,705	—2,558	—103	—2,661
Gram	415	381	794	—413	+34	—379
Jawar and Bajra	576	577	218	+359	—1	+358
Pulse	711	631	1,119	—488	+80	—408
Provisions and oilman's stores	363	343	320	+23	+20	+43
Spices	609	660	622	+38	—51	—13
Tea, black	9,961	9,188	8,806	+382	+773	+1,155
Coffee	1,024	1,016	1,043	—27	+8	—19
Total Class I (including other articles)	43,181	43,629	52,051	—8,422	—448	—8,870
Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	461	482	589	—107	—21	—128
Lac, shell	1,132	966	1,179	—213	+166	—47
Hides, raw	5,531	4,958	5,372	—414	+573	+159
Skins, raw	2,260	2,145	2,448	—303	+115	—188
Manganese ore	809	774	763	+11	+35	+46
Oils	657	660	572	+88	—3	+85
Seeds—						
Castor	1,337	1,332	1,092	+230	+5	+245
Copra or coconut kernel	1,040	955	859	+96	+85	+181
Cotton	1,417	1,492	685	+807	—75	+732
Groundnuts	3,254	3,077	2,695	+382	+177	+559
Linseed	4,458	6,209	5,318	+891	—1,751	—860
Mowa or mowra	364	358	143	+215	+6	+221
Rape	2,852	2,747	2,403	+344	+105	+449
Sesamum	1,796	1,751	1,216	+535	+45	+580
Cotton, raw	27,361	27,209	18,890	+8,319	+152	+8,471
Hemp, raw	682	733	642	+91	—51	+40
Jute, raw	20,551	15,814	18,034	—2,220	+4,737	+2,517
Wool, raw	1,670	1,608	1,757	—149	+62	—87
Teakwood	524	524	635	—111	—	—111
Manures, bones	522	503	526	—23	+19	—4
Rubber, raw	524	627	394	+233	—103	+130
Total Class II (including other articles)	81,642	77,386	68,988	+8,398	+4,256	+12,654
Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured						
Opium	2,280	2,899	7,481	—4,582	—619	—5,201
Myrobalans	380	366	414	—48	+14	—34
Hides, tanned or dressed	1,058	1,017	1,363	—346	+41	—305
Skins, tanned or dressed	1,758	1,707	1,705	+2	+51	+53
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	6,555	6,414	6,611	—197	+141	—56
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	474	484	489	—5	—10	—15
Coloured, printed or dyed	939	964	899	+65	—25	+40
Jute—						
Gunny bags	8,353	7,621	6,448	+1,173	+732	+1,905
Gunny cloth	10,396	9,055	8,705	+350	+1,341	+1,691
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	593	587	550	+36	+6	+43
Oilcakes	920	890	821	+69	+30	+99
Paraffin wax	449	452	400	+52	—3	+49
Total Class III (including other articles)	36,394	34,662	38,221	—3,559	+1,732	—1,827
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified						
Bran and pollards	479	678	699	—21	—199	—220
Total Class IV (including other articles)	1,602	1,962	1,639	+323	—360	—37
Grand Total Exports (including other articles)	162,819	157,639	160,899	—3,260	+5,180	+1,922

No. 39.—Declared value per unit of Principal articles.

Source	Per	1911-12 £ s. d.	1912-13 £ s. d.	1913-14 £ s. d.	Prices 1913-14 expressed in index numbers (1912-13 =100)
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk.)	Export	Cwt 0 7 5½	0 7 10½	0 7 3⅝	92
Wheat	,,	,, 0 6 2⅜	0 7 1½	0 7 3⅛	104
,, flour	,,	,, 0 10 3⅞	0 10 5⅝	0 10 6	100
Barley	,,	,, 0 5 1½	0 6 ¼	0 5 5¼	91
	Average	.. ..	..	..	97
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Export	Cwt 0 6 2⅞	0 5 6⅛	0 6 2⅛	113
3. Sugar, 16 D. S.	Import	,, 0 15 2⅜	0 13 5⅜	0 11 10⅞	88
Molasses	,,	,, 0 2 10⅜	0 2 10⅜	0 2 10⅛	99
	Average				94
4. Tea	Export	lb 0 0 9⅜	0 0 7⅜	0 0 8⅛	109
Coffee	,,	Cwt 3 14 5⅜	3 18 2⅛	3 18 10	101
	Average	.. ..	..	..	105
5. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Import	gal. 0 1 8⅛	0 1 10⅛	0 1 10⅛	100
Spirit—Brandy	,,	,, 0 10 9⅛	0 10 7⅜	0 10 7⅛	100
,, Whisky	,,	,, 0 8 9	0 8 9⅛	0 8 9⅛	100
,, present in drugs	,,	,, 1 3 5⅜	1 3 0⅜	1 2 8⅛	98
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	Import	lb 0 0 7⅛	0 0 7⅛	0 0 7⅜	103
Farinaceous and patent foods	,,	Cwt 0 19 10⅛	1 2 0⅛	1 1 4⅛	97
Milk, condensed	,,	lb 0 0 4⅞	0 0 4⅞	0 0 4½	98
Canned provisions	,,	Cwt 3 6 10½	2 19 1⅜	2 19 6⅛	101
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	Import	lb 0 0 1⅜	0 0 1⅛	0 0 1⅞	106
Cloves	,,	,, 0 0 5⅜	0 0 5⅜	0 0 5⅛	111
Pepper	Export	,, 0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	97
Chillies	,,	,, 0 0 2⅛	0 0 2⅛	0 0 2	89
(d) Other articles—					
Ghi	Export	lb 0 0 8⅛	0 0 9⅛	0 0 10⅓	106
Salt	Import	Ton 0 18 9⅝	0 19 8⅛	0 19 3⅜	98
	Average	.. ..	..	..	101
6. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Castor	Export	Cwt 0 9 9⅛	0 9 10⅞	0 9 10⅛	100
Copra	,,	,, 1 3 0	1 5 0⅛	1 7 2⅝	109
Cotton	,,	,, 0 4 11⅝	0 5 3	0 4 11⅝	95
Groundnut	,,	,, 0 11 1½	0 11 0⅛	0 10 9	97
Linseed	,,	,, 0 16 6⅜	0 15 0	0 10 9½	72
Rapeseed	,,	,, 0 9 11½	0 11 0⅛	0 11 5⅞	104
Sesamum	,,	,, 0 14 3⅞	0 15 7⅛	0 16 ⅛	103
Oils—					
Kerosene	Import	gal. 0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 6⅜	107
Vegetable—					
Castor	Export	,, 0 1 10⅛	0 1 10⅜	0 11 ⅜	97
Coconut	,,	,, 0 2 6	0 2 7½	0 21 ⅛	107
Oilcake	,,	Cwt 0 5 4¼	0 5 ⅜	0 5 3	103
	Average	.. ..	..	..	99
7. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	,,	Ton 18 11 3	20 11 7⅛	26 14 10⅝	130
Gunny bag	,,	No. 0 0 4⅜	0 0 5	0 0 5⅛	108
,, cloth	,,	Yd. 0 0 1⅞	0 0 2⅛	0 0 2⅜	112
	Average	.. ..	..	..	117
8. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Export	Cwt 2 13 8⅛	2 11 2½	2 11 6⅛	101
,, yarn	,,	lb 0 0 8	0 0 7½	0 0 7⅛	102
,, ,,	Import	lb 0 1 2⅜	0 1 2½	0 1 3⅛	106
,, goods, grey	,,	Yd. 0 0 2⅞	0 0 2⅞	0 0 2⅞	103
,, ,, white	,,	,, 0 0 2⅝	0 0 2⅝	0 0 2⅝	103
,, ,, coloured	,,	,, 0 0 3⅛	0 0 3⅛	0 0 3⅛	103
,, ,, grey	Export	,, 0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜	0 0 2⅜	97
,, ,, coloured	,,	,, 0 0 5⅛	0 0 5⅛	0 0 5	97
,, handkerchiefs	Import	No. 0 0 3⅞	0 0 3⅞	0 0 3⅞	113
	Average	.. ..	..	..	103
9. Other Textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	Import	lb 0 6 3⅛	0 6 4⅜	0 6 6⅛	102
,, goods mixed	,,	Yd. 0 1 ⅜	0 1 ⅜	0 1 1⅜	106
,, piece goods	,,	,, 0 1 ⅞	0 0 10½	0 0 11½	103
(b) Wool, raw	Export	lb 0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 8⅛	103
,, Piece goods	Import	Yd. 0 1 3⅛	0 1 3⅛	0 1 2⅜	98
,, Shawls	,,	No. 0 3 10⅞	0 3 0	0 3 6⅜	119
	Average	.. ..	..	..	105
10. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Export	Cwt 4 4 4½	4 8 10⅝	4 19 1⅜	112
,, tanned	,,	,, 5 12 1⅛	5 16 10⅜	6 1 7⅜	104
Skins, raw	,,	,, 4 6 7⅝	4 8 1⅛	4 12 10½	105
,, tanned	,,	,, 13 19 5½	13 1 ⅞	13 9 3½	103
Boots and shoes	Import	Pair 0 3 2	0 3 3⅜	0 3 2⅝	98
	Average	.. ..	..	..	105
11. Metals and manufacture—					
Copper, wrought	Import	Cwt 3 5 3⅜	3 10 3⅛	3 13 ⅜	103
Iron, bars and channel	,,	Ton 7 14 11⅜	8 10 8⅜	8 15 8½	102
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	,, 12 1 11½	7 12 5⅓	8 11 10½	113
Nails, etc	,,	,, 14 3 1	12 18 5⅓	13 6 9½	103
Pipes, etc.	,,	,, 8 12 2½	10 3 8⅞	10 14 9⅜	105
Sheets, galvanised—tinned	,,	,, 12 15 6½	12 19 8½	12 18 3⅝	99
not galvanised	,,	,, 16 8 11½	16 6 1⅓	15 16 1½	97
Tubes	,,	,, 8 11 6½	8 10 10⅜	8 3 6⅝	96
Steel bars and channel	,,	,, 13 2 3½	16 11 8½	16 16 10⅓	102
Tin, block	,,	Cwt 6 7 11	7 0 8¼	6 14 7½	96
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	,, 9 12 4	10 12 11½	10 4 5½	96
Sleepers	,,	,, 0 6 7½	0 6 11½	0 7 1	113
Manganese ore	Export	Ton 1 1 6⅝	1 1 6⅝	1 2 6⅓	107
	Average	.. ..	..	..	105
12. Other raw and manufactured articles.					102
(a) Animals, horses	Import	No. 30 13 0	29 0 3⅞	30 4 10⅜	104
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	,,	,, 0 0 ¾	0 0 0⅝	0 0 ¾	110
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	,,	lb 0 1 ⅛	0 1 ⅛	0 1 ⅛	102
Alizarine	,,	Cwt 0 0 8⅝	0 0 7	0 0 7	100
Indigo	Export	,, 13 1 7	12 7 6½	13 5 7½	107
Myrobalans	,,	,, 0 5 4	0 5 11½	0 6 1⅝	104
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Import	,, 0 5 9	0 5 4½	0 5 ⅛	94
Saltpetre	Export	Cwt 0 15 7	0 15 11⅝	0 15 4⅜	96
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine	Import	lb 0 12 2¾	0 13 7⅝	0 17 6	128
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	Export	,, 0 0 1¾	0 0 1½	0 0 1⅝	96
Cigars	,,	,, 0 0 10⅜	0 1 1	0 0 11⅜	83
Cigarettes	Import	,, 0 4 9⅝	0 4 10½	0 4 10⅝	101
Opium	Export	Cwt 164 16 4	171 19 2¼	135 4 11⅜	79
(f) Gums and resins	Import	,, 1 3 4¾	1 3 9⅛	1 1 4⅜	90
(g) Flax and Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	Export	Cwt 0 17 11⅜	1 0 7⅛	0 19 2½	93
Flax, canvas	Import	Yd. 0 0 8¼	0 0 9⅛	0 0 10	105
,, Piecegoods	,,	,, 0 0 5¼	0 0 5⅜	0 0 4⅛	79
(h) Lac, shell	Export	Cwt 3 7 7½	3 10 1⅜	4 2 2⅞	117
(i) Coal	,,	Ton 0 11 9	0 13 4⅛	0 12 8½	96
,,	Import	,, 1 2 11¾	1 3 4⅜	1 4 7½	105
(j) Wood, timber	,,	c. Ton 4 19 10	5 0 5½	5 3 6	103
,, ,,	Export	,, 10 1 7⅜	10 6 9½	10 6 8½	100
(k) Manures—					
Bones	Export	Ton 4 12 3⅜	4 15 4¾	4 19 1	104
(l) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Export	Cwt 25 15 3½	26 19 1	22 10 10⅝	84
Coir unmanufactured	,,	,, 0 14 5½	0 15 2⅝	0 15 4½	101
Mica	,,	,, 4 5 ⅜	5 2 6½	5 12 3½	109
Tallow	Import	,, 1 11 6¾	1 19 4½	2 1 3½	105
(m) Other manufactured articles—					
1. Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	Import	lb 0 0 11	0 0 10½	0 1 1½	128
2. Glass and glassware—					
Beads	,,	Cwt 5 9 1⅝	5 8 7⅛	5 1 1½	93
		Supl.			
Sheet and plate	,,	Ft. 0 0 1⅜	0 0 1⅞	0 0 2	114
Candles	Export	lb 0 0 4⅛	0 0 4½	0 0 4⅜	100
Paraffin wax	,,	Cwt. 1 9 6¼	1 9 10	1 9 7½	99
Paints and colours	Import	,, 0 12 1⅞	1 2 9⅛	1 2 2⅜	98
Printing paper	,,	,, 0 16 ⅝	0 17 2	0 16 3⅜	96
Soap	,,	,, 1 5 9⅛	1 7 1⅓	1 7 7	102
Umbrellas	,,	No. 0 1 5⅛	0 1 6⅛	0 1 5⅛	81
	Average	.. ..	..	..	100
13. Building materials—					
Teakwood	Export	c. Ton 10 1 7⅜	10 6 9⅛	10 6 8⅛	100
Bricks	Import	No. 0 0 1⅝	0 0 2⅛	0 0 3⅛	186
Cement	,,	Cwt 0 2 6⅛	0 2 10⅝	0 2 11⅓	105
Pitch, tar, etc.	,,	,, 0 5 5⅛	0 5 9⅜	0 5 10½	102
	Average	.. ..	..	..	111
General Average		.. ..	..	..	102

No. 39.—Declared value per unit of Principal articles—*contd.*

No. 40.—Average rates of wages paid in selected industries.

Industries	Per	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.
Cotton (1)	Month	1 0 7½	1 0 8⅝	1 2 11½
Wool (2)	,,	1 0 9	1 2 1⅞	1 3 10½
Paper (3)	,,	1 4 9	1 6 4	1 6 4
Rice (4)	,,	3 11 8	3 10 10	3 8 2
Brewing (5)	,,	1 1 6	1 0 1⅜	1 1 2½
Jute (6)	Week	0 4 6	0 5 0⅜	0 5 2⅝
Mining (coal) (7)	Day	0 0 6	0 0 6⅛	0 0 6½
Tea (8) Act coolies	Month	0 6 7⅛	0 6 4⅜	(a)
Tea (8) Non-act coolies	,,	0 5 5	0 5 5⅛	(a)
Tea (8) General average	,,	0 5 10½	0 5 9⅛	(a)

(1) Average of rates paid in card, ring-throstle, reeling and bundling rooms and in sizing and weaving departments.

(2) Average of rates paid in card and mule rooms and in finishing, weaving and engineering departments.

(3) Average of rates paid to enginemen and stokers, vicemen, machinemen, blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, coolies, boys and women.

(4) Average of rates paid to engine-driver, fitter, turner, milltindal, carpenter, stonemistry, head blacksmith and mill coolies.

(5) Average of rates paid to coopers, masons, smiths, maltmen and coolies.

(6) Average of rates paid to rovers, spinners, shifters, carding, winders, beamers, weavers, mistries and coolies.

(7) Average of rates paid to miners and blacksmiths.

(8) Average of rates paid to Act and Non-act coolies—men, women and children.

(a) The Chief Commissioner, Assam, will not be able to furnish rates for 1913-14 until October next.

Note.—Details of the wages paid to each class of wage earner will be found in the publication 'Prices and Wages in India' of this Department except those for tea, which have been compiled from 'Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam.'

No. 41.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1913-14 compared with 1912-13	
							Per cent
Sea Customs							
Imports.							
Special Import duties—							
Liquors	701	804	831	840	891	+51	+6·1
Silver bullion and coin	356	1,083	652	723	662	—61	—8·5
Petroleum	313	404	505	468	470	+2	+·4
Tobacco	35	200	172	183	195	+12	+6·8
Others (arms, opium, sugar)	32	34	35	43	45	+2	+3·5
Total	1,437	2,525	2,195	2,257	2,263	+6	+·3
General Import duties—							
Cotton piecegoods and manufactures	826	945	1,041	1,282	1,420	+138	+10·7
Other manufactured articles	618	759	823	927	1,021	+94	+10·1
Sugar	378	419	349	488	615	+127	+26·1
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures	306	354	342	355	488	+133	+37·6
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	161	172	184	194	203	+9	+4·5
Chemicals, drugs, dyes	97	111	112	123	123	..	—·4
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	100	97	98	111	92	—19	—16·9
Oils (excluding petroleum)	8	9	8	11	13	+2	+21
Total	2,494	2,866	2,957	3,491	3,975	+484	+13·9
Total Imports	3,931	5,391	5,152	5,748	6,238	+490	+8·5
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	69	75	121	96	92	—4	—4·1
Net Import duty	3,862	5,316	5,031	5,652	6,146	+494	+8·7
Exports							
Rice including rice flour	698	873	908	984	858	—126	—12·7
Deduct—Refunds	18	22	22	21	19	—2	—9
Net Export duty	680	851	886	963	839	—124	—12·8
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	70	70	82	90	94	+4	+4·9
Excise duty on cotton goods	267	285	324	374	363	—11	—3·1
Total Customs Revenue	4,879	6,522	6,323	7,079	7,442	+363	+5·1
Duty on raw Jute and Jute manufactures	—	—	12	63	73	+10	+15·9
Tea cess	22	23	23	24	25	+1	+3·2

No. 42—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.*

Special Import Duties.

Names of Articles	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores† :—		
Fire-arms and parts thereof—		
1. Fire-arms other than pistols (including gas and air guns and rifles)	Each	3 6 8
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	2 0 0
3. Pistols	,,	1 0 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	0 13 4
5. Springs used for fire-arms	,,	0 10 8‡
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers	,,	0 6 8‡
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	,,	0 3 4
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same.	,,	0 2 0‡
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges	,,	0 13 4‡
10. Machines for capping cartridges	,,	0 3 4‡
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores		
N.B.—The importation of all rifles of ·303 and ·450 bore is prohibited.		
Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.		
Proviso 2.—When any of these articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under Nos. 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.		
Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.	—	Free.
Exception II.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform, &c.	—	Free.
Liquors—		£ s. d.
Ale, beer, and porter	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles.	0 0 3
Cider and other fermented liquors		
Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit.	Do.	0 17 4
Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
,, used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	0 10 5 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Other sorts	Do.	0 12 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Wines:		
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles	0 5 0
All other sorts not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Do.	0 2 0
All sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
Opium and its alkaloids	Per seer of 80 tolas or 2·05 lbs.	1 12 0
Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Per Imp. gal.	0 0 1½
Salt	Per Indian maund or 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place (*viz.* 1*s.* 4*d.*).
Salted Fish, wet or dry	Per Indian maund or 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	0 0 6
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured	Per pound	0 1 4
Cigars	Do.	0 2 2
Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand	Per thousand	0 4 2
,, weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand	Per pound	0 1 8
Manufactured, other sorts	Do.	0 1 6
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	Per ounce	0 0 4

* Corrected up to 20th December 1913.

† Including also any articles other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 above, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.

‡ Subject in certain cases to a maximum of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

No. 42.—Customs Tariff—*continued.*

GENERAL IMPORT DUTY.

General duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem.*

5 per cent *ad valorem* is the general rate of import duty on all goods imported into India with the exception of those noted below. Tariff valuations are fixed for the bulk of articles chargeable with duty and are revised and published in December each year.

Duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem.*

Cotton Piecegoods, Hosiery, Crochet Cotton Thread, and all other manufactured Cotton Goods not otherwise described.
(A corresponding excise duty is levied on the products of Indian cotton mills.)

Duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem.*

Vinegar, in casks.

Copperas, green.

Duty of 1 per cent *ad valorem.*

Iron: anchors and cables; Lowmoor; angle T; bar; nail rod, round rod, and square; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes; channel; plate and sheet; hoop; nails; nuts and bolts; old; pig; pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, &c., rails, sleepers, and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars; rice-bowls; ridgings, guttering and continuous roofing; rivets and washers; wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

Steel: anchors and cables; angle T; bar and blooms; nail rod, round rod and square channel; plates and sheets; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes; cast and blistered; hoop; nails, nuts and bolts; old; ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing; pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees sockets, flanges, &c., rails, sleepers and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, and fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars; rivets and washers; wire including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

Free List.

Animals, living,

Articles of Food and Drink.

Fruits and Vegetables, fresh.
Hops.
Grain and Pulse, not including flour.
Fish-maws and Shark-fins.
Singally and Sozille.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.

Nitrates of Lime and Soda, Calcium Cyanamide, Muriate of Potash, Sulphates of Ammonia and Potash, Kainit Salts, and Mineral Superphosphates.
Anti-plague Serum.
Quinine and other alkaloids of Cinchona.

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines (and parts ordinarily used in processes of husbandry or for the preparation for use, or for sale, of the products of husbandry, which Government may exempt; the following agricultural implements when adapted for manual or animal power, *viz*: winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; and the following dairy appliances when adapted for manual or animal power, *viz*: cream separators, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers: as well as the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, *viz.*: bobbins, (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, legs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks: and box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by a manufacturer or mill-owner exclusively for use in his mill.
Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.
Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.
Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.
Provided that the term machinery does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
Gold Bullion and Coin.
Lead Sheets for Tea-chests.
Railway Material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water-cranes, water-tanks, and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company.

Other Articles.

Art, works of: statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction.
Bamboos, &c.
Books printed, &c.
Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.
Challenge Cups or Trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers, as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency: and that they have had engraved upon them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
Cotton, Raw.
Cotton, Twist and Yarn.
Cotton, Sewing and Darning Thread.
Earth, Common Clay, and Sand.
Firewood.
Frankincense or Olibanum.
Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
Horn.
Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof; telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported as part of personal baggage in the exercise of a profession or calling. *Bonâ fide* regimental band instruments (other than stringed) with accessories.
Jute, raw and second-hand, or used gunny bags.
Manures of all kinds, including animal bones.
Mother of Pearl, Nacre.
Motor cars designed to carry goods, and containing a prime mover.
Natural Science Specimens, including antique coins and medals.
Oilcake, Bran, Fodder, and Cattle Food of all kinds.
Perfumed spirits.
Plants and Bulbs.
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.
Pulp of Wood, Straw, Rags, Paper, &c.
Printing and Lithographic Materials, including presses, type, ink, &c., but excluding paper.
Rags.
Saddlery for Military Equipment.
Ships and other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation imported entire or in sections.
Tea-chests of Metal or Wood, entire or in sections for packing of tea for transport in bulk.
Tea-withering Racks.
Trade Catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
Uniforms and accoutrements for personal use of a public servant.
Wool, raw.

Export Duty.

Rice, husked or unhusked (including rice-flour), per maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois, 3*d.* Rice-bran and Rice-dust are free.

Note.—Under Act IX of 1903 a customs duty of $\frac{1}{16}$*d.* per lb. is levied on all tea produced in India and exported therefrom, the proceeds being paid to a Tea Cess Committee appointed to promote the sale of Indian tea.

An export duty, for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is levied on jute exported by sea from Calcutta, at the rate of 2*d.* per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute, and 1*s.* per ton of 2,440 lb. on manufactured jute. A similar duty is levied on jute exported by sea from Chittagong (except jute exported from Chittagong to Calcutta).

No. 43.—Rates of import duty levied in Foreign Countries on principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles, and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.	Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Rice, not in the husk—		Hides and Skins, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.	United Kingdom	} Free.
Austria-Hungary	0 1 6¾	Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	Free.	Belgium	
France	0 3 3	France	
Germany	0 2 0	Germany	
Holland	Free.	Holland	
Japan	0 1 8¾	Italy	
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*	United States of America	
Wheat—		Lac—	
United Kingdom	Free.	United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	Free.	France	Free.
France	0 2 10½	Seeds—	
Germany	0 2 9	Castor—	
Italy	0 3 ¾	United Kingdom	Free.
		United States of America	0 1 4½

No. 43.—Rates of import duty levied in Foreign Countries on principal articles of Indian Merchandise—*contd.*

Articles, and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
Linseed—	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria Hungary	Free.
Germany	0 0 4½
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 1 11 3/56
United States of America	0 1 8
Poppy—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	
France.	
Germany	0 0 11 52/100
Holland	Free.
Groundnut—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria Hungary	
Rapeseed—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria Hungary	0 1 3¼
Belgium	Free.
France.	0 1 9 33/44
Germany	0 2 5 15/50
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 1 11 9/50
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria Hungary	
France	
Germany	0 0 11 52/100
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 2 5 7/25

Articles, and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
Tea—	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	0 0 5
Russia*	(a)0 1 10¼ per lb.
United States	Free.
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*
Textiles—	
Cotton, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria Hungary	
Belgium	
Germany	
Italy	0 1 2 11/100
Japan	Free.
Cotton Twist and yarn—	
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*
Jute, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria Hungary	
Belgium	
France.	
Germany	
Italy	
Russia	0 7 10½
Japan	Free.
United States	Free.
Jute Manufactures—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	10 per cent. *ad valorem*
Wool, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.

* Imported over the European frontiers.
(*a*) 7·92*d.* per lb. for Brick Tea (Black or Green).

No. 44.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

Nationality of vessels	1904–05		1909–10		1910–11		1911–12		1912–13		1913–14		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1913–14
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Entered													
British	2,843	5,820,723	2,395	5,693,703	2,417	5,916,437	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	71·85
British Indian	522	55,398	365	142,716	312	162,695	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	152,678	1·77
Foreign—													
German	172	491,594	228	589,597	224	655,186	242	725,745	264	807,010	288	923,507	10·71
Austro-Hungarian	83	244,887	105	309,024	101	295,263	107	314,395	117	333,828	144	437,844	5·08
Japanese	..	..	30	89,354	38	117,488	62	181,037	101	290,678	95	299,950	3·48
Norwegian	70	77,086	47	58,887	52	65,495	65	90,600	66	103,841	43	67,847	·79
Italian	42	111,772	43	119,735	50	133,573	48	132,218	48	134,627	42	120,954	1·40
French	47	90,318	27	82,392	27	79,391	29	90,246	23	68,214	30	94,328	1·09
Russian	..	..	2	3,747	9	14,076	22	40,378	23	41,160	23	39,992	·46
Other Nationalities	190	76,337	58	123,185	41	85,557	53	132,938	76	172,689	89	225,069	2·61
Total Foreign	604	1,091,994	540	1,375,921	542	1,446,029	628	1,707,557	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	25·62
Native Craft	1,022	62,840	780	62,731	1,049	70,564	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	·73
Total Entered	4,991	7,030,955	4,080	7,275,071	4,320	7,595,725	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	100
Cleared													
British	2,790	5,723,410	2,327	5,660,314	2,334	5,799,263	2,535	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	74·02
British Indian	509	48,197	408	200,952	325	187,788	322	208,836	296	174,286	260	145,216	1·66
Foreign—													
German	167	479,480	227	595,446	195	560,025	230	682,946	245	749,572	271	854,629	9·75
Austro-Hungarian	73	217,349	115	340,534	107	316,258	106	317,124	128	357,303	141	422,256	4·82
Japanese	..	..	33	95,460	39	120,624	59	173,553	97	273,091	96	302,001	3·45
Norwegian	71	79,533	48	64,049	52	61,856	69	98,424	65	100,841	37	57,550	·66
Italian	32	88,172	38	103,901	34	91,669	35	94,992	42	117,957	31	82,667	·94
French	47	83,572	29	91,034	29	86,582	29	90,026	24	71,818	30	94,430	1·08
Russian	..	..	3	6,624	9	14,077	23	41,899	24	42,289	21	36,566	·42
Other Nationalities	180	72,328	53	114,902	42	91,472	57	134,969	78	192,793	85	216,861	2·47
Total Foreign	570	1,020,434	546	1,411,950	507	1,342,563	608	1,633,933	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	23·59
Native Craft	938	58,340	681	48,804	1,075	68,362	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	·73
Total Cleared	4,807	6,850,381	3,962	7,322,020	4,241	7,397,976	4,387	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	100
Grand Total	9,798	13,881,336	8,042	14,597,091	8,561	14,993,701	8,868	16,616,435	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	..

No. 45.—Statistics of average Maritime Freights, 1894, 1904, 1912 and 1914.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1894 £ s. d.	1904 £ s. d.	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 (Average for 3 months) £ s. d.
Calcutta (a)							
Rice	London (*vid* canal.)	Ton	1 0 0	1 0 2	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 1 3
Wheat	,,	,,	1 0 3	1 0 2	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 1 3
Linseed	,,	,,	1 2 0	1 2 8	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 2 11
Rapeseed	,,	,,	1 5 5	1 5 2	1 15 6	1 12 6	1 6 3
Jute	,,	,,	1 4 8	1 2 8	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 3 9
Cotton	,,	,,	1 4 6	1 2 8	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 3 9
Tea	,,	,,	1 16 4	1 16 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Hide	,,	,,	1 19 7	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Shellac	,,	,,	1 9 0	1 10 11	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Rice	Liverpool (*vid* canal).	,,	1 5 0	1 0 2	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 1 3
Wheat	,,	,,	1 0 3	0 10 5	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 1 3
Linseed	,,	,,	1 2 10	1 2 8	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 2 1
Jute	,,	,,	1 3 11	1 2 8	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 3 9
Cotton	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 2 8	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 3 9
Jute	Dundee (*vid* canal).	,,	1 8 5	1 4 1	1 16 3	1 10 7	1 3 9
Saltpetre	America	,,	0 13 5	1 1 4	1 9 0	1 10 10	1 5 8
Linseed	,,	,,	0 18 7	1 3 8	1 13 4	1 12 11	1 7 9
Rice	Mauritius	Bag 2 mds. or 164¾ lbs.	0 1 2	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 1 6	0 1 7
Bombay (b)							
Wheat	London	Ton	0 18 3	0 15 11	1 3 0	0 17 6	0 13 5
Seed	,,	,,	0 18 3	0 15 11	1 1 0	0 17 6	0 14 4
Cotton	Liverpool	,,	0 18 6	0 15 10	0 16 6	0 18 0	0 14 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 16 7	0 15 9	1 5 0	0 18 6	0 12 6
Seed	,,	,,	0 16 7	0 15 0	1 1 6	0 12 3	0 14 6
Madras (c)							
Cottop	London	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 12 6	1 2 6	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 10 0
Indigo	,,	,,	3 2 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6
Sugar and jaggery	,,	20 cwt.	1 9 5	1 0 3	1 13 9	1 12 6	1 6 0
Coffee (in bags)	,,	18 ,,	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Myrabolams	,,	20 ,,	1 10 8	1 3 2	1 16 3	1 16 3	1 7 11
Groundnut	,,	20 ,,	1 6 3	1 2 6	1 13 3	1 11 0	1 5 5
Hide and Skin	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	2 12 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Gingelly Seed	,,	20 cwt.	1 9 4	1 3 2	1 16 3	1 16 3	1 7 11
Karachi (d)							
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 17 3	0 15 9	1 0 6	0 17 9	0 12 8
Cotton	,,	,,	0 19 6	0 17 6	1 1 6	0 18 3	0 14 0
Wool	,,	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 2 6	0 18 4

(*a*) Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(*b*) Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(*c*) Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(*d*) Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

No. 46.—Deck passage rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern Ports.

Calcutta to	1911 £ s. d.	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.
Rangoon	0 13 4	0	0 4 0	0 2 8 & 0 4 0
Penang	1 10 8	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0 & 0 6 8 (2)
Singapore	1 13 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 4 (3)
Hongkong	2 6 8	1 13 4	1 6 8	1 0 0
Shanghai	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 13 4	1 6 8
Kobe	4 0 0	..	..	1 13 4

Note.—(1) These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta.
(2) This rate is for Penang (*vid* Rangoon) and for Penang (Direct per Apcar Line) is 6*s.* 8*d.*
(3) Both for *vid* Rangoon and per Apcar Line. (The Apcar Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.)
(4) The schedule rates of 1911 have occasionally been secured in between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sailings.

No. 47.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in the month of January of the years 1911—1914.

A from Calcutta to Rangoon.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1911 £ s. d.	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.
Calcutta.						
Gunnies	Rangoon	Ton, 50 c. ft.	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Dead weight and measurement goods	,,	Ton, 20 cwts or 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Rice, grain and Sugar.	,,	Maund or 82⅔ lbs.	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
Flour and Wheat	,,	,,	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 1½	0 0 1½

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.
These rates were net up to October 1911. From October 1911 to January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by shadowing steamers.
In February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gunny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers.
In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date a rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

No. 47—*contd.*

B. from Rangoon to Calcutta.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1911 £ s. d.	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.
Rangoon.						
Rice	Calcutta.	Ton, 20 cwts.	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 3 4	0 4 0
Timber	,,	Ton, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.
Rice.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a rebate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton. In August 1912, the rebate was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight.
Timber.—Until November 1911 rates were subject to a rebate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton. On 30th November 1911, the rebate was increased to 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton. On 13th December 1911, the rebate was increased to 6*s.* 8*d.*

No. 48.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in January of the years 1911—1914, from Calcutta to Eastern Ports.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1911 £ s. d.	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.
Calcutta						
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Dead weight	,,	Ton 20 cwt.	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 13 4	*0 13 4
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 3 4	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds. or 164¾ lbs.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 8 8	No enquiry.	0 6 8	0 8 8
Measurement goods	Singapore	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 3 4	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds. or 164¾ lbs.	0 1 3	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 8 8	No enquiry.	0 6 8	0 8 8
Measurement goods	Hongkong	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 3 4	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 8	0 8 0
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 12 0	No enquiry.	0 8 0	0 8 8
Measurement goods	Shanghai	Ton 50 c. ft.	2 6 8	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	2 6 8	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 9 4	0 16 8	0 6 8	0 6 8
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 6 8	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 9 4
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 2 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0
Measurement goods	Kobe	Ton 50 c. ft.	2 0 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	2 0 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 13 4	0 18 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 6 8	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 8 8
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 0 8	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0
Measurement goods	Moji	Ton 50 c. ft.	2 0 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	2 0 0	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 13 4	0 18 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 6 8	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 8 8
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 0 8	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company Calcutta.
* Rice.

No. 49.—Freights during 1st week of January 1914, of a subsidised Far Eastern Steamship Company.

	Rate per	Freight £ s. d.	Rebate
Calcutta to Rangoon.			
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 4 0	*Nil.*
Deadweight and measurement goods	Ton 20 cwts.	0 5 4	*Nil.*
Food, grains and sugar	Maund or 82⅔ lbs.	0 0 2	*Nil.*
Rangoon to Calcutta.			
Rice	Ton 20 cwts.	0 3 0	*Nil.*
Paddy	Ton 20 cwts.	0 3 4	*Nil*
Timber	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	*Nil.*

Calcutta to

	Rate per.	Penang £ s. d.	Singapore £ s. d.	Hongkong £ s. d.	Shanghai £ s. d.	Kobe £ s. d.	Moji £ s. d.
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 10 8	0 13 4	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 1 4
Dead weight(rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 16 0	0 18 8	1 1 4
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 10 8	0 13 4
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8
Pig Iron	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 4	0 15 0	0 15 0

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Note.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not obtainable.

No. 50.—Quantity and value of total Inland rail and river-borne Trade in merchandise.

	Quantity (in thousands of tons).	Value (in thousands of £ sterling.)	Remarks.
1904-05	42,907	372,240	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912, the totals for the last two years (1912-13 and 1913-14) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years.
1905-06	44,472	418,940	
1906-07	47,328	448,733	
1907-08	49,998	476,007	
1908-09	46,740	447,067	
1909-10	50,343	486,693	
1910-11	53,486	505,593	(2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded.
1911-12	58,231	541,387	
1912-13	68,794	600,900	(3) Quantity figures for 1913-14 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1913, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1914, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The value for 1913-14 has been calculated on the rate obtained from the total quantity and value for 1912-13.
1913-14	66,664	582,200	

No. 51.—Principal articles exported from and imported into each Province by rail, etc.

	Quantity (in thousands of tons)			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	
Calcutta—				
Exports—				
Rice and paddy	36	22	183	Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, Raj. and C. I. and Bihar and Orissa.
Coal and coke	127	81	134	Bengal and Assam.
Kerosine*	266	200	211	Bengal.
Sugar	230	179	213	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Iron bars, sheets	182	128	144	Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	406	300	316	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.
Gunny bags	45	34	22	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Panjab and C. P. and Berar.
Imports—				
Linseed	160	151	191	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bengal, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
Mustard	135	99	130	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Assam.
Food grains	1,658	1,282	738	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, C. P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Coal and coke	5,819	4,339	4,202	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal
Jute	1,186	926	880	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Hides and skins	51	35	32	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Panjab.
Bengal—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	3,814	2,959	2,644	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Panjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Calcutta.
Rice	522	315	174	Calcutta.
Iron, unwrought	58	43	38	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gunny bags	271	206	164	United Provinces, Panjab and Calcutta.
Salt	15	11	14	Assam.
Sugar	17	12	14	Assam and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,330	905	1,183	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gram and pulse	64	50	48	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, and Calcutta.
Jute	114	75	74	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta
Metallic ores	80	50	47	Bihar and Orissa.
Railway materials	207	177	106	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta
Sugar	123	91	117	Ditto ditto.
Oil seeds	61	45	52	United Provinces, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Tea	27	26	24	Assam.
Bihar and Orissa—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	7,376	5,413	5,135	Bengal, United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Raj. and C. I., and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	330	277	136	Bengal and Calcutta.
Jute	124	72	61	Do.
Metallic ores	98	68	58	Do.
Railway materials	173	153	82	Do.
Sugar	61	36	24	Bengal, United Provinces and C. P. and Berar.
Cotton, raw	3	3	2	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Lac	16	12	11	Do.
Tobacco	33	25	30	Bengal, United Provinces and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	92	57	99	Bengal.
Rice	33	20	30	Do.
Iron, unwrought	21	15	18	Bengal and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	127	74	84	United Provinces.
Oil seeds	12	11	5	Do.
Sugar	44	33	42	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Cotton twist	9	7	6	C. P. and Berar and Calcutta.
United Provinces—				
Exports—				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice	34	21	10	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Panjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Wheat	43	32	24	

No. 51.—Principal articles exported from and imported into each Province by rail, etc.—*contd.*

	Quantity (in thousands of tons)			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	
United Provinces—*contd.*				
Exports—*contd.*				
Oilseeds	404	350	326	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Calcutta, Panjab and Bombay Port.
Sugar	145	85	65	Bihar and Orissa and Panjab.
Cotton seed	50	40	56	Panjab.
Timber	50	30	33	Do.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,256	897	825	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Gunny bags	32	23	12	Bengal and Calcutta.
Cotton, raw	6	4	6	Bihar and Orissa and Raj. and C. I.
Grain and pulse	94	69	257	Bihar and Orissa and Panjab.
Lac	7	5	5	Bihar and Orissa and C. P. and Berar.
Sugar	98	75	68	Bihar and Orissa, and Calcutta.
Wheat flour	11	8	11	Panjab.
Salt	159	117	106	Panjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	19	14	16	C.P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Marble and stone	64	48	73	Panjab and Raj. and C. I.
Tobacco	11	9	12	Bihar and Orissa.
Panjab—				
Exports—				
Wheat flour	25	19	20	Karachi, United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	32	24	22	United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.
Gram	153	137	91	Karachi, Bombay Port and Bombay
Wheat	1,100	1,036	746	Karachi and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Rice	11	8	11	Raj. and C. I., and Karachi.
Cotton seed	·3	·2	·1	Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	12	4	9	Do.
Timber	14	11	21	Karachi and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Rice	24	15	6	United Provinces and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Wheat	21	12	8	United Provinces.
Cotton, raw	4	3	2	Do.
Coal and coke	1,324	1,021	768	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Karachi.
Timber	108	69	61	United Provinces and Kashmir.
Marble and stone	102	74	108	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Bombay Port—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	252	185	152	Bombay.
Cotton, raw	13	11	3	Do.
Rice	30	20	51	Do.
Iron bars, sheets	99	67	81	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., and Nizam's Territory.
Railway materials	99	84	80	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	99	73	95	C. P., and Berar, Bombay, and Raj. and C. I.
Imports—				
Food grains	580	475	289	United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
Cotton, raw	230	96	221	C. P. and Berar, Bombay and United Provinces.
Oilseeds	493	313	520	United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, and Nizam's Territory.
Bombay Presidency—				
Exports—				
Salt	146	97	103	C. P. and Berar, Nizam's Territory, and United Provinces.
Indian cotton goods	28	21	19	United Provinces, Panjab, Calcutta, and Bombay Port.
Imports—				
Rice	74	52	70	C. P. and Berar, Madras, and Bombay Port.
Wheat	85	76	35	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	91	56	66	United Provinces, and Bombay Port.
Coal and coke	938	739	634	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Nizam's Territory, and Bombay Port.
Cotton, raw	29	16	10	Raj. and C. I. and Nizam's Territory.
Cotton seed	26	23	4	C. P. and Berar and Madras.
Karachi—				
Exports—				
Marble and stone	14	3	44	Sind and British Baluchistan.
Imports—				
Food grains	2,039	1,870	1,208	Panjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
Madras Presidency—				
Exports—				
Rice	125	88	132	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.
Metallic ores	51	36	30	Madras Ports.
Cotton seed	25	23	5	Bombay, and Madras Ports.
Sugar	38	24	20	Nizam's Territory and Madras Ports.
Timber	83	62	62	Madras Ports.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	279	206	274	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.
Food grains	232	174	167	Madras Ports and Mysore.
Til seed	19	14	17	Do.
Madras Ports—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	185	137	193	Madras.
Railway materials	26	17	41	Do.
Imports—				
Cotton, raw	65	60	41	Do.
Coal and coke	73	56	73	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.
Marble and stone	170	133	113	Madras.
Central Provinces and Berar				
Exports—				
Marble and stone	19	18	1	Raj. and C. I. and United Provinces.
Timber	19	13	13	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	23	17	27	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	337	260	227	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Food grains	65	41	44	United Provinces, and Raj. and C. I.
Salt	75	49	47	Bombay and Bombay Port.
Gram	25	17	11	United Provinces, and Raj. and C. I.

* Includes exports from Budge Budge.

No. 51.—Principal articles exported from and imported into each Province by rail, etc.—*concld.*

	Quantity (in thousands of tons).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.		Quantity (in thousands of tons).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.	Nine months.				Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14			1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	
Rajputana and Central India—					Nizam's Territory—*contd.*				
Exports—					Imports—				
Chalk and lime	57	39	32	Bengal, Calcutta and United Provinces.	Salt	55	35	38	Bombay and Madras.
Marble and stone	95	68	66	United Provinces, Panjab and Bombay.	Rice	39	27	29	C. P. and Berar and Madras.
Salt	145	107	99	United Provinces and Panjab.	Sugar	21	14	13	Bombay Port, Bihar and Orissa and Madras.
Cotton, raw	50	25	23	Bombay Port and Bombay.					
Cotton, seed	9	6	6	Bombay and Bombay Port.	Sind and British Baluchistan—				
Coal and coke	75	56	92	C. P. and Berar and United Provinces.	Exports—				
Imports—					Rice	85	57	63	Panjab, Karachi and Bombay.
Coal and coke	625	515	234	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.	Marble and stone	28	14	83	Panjab and Karachi.
Rice	30	16	13	United Provinces, Panjab, and C. P. and Berar.	Imports—				
Sugar	135	67	76	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Panjab and Bombay Port.	Gram	10	7	5	Panjab and Karachi.
					Wheat	53	46	18	Panjab.
Marble and stone	24	22	9	United Provinces, and C. P. and Berar.	Railway materials	15	3	23	Panjab and Karachi.
Timber	14	7	9	C. P. and Berar and Bombay.	Assam—				
Nizam's Territory—					Exports—				
Exports—					Rice and paddy	191	106	123	Bengal and Calcutta.
Coal and coke	264	198	207	Bombay, Madras and Mysore.	Chalk and lime	49	30	24	Do.
Cotton, raw	46	26	24	Bombay and Bombay Port.	Oil Seeds	7	5	12	Do.
					Tea	85	79	75	Do.
Food grains	73	63	30	Bombay and Madras.	Timber	42	29	40	Do.
					Imports—				
Cotton seed	44	26	22	Bombay and Bombay Port.	Rice	12	10	30	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
					Salt	30	22	27	Bengal and Calcutta.
					Sugar	18	13	15	Do.

No. 52.—Inland Trade—Quantity of merchandise imported into and exported from each province, and provinces with which trade is chiefly carried on.

(In thousands of tons)

	Exports.			Imports.			Total.			Trading chiefly with—
	Twelve months.	Nine months.		Twelve months.	Nine months.		Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1912-13	1913-14	
1. Bengal	6,904	5,261	4,731	3,493	2,437	2,878	10,397	7,698	7,609	Calcutta (64 per cent), Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Panjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
2. Madras Presidency	1,524	1,074	1,081	1,416	1,056	1,120	2,940	2,130	2,201	Madras Ports (70 per cent), Bombay, Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
3. Bombay Presidency	1,100	681	1,017	2,624	2,043	1,563	3,724	2,724	2,580	Bombay Port (41 per cent), United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
4. United Provinces	3,310	2,565	1,697	2,381	1,723	1,977	5,691	4,288	3,674	Calcutta (20 per cent), Bombay Port (9 per cent), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Panjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Karachi (11 per cent).
5. Bihar and Orissa	9,367	6,912	6,452	971	677	852	10,338	7,589	7,304	Calcutta (42 per cent), Bengal, United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Panjab and Raj. and C. I.
6. Panjab	2,306	1,928	1,658	2,465	1,832	1,569	4,771	3,760	3,227	Karachi (42 per cent), United Provinces, Sind and British Baluchistan, and Raj. and C. I.
7. Central Provinces and Berar	1,506	1,091	1,252	945	680	669	2,451	1,771	1,921	Bombay Port (49 per cent), United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Bombay.
8. Assam	478	317	369	237	171	259	715	488	628	Bengal and Calcutta (33 per cent).
9. Sind and British Baluchistan	362	240	349	412	277	294	774	517	643	Karachi (75 per cent) and Panjab.
10. Rajputana and Central India	1,134	838	882	1,322	1,002	655	2,456	1,840	1,538	Bombay Port (20 per cent), United Provinces, Panjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
11. Nizam's Territory	745	556	548	313	216	214	1,058	772	762	Bombay Port (33 per cent), Bombay and Madras.
12. Mysore	249	173	148	356	259	269	605	432	417	Bombay and Madras.
13. Kashmir	62	34	34	56	14	18	118	48	52	Panjab.
14. Calcutta	2,165	1,559	1,893	10,581	7,999	7,377	12,746	9,558	9,270	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Assam.
15. Bombay Port	1,459	1,099	1,069	2,863	2,026	2,307	4,322	3,125	3,376	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory, Panjab and Bihar and Orissa.
16. Madras Ports	1,045	778	874	1,424	990	1,004	2,469	1,768	1,878	Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Mysore.
17. Karachi	681	473	517	2,538	2,177	1,547	3,219	2,650	2,064	Panjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
Total	34,397	25,579	24,572	34,397	25,579	24,572	68,794	51,158	49,144	

No. 53.—Total Amount of Subsidies of all kinds paid by Japanese Government to its Steamship Companies.

Year.	Extension of steamship routes.	Encouragement of navigation.	Encouragement of shipbuildings.	Training of seamen.	Subsidy to lifeboats.	Subsidy to Konan steamship Co.	Total.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1902	626,033	69,039	41,992	1,021	2,041	875	741,001
1903	646,437	81,915	44,693	1,021	2,041	2,641	778,748
1904	211,390	2,891	20,701	510	1,021	3,675	240,188
1905	170,003	8,409	58,609	510	1,021	3,669	242,221
1906	485,915	100,350	50,473	510	1,021	4,211	642,480
1907	716,225	98,182	69,146	510	2,041	—	886,104
1908	700,216	137,456	154,102	510	2,041	—	994,325
1909	815,521	282,061	104,274	510	2,041	—	1,204,407
1910	1,002,147	185,211	114,090	510	2,041	—	1,303,999
1911	1,116,922	168,107	112,695	510	2,041	—	1,400,275

* Note :—The total includes subsidies, whether for postal services or otherwise, paid by the Japanese Government.

No. 54.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by land frontier (merchandise and treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports.	Percentage share of total Trade.	Exports.	Percentage share of total Trade.	Net Imports.	Total Trade.
1904-05*	5,713	56	4,506	44	1,213	10,213
1905-06*	6,267	56	4,907	44	1,360	11,174
1906-07	5,153	55	4,273	45	880	9,426
1907-08	5,673	55	4,640	45	1,033	10,313
1908-09	5,627	54	4,640	46	887	10,167
1909-10	5,640	55	4,547	45	1,093	10,187
1910-11	6,127	55	4,953	45	1,174	11,080
1911-12	6,920	54	5,887	46	1,033	12,807
1912-13	7,667	52	6,980	48	687	14,647
1913-14	8,013	56	6,280	44	1,733	14,293

*Includes trade figures of Kashmir, Manipur and Hill Tipperah which ceased to be treated as trans-frontier trade.

No. 55.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Afghanistan					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	188	194	225	286	174
Provisions—ghi	37	45	47	78	75
Wool, raw	245	212	234	318	493
All other articles	168	128	130	165	118
Total	638	579	636	847	860
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	21	19	42	88	41
Piecegoods	422	487	447	801	59
Leather	46	54	36	131	64
Metals and manufactures thereof	23	28	39	58	35
Sugar	49	51	38	82	47
Tea	30	45	62	220	92
All other articles	159	156	173	280	97
Total	750	840	843	1,660	1,013
Dir, Swat and Bajaur					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	99	76	66	81	140
Hides of cattle	30	44	55	74	73
Provisions—Ghi	92	103	140	192	161
Wood—timber	44	62	75	72	30
All other articles	76	97	139	154	116
Total	341	382	475	573	520
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	57	72	64	88	109
Piecegoods	195	199	209	299	286
Grain and pulse	..	6	35	35	8
Spices	32	52	39	40	27
All other articles	138	144	141	151	150
Total	422	473	488	613	580
Central Asia					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	4	6	9	17	38
Silk, raw	3	3	1	3	37
All other articles	2	2	2	7	5
Total	9	11	12	27	80
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	3	5	5	10	52
All other articles	2	3	3	10	68
Total	5	8	8	20	120
Persia					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	11	9	4	3	6
Wool, raw	7	1	1	..	..
All other articles	15	10	16	24	14
Total	33	20	21	27	20
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	13	15	35	55	50
Leather	16	13	35	30	34
All other articles	22	35	39	42	63
Total	51	63	109	127	147
Nepal					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	147	220	195	223	227
Dyeing materials	29	37	99	46	58
Rice—husked	365	547	590	537	460
,, —unhusked	362	349	361	386	603
Hides of cattle	76	131	242	298	138
Jute, raw	125	66	165	315	241
Provisions—ghi	155	165	221	225	212
Linseed	84	107	151	98	63
Mustard and rape	184	168	206	212	202
Spices	60	68	104	80	84
Tobacco	51	57	36	63	82
All other articles	404	417	542	544	517
Total	2,012	2,332	2,912	3,027	2,887

No. 55.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries—*contd.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Nepal					
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	80	92	190	167	143
Piecegoods	369	393	472	514	505
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	66	105	128	139	132
Oils	49	68	103	96	69
Salt	67	72	86	92	80
Spices	66	71	100	93	80
Sugar	52	60	87	71	68
Tobacco	39	50	58	61	50
All other articles	246	198	251	214	240
Total	1,034	1,109	1,475	1,447	1,367
Tibet					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	60	80	100	92	147
All other articles	48	70	74	75	73
Total	108	150	174	167	220
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	17	23	37	35	48
All other articles	52	52	60	52	85
Total	69	75	97	87	133
Sikkim					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	18	22	22	24	53
All other articles	44	44	58	76	154
Total	62	66	80	100	207
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	11	10	15	13	11
All other articles	51	44	58	74	96
Total	62	54	73	87	107
Bhutan					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	1	1	17	57	63
All other articles	12	12	29	43	77
Total	13	13	46	100	140
Exports thereto—					
Silk	1	1	72	33	45
All other articles	9	5	210	40	75
Total	10	6	282	73	120
Shan States					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	39	50	62	60	52
Cattle	39	54	87	126	198
Rice—husked	33	26	85	48	38
Metals and manufactures thereof	227	280	186	148	112
Pickled tea (letpet)	182	160	152	160	222
Tea, foreign	80	95	119	195	161
Wood—Timber (Teak)	119	115	75	54	86
All other articles	297	363	409	482	478
Total	1,016	1,143	1,175	1,273	1,347
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	75	64	78	101	83
Piecegoods	392	446	482	491	436
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	39	38	126	259	205
Oils	55	47	67	60	52
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	37	36	41	56	50
Fish, dry, unsalted or salted	53	42	45	46	51
All other articles	306	292	346	340	343
Total	957	965	1,185	1,353	1,220
Western China					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	23	29	38	59	79
All other articles	84	93	83	88	114
Total	107	122	121	147	193
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	107	142	99	222	172
Piecegoods	80	71	83	129	147
All other articles	84	96	58	69	54
Total	271	309	240	420	373
Siam					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	34	34	75	72	112
Silk—manufactured	18	44	37	42	53
Wood—timber (teak)	94	66	77	88	71
All other articles	35	18	23	31	57
Total	181	162	212	233	293
Exports thereto					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	23	16	24	28	26
Piecegoods	30	28	36	31	21
Silk manufactures	25	17	19	15	11
All other articles	85	85	78	59	55
Total	163	146	157	133	113

No. 55.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries—*concld.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Karennee					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	34	39	73	56	73
Wood—timber (teak)	106	92	62	101	142
All other articles	2	4	8	16	18
Total	142	135	143	173	233
Exports thereto—					
Spices—betelnuts	8	7	8	6	6
All other articles	12	14	21	27	34
Total	20	21	29	33	40

No. 56.—Exports of Cotton piecegoods across the land frontier.

Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—					
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	167	238	154	451	253
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	176	162	234	254	204
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	149	154	157	235	228
Kurram valley	41	59	76	69	70
Nepal	287	308	377	499	401
Western China	80	71	83	128	144
Shan States, North	131	143	195	176	198
Shan States, South	242	287	268	299	224
Other countries	81	82	112	105	127
Total	1,354	1,504	1,656	2,126	1,849
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	47	57	31	71	71
Persia	5	12	23	37	44
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	46	45	52	64	58
Nepal	82	85	94	105	104
Other countries	112	122	148	132	154
Total	292	321	358	409	431
Grand total, Foreign and Indian	1,646	1,825	2,014	2,535	2,280

No. 57.—Imports of raw wool across the land frontier.

Afghanistan	244	212	234	318	496
Tibet	60	80	100	92	146
Other countries	40	55	48	51	61
Total	344	347	382	461	703

No. 58.—Coasting Trade—Grand Total Imports and Exports and actual value.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Grand Total Imports and Exports.			Actual Value(a)		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total	Merchandise.	Treasure	Total
1904-05	51,020	1,513	52,533	28,393	780	29,173
1905-06	54,666	1,500	56,166	30,140	780	30,920
1906-07	61,833	2,373	64,206	34,840	1,140	35,980
1907-08	70,033	2,640	72,673	39,207	1,280	40,487
1908-09	69,873	1,207	71,080	38,434	593	39,027
1909-10	69,834	1,206	71,040	38,793	647	39,440
1910-11	69,173	787	69,960	39,634	413	40,047
1911-12	69,000	500	69,500	39,567	273	39,840
1912-13	75,773	707	76,480	42,454	393	42,847
1913-14	79,147	1,166	80,313	45,627	680	46,307

(a) Actual value is arrived at by deducting from grand total Imports and Exports, the figures of exports from British ports to British ports which are repeated as imports.

No. 59.—Value of Coasting Trade.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure	Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
Imports—					
1904-05	22,300	3,473	25,773	767	26,540
1905-06	24,207	3,126	27,333	767	28,100
1906-07	29,300	3,080	32,380	1,113	33,493
1907-08	32,900	3,427	36,327	1,260	37,587
1908-09	32,460	3,160	35,620	587	36,207
1909-10	32,127	3,440	35,567	600	36,167
1910-11	32,853	3,533	36,386	387	36,773
1911-12	32,213	3,654	35,867	260	36,127
1912-13	35,000	3,713	38,713	354	39,067
1913-14	38,380	3,760	42,140	646	42,786
Exports—					
1904-05	20,753	4,494	25,247	746	25,993
1905-06	23,080	4,253	27,333	733	28,066
1906-07	25,267	4,186	29,453	1,260	30,713
1907-08	28,866	4,840	33,706	1,380	35,086
1908-09	29,847	4,406	34,253	620	34,873
1909-10	29,520	4,747	34,267	606	34,873
1910-11	27,893	4,894	32,787	400	33,187
1911-12	28,327	4,806	33,133	240	33,373
1912-13	31,893	5,167	37,060	353	37,413
1913-14	31,747	5,260	37,007	520	37,527

No. 60.—Coastwise Imports into British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Coal tons	1,385	1,590	1,540	1,637	1,604	1,187	1,327	1,280	1,467	1,413
Cotton—raw Cwt.	1,626	1,857	1,628	1,870	1,860	3,287	5,007	4,667	4,887	5,047
,, Twist and yarn lbs.	29,666	31,238	31,549	38,130	32,512	887	1,087	1,120	1,353	1,113
,, Piecegoods—grey yds.	204,912	188,162	208,471	196,755	152,644	2,346	2,173	2,467	2,333	1,733
,, ,, white ,,	6,659	7,572	7,083	8,706	6,623	100	113	107	120	100
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	40,250	52,936	61,854	63,861	60,470	600	807	933	967	918
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	25,359	21,939	22,998	27,422	31,559	427	387	380	407	547
Rice in the husk cwt.	7,956	4,041	2,408	4,285	6,245	1,947	927	600	1,287	1,447
Rice not in the husk ,,	12,205	8,735	5,153	6,273	14,416	4,647	3,133	2,133	2,700	5,327
Jute—Gunny bags no.	78,921	78,359	67,699	79,160	78,964	1,393	1,407	1,400	1,720	1,873
Kerosene oil gals.	81,338	92,420	88,064	100,888	104,128	1,687	2,227	1,987	2,420	2,587
Spices—Betelnuts lbs.	43,219	40,674	41,902	50,696	62,559	560	560	513	553	560
Wood—Teak cubic tons	130	141	133	139	122	820	920	893	973	1,027

No. 61.—Coastwise Exports to British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Coal tons	2,082	2,214	2,022	2,220	2,299	1,287	1,260	1,187	1,513	1,447
Cotton—raw cwt.	717	578	669	922	564	1,360	1,447	1,480	2,373	1,400
,, Twist and yarn lbs.	31,869	35,965	34,909	41,954	34,148	920	1,167	1,233	1,447	1,180
,, Piecegoods—grey yds.	201,600	186,566	192,229	180,953	132,494	2,013	1,873	1,967	1,920	1,433
,, ,, white ,,	4,143	5,098	5,598	5,578	4,770	53	60	67	73	60
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	59,996	67,221	79,553	92,031	76,331	860	1,013	1,207	1,447	1,173
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	25,271	23,370	24,514	27,350	29,265	373	340	333	340	427
Rice in the husk cwt.	9,633	3,922	3,226	4,766	6,122	2,320	887	780	1,287	1,427
Rice not in the husk ,,	13,443	9,817	6,448	7,389	14,231	5,187	3,627	2,513	3,013	4,987
Jute—Gunny bags no.	79,437	77,384	68,787	79,646	80,877	1,327	1,347	1,340	1,713	1,853
Kerosene oil gals.	84,761	98,337	91,896	108,303	111,065	1,880	2,340	2,127	2,420	2,493
Spices—Betelnuts lbs.	46,568	43,387	42,896	52,707	45,226	400	413	380	460	433
Wood—Teak cubic tons	150	158	152	152	134	820	867	833	880	820

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REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1914-15.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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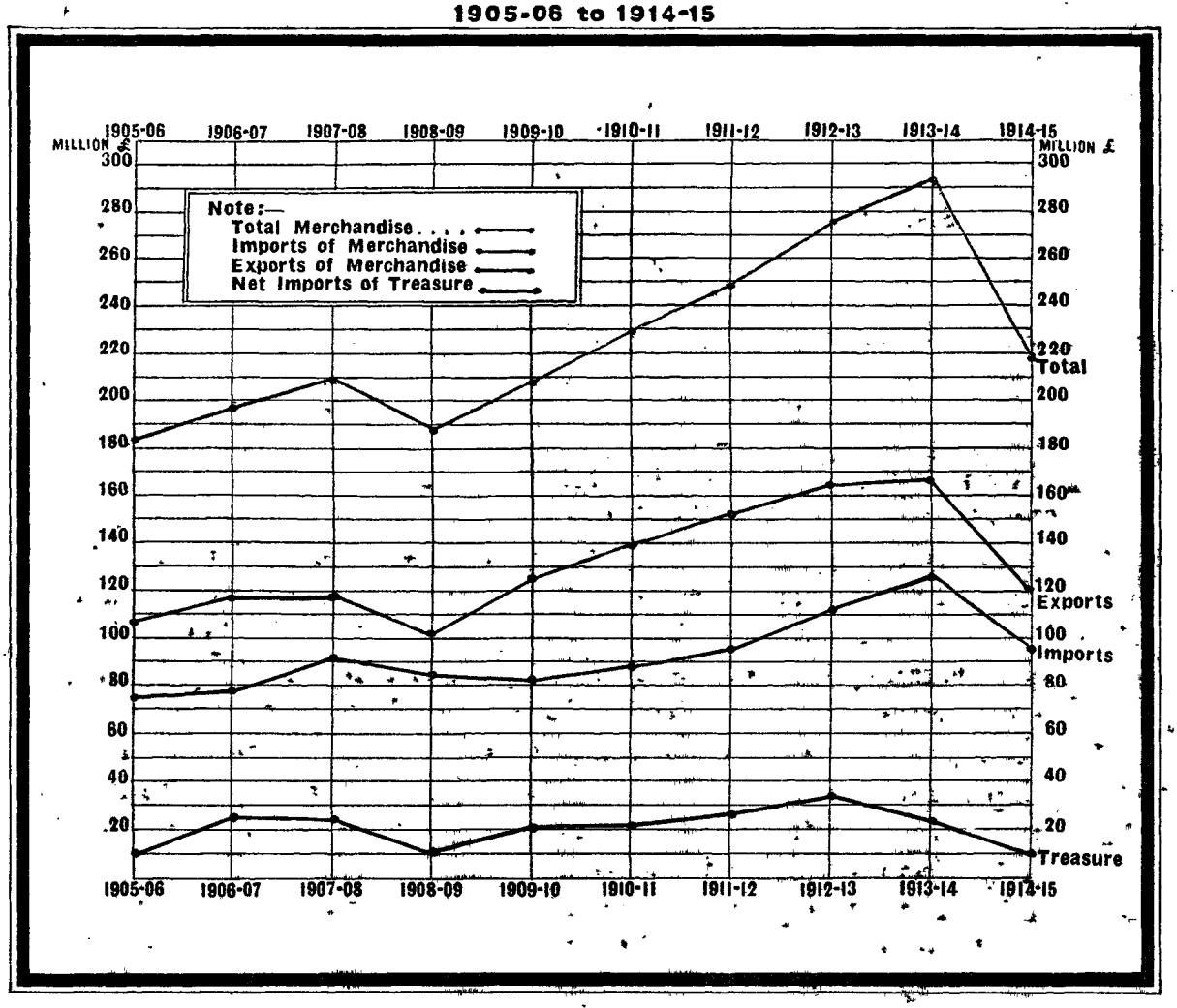
1. GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

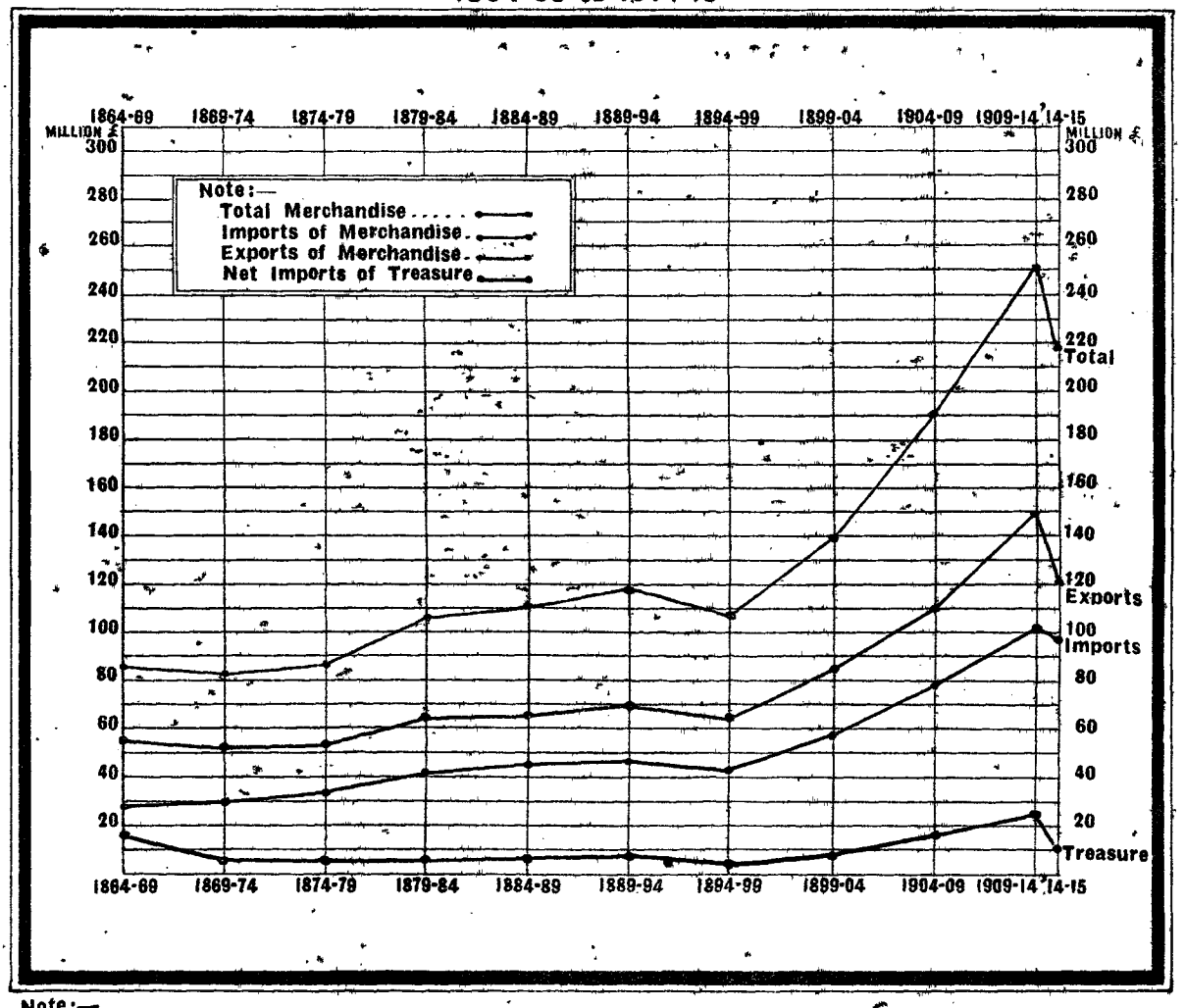
In a decade

1905-06 to 1914-15



During half a century

1864-65 to 1914-15



Note:—

1. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
2. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.
3. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.
4. Net Imports of Treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Review of the Trade of India for the year 1914-15. This Annual Review is the forty-first of the series started in 1876, but it should perhaps be regarded as the second of a new series commenced last year. Part I contains a résumé of the extent and direction of Indian foreign seaborne, frontier, coasting, and inland trade, with special reference to currency, customs revenue, shipping, and the rise in freights since the outbreak of war, and coloured charts. Part II contains statistical tables for a series of years, which could not obviously appear in the body of the Report itself, without making it unreadable. These tables include all the more important statistics of trade, including those relating to the trade with principal countries, the prices of commodities, freights, and the course of wages in important industries. The main idea is to make available statistics which would not otherwise be published until the volumes dealing with these are published later in the year. An index, it may be noted, is added for easy reference.

Special prominence has been given in this year's Review to the effects of war on Indian trade, the direction of trade, and also for the benefit of those interested in the competitive trade, to the goods previously imported from enemy countries, especially Germany. I venture to think that this will be found to be of considerable utility and importance.

It is greatly regretted that, owing to the pressure of urgent work connected with the war, it was found impossible to publish the Review earlier this year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS :
The 10th November 1915.

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(Private merchandise only)

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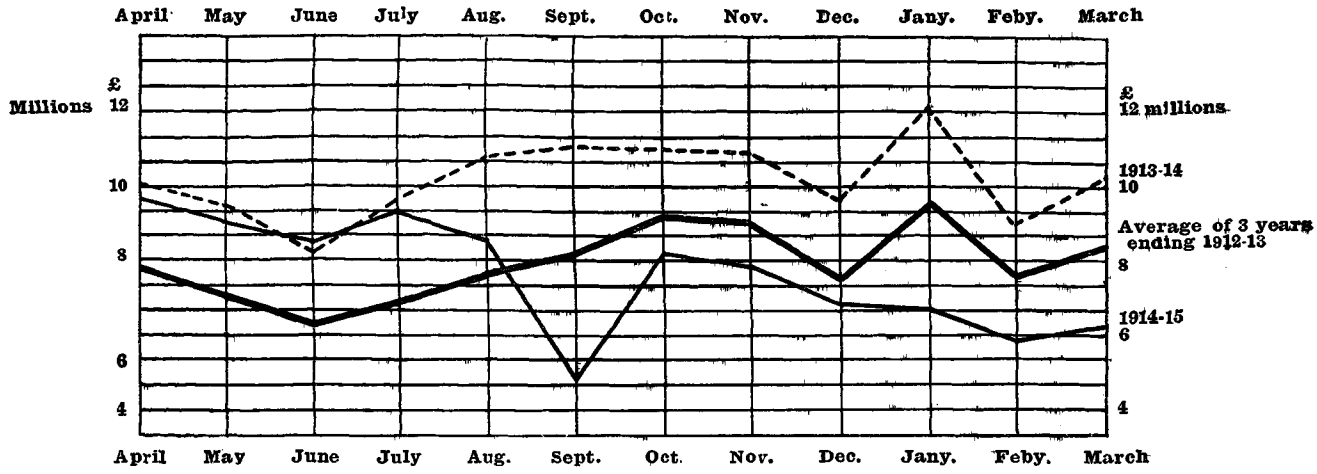
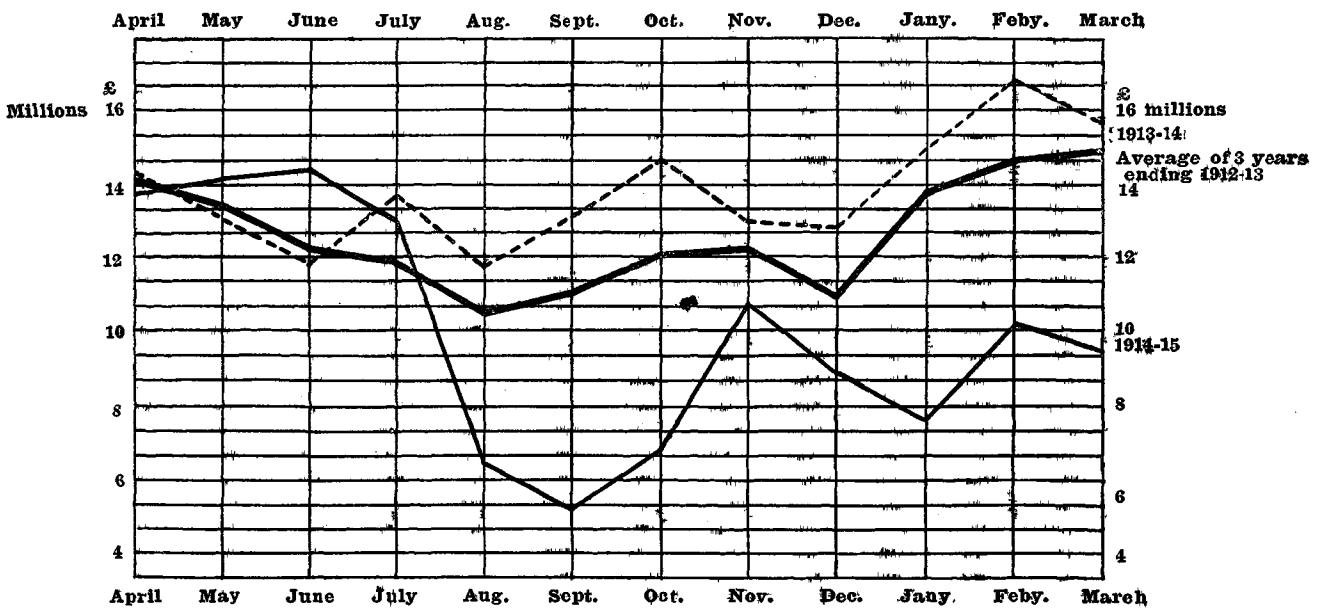
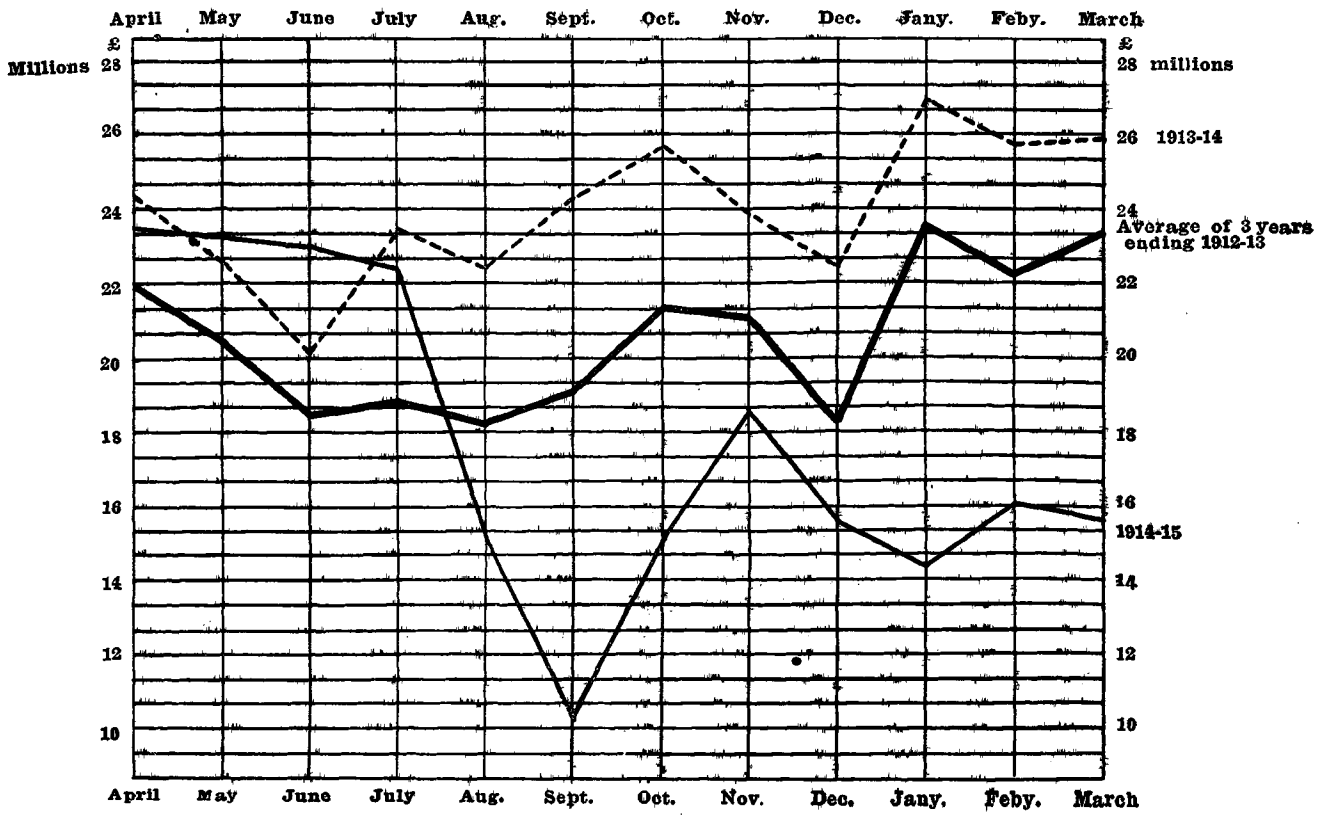


(ii) Exports



(iii) Total Imports and Exports



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1914-15.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

The effect of war on trade.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR.

General characteristics of the year.

The year 1914-15 was, as regards trade, of absorbing and compelling interest.* It was full of remarkable events, and may be conveniently divided into two well-defined periods—the pre-war period of four months (April to July), and the war period of eight months (August to March). In spite of such adverse circumstances as a partial failure of the winter rains in the United Provinces, a continuance of bank failures in Northern and Western India†, and a glut of piecegoods, circumstances which were largely a legacy from the previous year, trade was in the first four months of the year under review on the whole prosperous. The south-west monsoon was good, and this gave great promise of agricultural prosperity. It is true, however, that there was a decline in imports in April, May, and July as compared with the previous year‡, and the trade returns of the first four months of 1914-15 tend to give the impression that the climax of the great trade prosperity of the previous two years had been already reached, as in the case of the United Kingdom where a distinct falling-off in trade became visible as early as April 1914. Trade in the pre-war period, April to July 1914, was, although prosperous, somewhat below normal, and it is interesting to note that the resulting weakness of exchange made the demand for Council bills lower than is customary in these months, a fact, in view of the war, of singular good fortune since the Treasury balances in India, like those of the Presidency Banks, were high, and the financial position in India in the weeks immediately preceding the war was a strong one. At the end of July 1914, trade was still on a level that would have been reckoned extremely high in any year prior to 1912 or 1913, and owing to the propitious monsoon a good year's trade was looked on as almost a certainty.

The pre-war period (April to July, 1914).

The position in July, 1914.

It was not to be expected that India, now linked up closely to world markets, would escape the shock of war. The effects of war on overseas, coasting, and inland trade, although less severe than in the case of belligerent and even some neutral countries, were at once considerable and far-reaching. The extent of the catastrophe is shown by an examination of the monthly trade returns and in the diagram facing this page. The falling-off in value of our exports in 1914-15 was nearly as great as the entire exports of raw jute and raw cotton in 1913-14. Exports of merchandise in the eight months, August to March, fell off as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year as follows:—from £110·7 millions in 1913-14 to £63·6 millions in 1914-15, or by £47·1 millions or 43 per cent. Imports fell off in the same period from £85 millions to £55 millions or 34 per cent. It will be seen that when the first shock of war

The war period.

* The year ending 31st March includes the whole of one year's crops, which are, broadly speaking, harvested and exported between April 1st and March 31st. So far as the harvests and the trade of India are concerned, the official year is much more appropriate than the calendar year.

† *See* Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, Sec. III, pages 2-3.

‡ Trade is more or less active in one period of the year, known as the busy season, extending over the eight months October to May. The remaining months of the year, June to September, are known as the slack season (both for imports and exports).

had spent itself, trade tended to adapt itself to new conditions, and a new equilibrium, although an unstable one, established itself after October. In order to envisage the problem and to realise the injury to our export and import trade, it is necessary to study the monthly imports and exports§. Both in imports and exports the lowest figures were in September. The totals for October showed approximately the same level as those for August. Imports fell towards the end of the year from £8 millions in October to £6 millions in March. Exports, however, fell until the end of January, and the increase shown in the previous year for January over December did not take place. Exports, including re-exports, fell from £13 millions in July to £5·3 millions in September—the lowest level reached in the year under review, and the lowest monthly export since September 1900. In November they had risen to £10·6 millions and fell off again to about £7·6 millions in January. In February, notwithstanding the short number of working days, exports, including re-exports, rose to over £10 millions, and in March, the last month of report, they stood at £9·3 millions. The effect of war on India's export trade is well illustrated by the curves on chart 2, facing page 1. As will be noted below, the classes under *imports* which suffered most were: class I.—Food, drink and tobacco and class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, and under *exports* class I.—Food, drink and tobacco, class II.—Raw materials, and class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

Influences reducing the volume of overseas trade.

The closing of markets on the cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, the restriction of trade with neutral nations, the scarcity of tonnage, and the dislocation of the world's exchanges were the chief influences at work, which reduced the volume of India's overseas trade. Before the outbreak of war Germany both in the import and export trade was India's best customer after the United Kingdom, 10·3 per cent of the total export trade in 1913-14 going to Germany, as against 23·7 per cent to the United Kingdom, and of the import trade 6·9 per cent coming from Germany as against 64·1 per cent from the United Kingdom. The chief articles of export to Germany were foodgrains, raw cotton, raw jute, seeds, and hides and skins; and the chief imports were metals, hardware, cotton and woollen manufactures, glass and glassware, dyes, and machinery. It will be seen that the shutting-off of Indian exports to enemy countries was more serious than the closing of the import trade. This was so for two reasons:—firstly because of the greater value of the exports, and secondly because, while the imports were largely capable of replacement from other sources, the closing of these markets for Indian produce concurrently with the curtailment of trade with France, Belgium, and neutrals resulted in a fall in the value of important staples such as cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc. The effect of war on the cotton industry of Western India is already well-known. When the war broke out there were heavy stocks of piece-goods, and a considerable amount of capital locked up in connection therewith. The world price of raw cotton fell, and the price was further threatened by the fact that the Indian crop was a good one. Government, however, decided to facilitate an extension of credit which would prevent the unloading of stocks at ruinous prices, and at the same time supply capital required for new undertakings. They arranged, as in the previous year, to place a larger portion of the treasury balances at the disposal of trade through the Presidency Banks, and also announced their readiness to make loans to the latter, if necessary, for the assistance of trade generally. The oilseed industry, especially in Madras, suffered from the cessation of demand, especially on the part of France. The stoppage in the demand for oilseeds, for example, by the mills at Marseilles, etc., which import large quantities of Indian oilseeds, especially groundnuts, which are required for the manufacture of table oil, led to a fall in the price of oilseeds. In addition to these important influences affecting the direction and volume of our sea-borne trade, there were others of almost equal importance. The necessary restrictions in regard to the export of certain articles, imposed to prevent supplies reaching our enemies through neutral

§ Table No. 8, page 100.

countries and also to make Indian supplies more easily available for military requirements, led to the curtailment of exports, including jute (raw and manufactured), hides and skins, wool, etc. The shortage of shipping owing to the necessity of taking up vessels for military transport, the disappearance of the German mercantile marine from the seas (a loss which neutral shipping was not extensive enough to supplement), and the raids of the *Emden* also checked the free export of commodities, as did, too, the general disturbance of the world's exchanges. When all these influences have been considered, it is surprising that the shock of war did not produce a greater decrease in the total value of our import and export trade.

Emergency Measures.

In part II of the Report (pages 135-136) will be found a summary of the principal emergency measures with reference to trade. They illustrate the more important difficulties that arose in the eight months ending March 1915. The Impressment of Vessels Ordinance (II of 1914) provides for the temporary impressment of vessels; the Commercial Intercourse with the Enemies Ordinance (VI of 1914) prohibits financial and other dealings with any enemy state; and the Articles of Commerce Ordinance (IX of 1914) makes it possible to obtain information as to the stocks of articles of commerce, and stocks unreasonably withheld from the market can be taken over by Government or its officers.

(a) Commercial.

In addition to these emergency measures of a commercial nature, are those relating to finance. On the 3rd August Government announced that they would support exchange by all the means in their power, and in pursuance of this, sterling bills on London, or "reverse bills," were sold, when necessary, up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week. This was, it may be said, the first occasion on which it was undertaken beforehand to maintain sales on an ample scale. To adapt the system still more fully to trade requirements Government combined with the sale of bills the practice of selling telegraphic transfers, or in other words, provided a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. It was also arranged that bills should be payable in London 16 days after the departure of the weekly mail. This eliminated the uncertainty at the time of possible delay in the arrival of the bills by mail steamer. In view of the necessity for conserving all available resources for the support of exchange, no gold was to be issued in amounts of less than £10,000 for any individual applicant. In the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member "the object of this was to secure what we thought would be a rough test as between applications for gold for eventual remittance purposes and those which were merely for hoarding or for local requirements. This limitation, however, was defeated by various individuals and firms clubbing together so as to make between them a demand which conformed to our minimum." On the 5th August the issue of gold in India was altogether refused to private persons. Steps were also taken to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by exchanging £4 millions of silver held therein in India for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held in the Indian portion of the Paper Currency Reserve. These were, in short, the more important emergency measures found necessary at the outbreak of war.

(b) Financial.

Trade of India as compared with that of other countries.

Table No. 41 on page 123 shows the total import and total export trade of certain principal countries and British India during the pre-war period of 4 months, and the war period of 8 months of the official year 1914-15, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913-14. The conclusions are interesting. In the war period, with the exception of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, and Australia, India's import trade has suffered less than that of other countries. As regards exports the decrease is one of 42 per cent, as compared with 39 per cent in the United Kingdom. The exports of foreign countries except France and Russia did not decrease to the extent they did in the case of India, while the United States of America actually increased her shipments by 2·4 per cent. The Argentine showed a decrease of about 51 per cent in imports and 6 per cent in exports in the nine months, July to March. The results of the total trade of the year were favourable so far as India is concerned. Her import trade showed a fall of 24·2 per cent, and the only countries whose import trade suffered less were the United Kingdom, the United States of America,

and Australia. As regards exports, India has suffered less than the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Russia.

Summary.

The characteristics of the year 1914-15 may be summed up briefly as follows:—Trade in the first four months of the official year was not so prosperous as in the preceding year. There was a noticeable falling-off in imports of nearly 4 per cent in April, 5 per cent in May, and 3 per cent in July. The monsoon, however, was exceptionally favourable, and at the end of July a year of favourable trade was reasonably anticipated. With the outbreak of war in August trade received a severe shock, but not so severe a shock as was expected. Emergency measures of a financial and commercial nature were quickly enacted to meet the exceptional and unprecedented events. Exports fell off, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, 45 per cent in August, 61 per cent in September, 54 per cent in October, 17 per cent in November, and 32 per cent in December; while the percentage decrease in imports was in August 20, in September 56, in October 25, in November 27, and in December 29. After September a new, although an unstable, equilibrium was reached. In the succeeding months of the year trade continued to adapt itself more and more to war conditions.

Total Seaborne Trade.

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The total seaborne trade of British India in 1914-15 amounted to £236 millions as against £327 millions in 1913-14. Imports were valued at £111 millions, and exports at £125 millions.

The total imports of private merchandise and Government stores (excluding treasure) in 1914-15 were £97 millions. The total exports of Indian produce were £118 millions. The re-exports of foreign goods were nearly £3 millions. The total treasure imported was nearly £15 millions—a decrease as against £35 millions in 1911-12, £41 millions in 1912-13, and £29 millions in 1913-14. The imports in 1914-15, it may be noted, were much below those of the preceding two prosperous years, and one has to go back to the year 1911-12 for a similar total value, just as it is, in the case of exports, to go back to the year 1909-10. The total sea-borne trade of the year, the net exports of merchandise including Government stores, and the net imports of treasure are shown in summary table No. 1, on page 99.

	1913-14 £ (millions)	1914-15 £ (millions)	Decrease as compared with 1913-14 £(millions)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE.				
Imports . .	122·2	92	30·2	25
Exports . .	162·8	118·3	44·5	27
Re-exports .	3	2·7	·3	12
Total .	288	213	75	26
TREASURE.				
Imports . .	24·4	14·5	9·9	41
Exports . .	4·7	2·2	2·5	53
Total .	29·1	16·7	12·4	43

From the marginal table it will be seen that the total trade of 1914-15, in private merchandise,* decreased 26 per cent as against that of 1913-14, 25 per cent in imports, 27 per cent in exports, and 12 per cent in re-exports. The trade in treasure* declined 43 per cent (53 per cent in exports and 41 per cent in imports).

The effect of war on the returns, 1914-15.

In order to gauge as far as possible the dislocation of trade owing to the war, it is convenient, as already noted, to divide the year under review and the preceding year into two periods (1) April to July and (2) August to March. The loss from August to March, which may be assumed to

	1913-14 April to July £ (millions)	1913-14 August to March £ (millions)	1914-15 April to July £ (millions)	1914-15 August to March £ (millions)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) April to July £ (millions)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) August to March £ (millions)
Imports .	37·4	84·8	36·5	55·5	—·9	—29·3
Exports .	52·1	110·7	54·7	63·6	+2·6	—47·1
Re-exports .	1	2·1	1	1·7	...	—·4

* Excluding Government Stores of merchandise which amounted to £4,668,000 under imports and £390,000 under exports; and of treasure which amounted to £25,000 under imports and £1,324,000 under exports.

be largely, if not entirely, due to the war, was £29 millions in imports, £47 millions in exports, and £345,000 in re-exports. The total decrease in the war period as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is nearly £77 millions. This is equivalent to a decrease of 39 per cent.

	Imports			Exports	
	Pre-war period £(1,000)	War period £(1,000)		Pre-war period £(1,000)	War period £(1,000)
Liquors	+4	—223	Grain, pulse, etc.	—5,399	—5,331
Provisions	+23	—267	Tea	+415	—46
Sugar	—27	—2,930	Other food (coffee)	+406	—327
Class I	***+262***	***—3,649***	***Class I***	***—4,546***	***—5,969***
			Coal, coke, etc.	—81	—28
Coal, coke, etc.	—32	—156	Gums, resins and lac	+171	—438
Oils (kerosene)	+175	+116	Hides and skins, raw	+214	—2,818
Precious stones	—27	—551	Metals	+29	—351
			Seeds	—102	—7,246
Class II	***+159***	***—985***	Textiles	+6,482	—23,572
			Class II	***+6,722***	***—34,982***
Apparel	—48	—543			
Carriages and carts, etc.	—85	—418			
Chemicals, etc.	+16	—137	Chemicals, drugs, etc. (opium)	—317	—746
Hardware, etc.	—94	—1,337	Dyes (indigo)	+25	+358
Dyes, etc.	+9	—517	Hides and skins, tanned	+104	+236
Glassware, etc.	—98	—685	Textiles	+523	—4,970
Machinery, etc.	+14	—1,215			
Iron and steel	—248	—3,915	***Class III***	***+384***	***—5,722***
Other metals	+335	—1,688			
Paper, etc.	+11	—310	***Class IV***	***+31***	***—394***
Railway materials	+828	—796			
Textiles	—2,292	—11,876	Total Exports	+2,591	—47,067
Class III	***—1,352***	***—24,305***			
Class IV	***+80***	***—423***			
Total Imports	—851	—29,362			

To sum up, it will be seen that in the pre-war period of four months, April to July, imports declined by £851,000 while in the war period there was a decline of over £29·3 millions. Articles of food, drink, and tobacco increased by £262,000 in the pre-war period, but in the war period this class showed a heavy decline of £3·6 millions of which sugar accounted for £2·9 millions. Imports of raw materials also advanced by £159,000 in the pre-war period, but declined by £985,000 in the war period. Manufactured articles imported declined by £1·3 millions in the pre-war period, but during the war period this class declined by £24·3 millions. Textiles, mainly cotton goods, accounted for about a half of the whole decrease, metals over £5·6 millions and hardware £1·3 millions. The total exports showed an increase of about £2·59 millions in the first four months of the official year, due mainly to heavy shipments of cotton, raw, to some extent set off by restricted exports of grain, pulse, and flour. During the war period the exports declined by over £47 millions, textiles (mainly cotton and jute, raw) accounting for half of the decrease, grain, pulse, and flour £5·33 millions and seeds £7·25 millions. Manufactured articles exported declined by £5·72 millions of which jute gunny bags and cloth and other textiles accounted for £5 millions.

Imports of Merchandise.

Imports.

The value of the import trade in each of the classes under which articles are grouped in the accounts was as shown in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the total value of the imports decreased in all classes. The decreases were marked under class I with regard to sugar, 16 D. S. and above (£2·99 millions), provisions (£244,000), and liquors (£219,000), the only noticeable increases being under grain, pulse, and flour and molasses (£125,000 each), and tea (£25,000). The decrease of £2·99 millions under sugar, 16 D. S. and above, is made up of £4·41 millions or 46·7 per cent representing a loss on account of smaller quantity, set off by an increase of £1·42 millions or 28 per cent on account of a rise in prices. The prices of molasses rose in sympathy with that of sugar. In class II important decreases were noticeable under precious stones and pearls, unset (£578,000), coal, coke,

	1914-15 £ (millions)	Relative share per cent	Decrease as compared with 1913-14 £ (millions)	Per cent
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	13·06	14·2	3·39	20·6
II. Raw materials	6·21	6·8	·82	11·7
III. Manufactured articles	71·11	77·3	25·66	26·5
IV. Miscellaneous	1·57	1·7	·34	17·9
Total	91·95	100	30·21	24·7

and patent fuel (£188,000), and silk, raw (£84,000), while kerosene oil and raw cotton improved to the extent of £291,000 and £13,000 respectively. Coal from Natal, Japan, and Australia was restricted and prices rose slightly. Class III represents over 77 per cent of the total import trade and accounts for heavy decreases under all the principal heads, *viz.*, cotton goods (£11·3 millions), iron and steel (£4·2 millions), other metals (£1·4 millions), hardware, cutlery, etc. (£1·4 millions), machinery (£1·2 millions), woollens (£1·3 millions), glass and earthenware (£783,000), apparel, etc. (£591,000), haberdashery (£488,000), silk goods (£775,000), dyes and colours (£508,000), and toys (£138,000). The only noticeable increases are under matches (£155,000), soap (£55,000), railway plant and rolling stock (£32,000), parts of ships (£50,000), rubber (£29,000), chemicals (£7,000), and cement (£10,000). It has been stated that the trade in cotton goods was restricted owing partly to the war and the absence of tonnage, and partly to the overtrading of the successively preceding three years, as well as the diminished purchasing power of the people. The prices of manufactured cotton were, however, maintained on the level of the previous year, while those of woollen and silk goods rose slightly. The effect of the war on iron and steel prices has been somewhat irregular, and the declared unit values during the year were generally on a low level as against those of the previous year.

Exports of Merchandise.

Exports.

The total exports of Indian merchandise declined 27 per cent as against 25 per cent in imports. If the articles are classified into the four main groups as they are in the trade accounts, it will be seen from the figures in the margin that the decrease is contributed more or less by all classes. The contraction in class I was due to a decline in the exports of grain, pulse, and flour, amounting to £10,730,000, of which rice accounted for £6,300,000, wheat and flour £3,431,000, barley £869,000 and gram £259,000. The exportation of wheat or wheat flour was prohibited with effect from the 28th December 1914, except to the United Kingdom or to British Possessions, the total quantity to be thus exported up to the 31st March being limited to 78,000 tons. The trade in tea and coffee was satisfactory and improved by £369,000 and £78,000 respectively. The curtailment of the export trade was most marked in class II, which represents 45 per cent of the total. Almost all the articles showed a contraction. Textile materials accounted for a decrease of £17,145,000, namely, £11,944,000 under raw jute and £5,036,000 under raw cotton. The high prices realised for jute in 1913-14 were not maintained. With large sowings in 1914-15, accompanied by favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop was harvested, resulting in an appreciable fall in prices. Owing to the disturbed condition of the market due to the lack of tonnage, buyers were unable to take delivery under existing contracts, and the mill-owners were not ready to buy largely except at very low prices. During the last quarter of the year under review the demand for jute rose rapidly on account of the demand for bags for trade and military purposes. The position of the cotton market, as already noted, was also far from satisfactory when the war broke out, there being a glut in the piecegoods market which was accentuated by the war. With the shutting off of large foreign markets and with a promising good harvest, there was a resultant slump in the price of raw cotton. A decline in the price of raw jute, cotton, etc., restricted the purchasing power of the people and their demand for imported goods such as cotton piecegoods. India, it may be mentioned, is one of, if not, the largest consumer of piecegoods in the world. Oilseeds accounted for a decrease of £7,348,000, of which £1,768,000 were under rapeseed, £1,739,000 under groundnuts, £1,085,000 under sesamum, £956,000 under linseed, £563,000 under castor, and £412,000 under cotton seed. The trade in seeds is mainly conducted, as noted above, with the continent of Europe, and the effect of the war was directly felt in this trade. Similarly raw hides and skins fell in value by £2,604,000, manganese ore by £307,000,

	1914-15 £ (millions)	Relative share per cent	Decrease as compared with 1913-14 £ (millions)	per cent
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	32·65	27·6	10·51	24·4
II. Raw materials . .	53·38	45·1	28·26	34·6
III. Manufactured articles .	31·05	26·3	5·34	14·7
IV. Miscellaneous . .	1·24	1	·36	22·7
Total .	118·32	100	44·47	27·3

lac by £240,000, bones for manure by £203,000, and coal by £109,000. The only increases noticeable in this class are under rubber, raw, (£97,000) and coconut oil (£91,000). In class III the total decline amounted to £5,338,000, of which cotton yarn and goods were responsible for £2,740,000, gunny cloth for £1,658,000, opium for £1,104,000, oilcakes and coir for £212,000 each, and tanned skins for £206,000. Tanned hides, on the other hand, improved by £548,000, indigo by £548,000, paraffin wax by £99,400, and saltpetre by £80,000. Of these articles, indigo showed a marked rise in price in the year, due to a stronger demand for it in the absence of the dyes in the world's market, which had hitherto been supplied by Germany, the declared import value per cwt in the case of the United Kingdom being *e.g.* in December £49-3*s.* as against £11-9*s.* in December 1913. Dressed hides also improved in price, although the price of skins, raw and dressed, slightly fell as compared with prices of the previous year. Opium and raw rubber fell in price, and the price of coffee was lower than in 1913-14.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade, which is comparatively unimportant with a total value of £2,738,000, declined, although not in the same proportion as the import and export trade. The trade is carried on chiefly through the ports of Bombay and Karachi, which continue to act as receiving and distributing centres between Europe on the one hand and the Persian Gulf and the East Coast of Africa on the other. The articles of trade are mostly manufactured goods, the most important class being cotton goods, of which the value declined from £1,040,000 to £579,000 on account of smaller exports to Aden, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, Persia, and Ceylon. This decline was partly made good by sugar, which accounted for an increase of £531,000 sent to the United Kingdom, Persia, and the East African Protectorate. Raw wool imported over the land frontier maintained its level, with a slightly higher range of prices.

Government stores.

Imports and Exports of Government stores.

The stores imported and exported on Government account are shown separately in the trade accounts. The imports amounted to £4·67 millions as against a little over £5·37 millions in 1913-14. The chief item is railway plant and rolling stock, valued at £2·27 millions or 48·7 per cent of the total, as compared with £2·68 millions or 50 per cent in 1913-14 (railway materials imported onprivate account were valued at £6·72 millions as against £6·69 millions in the previous year). Other imports were chiefly metals, hardware and cutlery, arms and ammunition, machinery, instruments, stationery, and telegraph materials. The United Kingdom supplied 94 per cent of the total imports of these stores. The value of Government stores exported and re-exported during the year was, respectively, nearly £332,000 and £58,000 as against £48,000 and £37,000 in the preceding year. They are, therefore, comparatively insignificant as compared with the imports.

Movement of Gold and Silver.

Movement of gold and silver coin and bullion.
(1) Gold.

The movement of gold and silver coin and also bullion is of special interest in connection with currency. The imports of gold on private account were reduced from £27,527,000 in 1912-13, and £18,818,000 in 1913-14, to £7,136,000 in 1914-15. The exports on private account were about £1,500,000 against £3,268,000 and on Government account £538,000 against *nil* in the preceding year. The *net* imports of gold thus amounted to £5,098,000 against £15,550,000 in 1913-14.* The decrease is attributed to the fact that after the declaration of war the United Kingdom, Egypt, and Australia, in common with other countries, were occupied in conserving and increasing their stock of gold. Of the gold imported during the year, bullion [*i.e.*, bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold] represented £5,474,000 against £10,156,000 in 1913-14, and sovereigns and other British gold coin £1,567,000 against £8,501,000 in 1913-14. The exports consisted of bullion and sovereigns over one million pounds sterling each, bullion being the gold produced in Indian mines and sent to the United Kingdom for assay.† Sovereigns to the value of £540,000 were shipped with the Expeditionary Force.

*For figures for earlier years see table No. 2, page 99, and chart No. 3, page 92.

†As explained in Chapter V, an arrangement was made whereby the Government of India agreed to receive, on behalf of the Bank of England, gold produced by certain Indian Gold Mining Companies for safe custody at the Bombay Mint.

(2) Silver.

The imports of silver on private account were £7,378,000 and on Government account £25,000‖, against £5,596,000 and £4,546,000 respectively in 1913-14; the exports on private account amounted to about £702,000 in 1914-15 against £1,433,000 in 1913-14, and on Government account £786,000 in 1914-15 against £20,000 in 1913-14. The net imports of silver were approximately £5,914,000 against £8,689,000 in 1913-14. Silver, which is not mined in India, was imported to the extent of £6,854,000 in bullion, and £524,000 in coin. The imports on Government account were £11,000 in bullion and £14,000 in coin, chiefly rupees. The exports were chiefly in the form of Government of India rupees for circulation in Ceylon, Mauritius, East Africa, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, the Persian Gulf, and the Straits. There were no exports of British dollars to China during the year.

(3) Gold absorption.

A table§ has been compiled to show the absorption of gold in India since the year 1873-74 and it illustrates the flow of gold into India. The net absorption during the year 1914-15 was £12 millions against £23 millions in 1913-14, and the net progressive absorption during the forty-two years ending 1914-15 amounted to £229 millions, a sum equivalent to about three times the total annual revenue of India.

Calculated Values.

Calculated values.

From a study of the trade returns, it is easily seen that the value of part of the trade in the year under review has been inflated by increased prices. In order to examine, therefore, recent with previous trade, it is necessary to eliminate the effect of the variation of prices by the method that is universally employed for this problem. It will be sufficient to show here how the 1914-15 figures appear, if calculated at the prices of 1913-14. The calculated values, in short, represent what the value of the trade would have been, had prices remained the same as in 1913-14.

	Value recorded in 1914-15 £ (millions)	Calculated value of 1914-15 at prices of 1913-14 £ (millions)	Value recorded in 1913-14 £ (millions)
Imports—			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	13	11·5	16·4
Raw materials	6·2	6·2	7
Manufactured articles	71·1	71·9	96·7
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	91·9	91·4	122·1
Exports—			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	32·6	31·9	43·1
Raw materials	53·3	63·5	81·6
Manufactured articles	31	33·2	36·3
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	118·3	129·9	162·8
Total imports and exports	210·2	221·3	284·9

The difference, therefore, between these calculated values of the trade of 1914-15 and the values recorded in 1913-14 represents the change in the volume of trade in the year under review. The difference between the calculated values and the actual values recorded in 1914-15 shows the change in prices. Under imports the decline of £30,214,000 is made up of a decline of £30,681,000* or 25 per cent due to a decrease in the volume of trade, set off by an increase of £467,000 or ·5 per cent, due to a rise in prices. Similarly in exports the fall of £44,478,000 is due to a decrease of £32,899,000† or 20 per cent in the volume of trade and of £11,579,000‡ or 9 per cent in prices. The important items are noted in the margin. Taking the imports and exports together the total recorded decrease is £74·7 millions of which £63·6 millions or 22 per cent was due to the smaller volume of trade and £11·1 millions or 5 per cent to lower prices. In short prices were 5 per cent lower than those of 1913-14, and the volume of imports and exports fell by 22 per cent.

	£(1,000)
Imports—	
*Sugar	—4,415
Cotton piecegoods	—9,370
Iron sheets	—1,997
Steel bars	—742
Copper, wrought	—816
Woollen piecegoods	—913
Exports—	
† Rice	—6,421
Wheat	—3,613
Barley	—883
Hides, raw	—1,992
Seeds	—6,775
Jute, raw	—7,043
Cotton yarn	—2,190
‡ Cotton raw	—4,318
Jute "	—4,901
Jute manufactures	—1,744
Opium	—903

Balance of Trade.

Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports, of merchandise and treasure, in 1914-15 was £13·8 millions including Government transactions, and £16·8 millions excluding Government transactions. The average

‖In 1914-15 no silver was imported for coinage purposes.

§ *Vide* table No. 37, page 120.

for the past three years is £15·6 millions and £22·7 millions, respectively. It was explained in the last year's trade review that there were many factors to be taken into consideration in determining the balance of trade of a country. The payments due to India are the value of the exports, the import of capital into India, and remittances from abroad to persons residing in India, including tourists, while the payments due by India are, besides the value of the imports, the Secretary of State's drawings, interest on capital invested in India through private channels, investments outside India of the earnings of merchants, lawyers, etc., residing in India, earnings of the Steamer Companies employed in the coasting and foreign trade of India, remittances to Indians residing in foreign countries, premiums and policies issued by the Insurance Companies outside India, etc. In table No. 38, page 120, the statistics regarding the balance of trade as far as available are given. The following tables show the net figures of merchandise and treasure, excluding Government transactions, for the years 1910-11 to 1914-15, and also monthly totals for the past two years :—

	Net exports of Merchandise £(millions)	Net imports of Treasure £(millions)	Total Net exports £(millions)
1910-11 . . .	53·7	21·7	32
1911-12 . . .	59·5	28·7	30·8
1912-13 . . .	56·7	29·4	27·3
1913-14 . . .	43·8	19·7	24·1
1914-15 . . .	29·1	12·3	16·8

		Apl. to July £ (millions)	Aug. £ (millions)	Sept. £ (millions)	Oct. £ (millions)	Nov. £ (millions)	Dec. £ (millions)	Jan. £ (millions)	Feb. £ (millions)	March. £ (millions)
1. Net exports of Merchandise.	1913-14	+15·7	+1	+2·1	+3·6	+2	+3·2	+2·9	+7·8	+5·4
	1914-15	+19·2	−2·1	+·4	−1·3	+2·7	+2	+·9	+4·1	+3·2
2. Net imports of Treasure.	1913-14	5·9	·5	1·2	1·7	1·8	2·4	1·4	2·4	2·4
	1914-15	6·3	·8	·3	·3	·6	·9	·9	·9	1·2
3. Difference between (1) and (2).	1913-14	+9·8	+·5	+·9	+1·9	+·2	+·8	+1·5	+5·4	+3
	1914-15	+12·9	−2·9	+·1	−1·6	+2·1	+1·1	...	+3·2	+2

The figures of the frontier trade are not included as they are of comparatively small importance. Frontier trade shows a net import, and not a net export as in the case of the seaborne trade. The imports and exports of enfaced rupee paper form only a small part of the transfer of securities, but are the only figures available, that is, which pass through the Public Debt Office. Shares and securities of jute or cotton mills and other industries cannot be estimated with accuracy, and are, therefore, neglected. The shipping bills for export exclude freight, but the bills of entry for imports include shipping charges and freight. In the case of India no adjustment seems to be necessary on account of freight, except for the coasting trade. Exact information on the value of coasting trade freights is not available. It should be noted that a small percentage of under or over declaration in the value of exports and imports may make a considerable difference in the total figures. An over-valuation of one per cent for exports, and an undervaluation to the same extent for imports, would result in an error for 1914-15 of more than £2 millions. For the purposes of the balance of trade Council bills and Telegraphic transfers sold in London are treated as imports, and Reverse bills and Telegraphic transfers sold in India as exports. Deducting these amounts from the net export of merchandise and treasure and enfaced rupee paper, the balance in favour of, or against, India is shown in table No. 38 on page 120. It may be noted that the balance of trade may not be settled within any precise twelve months. According to the figures in the table above referred to and in the marginal table, the balance was in favour of India to the

	1913-14 £ (millions)	1914-15 £ (millions)
Imports of merchandise .	122·2	92
Net Imports of gold .	15·5	5·6
„ „ silver .	4·2	6·7
„ enfaced rupee paper .	·8	·2
Interest „ „ .	·2	·2
Total imports .	142·9	104·7
Exports . . .	165·9	121
Net exports . . .	23	16·3
Council bills paid in India . . .	31·1	7·2
Reverse bills paid in London . . .	—	8·7
Net . .	31·1	−1·5
Balance of trade in favour of India . .	—	17·8
Ditto against India .	8	—

extent of nearly £18 millions for the year under review, whereas in the previous year it was £8 millions against India.* So large a difference is quite a novel feature in the history of India's financial relations with the United Kingdom, at any rate during the last half a century. This net remittance from London to India is referred to in Chapter V, under Council bills.

Indian Prices.

Indian prices, 1914-15.

Prices in 1914-15 were of considerable importance and interest. Before the outbreak of war the prices of cereals, pulses, and oilseeds except linseed, were on the whole above the level of the previous year, while raw cotton and raw jute were below that level. After the outbreak of war the prices of country produce were unfortunately subject to great changes. The curtailment, and in some cases the complete stoppage of demand in European markets, led to a fall in Indian staples, such as rice, oilseeds, raw jute, and raw cotton. The average price of rice at the end of March 1915 was 12 per cent lower than in the period just previous to the outbreak of war‡. Jawar, bajra, and maize were also cheaper on account of excellent harvests. Raw jute had fallen from the high level of the previous year to a price 33 per cent below the level at the outbreak of war. In the same period raw cotton fell 32 per cent, sesamum 24 per cent, and linseed 13 per cent. With wheat, gram, barley, and arhar dal it was otherwise. Wheat rose in February (owing to the rise in world markets and in spite of bumper harvests) to its maximum of 45 per cent above the level prevailing in the last fortnight of July 1914. Imported sugar and imported salt rose more than other articles of import. On 31st March 1915 Java sugar† was selling in Calcutta at 15*s.* 8*d.* per maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs., or 74 per cent above the level of July 1914. The rise in imported sugar was due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius sugar to the United Kingdom. Liverpool salt (ex golah) in the last week of March 1915 was selling in Calcutta at £7 per 100 maunds, or 106 per cent above the level of the outbreak of war. The declared unit values (which are wholesale market prices) of selected imports and exports are given in tables Nos. 42-43 on page 124 in part ii of this Report. The marginal table summarises the results for the year under review so far as 61 articles of the import trade and 50 articles of the export trade are concerned.

	Declared unit values in 1914-15 (Prices in 1913-14 = 100)	
	Imports	Exports
Food grains—		
Cereals	...	106
Pulses	...	124
Sugar	119	...
Tea and coffee§	...	98
Other articles of food and drink.	100	105
Oilseeds, oils, and oil-cakes	116	98
Textiles—		
Jute, raw	...	64
„ manufactures	...	90
Cotton, raw	...	84
„ manufactures	100	97
Wool, raw	...	104
„ manufactures	110	...
Silk, raw	100	...
„ manufactures	102	...
Hides and skins	107	102
Metals and manufactures	98	101
Animals and other raw and manufactured articles.	99	108
Building materials	95	122

Earnings of Labour.

Earnings of Labour.

From an examination of the returns of wages in selected industries, it appears that in 1915 there was an increase of two per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.‖ The selected industries were the cotton industry of Bombay, the woollen industry of Cawnpore, the jute, paper, and mining (coal) industries of Bengal, the tea industry of Assam, the rice industry of Rangoon, and the brewing industry of the Punjab. It is true that on the outbreak of war there was for a time considerable unemployment in the cotton and in a less degree in the jute trades. As is well known, however, the worker in an Indian factory is usually, if not always, bound to the soil by ties of affection, and returns to his home, when necessary, especially before the arrival of the monsoon to prepare the soil. The effects of unemployment are, therefore, less severe than in western countries. After the first shock of war in August and September

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* *Vide* also table No. 38, page 120.
‡ Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.
† T. M. O. white.
§ The declared unit value of tea was the same as that of last year; coffee showed a 4 per cent decline.
‖ The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January, except those for tea which are annual averages. The rise of wages in the eight selected industries is, as compared with January 1914, 2 per cent (unweighted average), and 4 per cent (weighted average).

there was considerable activity in the jute industry, owing to the demand for bags and other jute manufactures for commercial and military purposes. Employment was good, and wages were on a high level in the woollen industry, which had large war contracts on hand. As will be seen in the marginal table, the rise in the Bombay cotton industry was 3 per cent; in the jute industry one per cent; and in the woollen industry 12 per cent. No rise occurred in the paper, rice, or coal industries in the year under review. In the tea industry there was an increase of one per cent. Table No. 50 on page 125 gives the rates for the last three years for the different classes of wage earners in the selected industries.

	Rate for 1915 expressed in Index Numbers (rate for 1914=100).
Cotton	103
Wool	112
Jute	101
Paper	99
Rice	100
Mining (coal)	100
Brewing	102
Tea	101
Unweighted average	102

CHAPTER II.

Trade with Special Countries.

The Direction of Indian trade.

The direction of trade: (1) United Kingdom. (2) British possessions. (3) Foreign countries.

In ordinary years considerably more than half the total foreign trade is with Europe, and about a quarter with Asia. In 1913-14, the year before the outbreak of war, 67 per cent was with Europe; 21 per cent with Asia; 8 per cent with America; 3 per cent with Africa; and 1 per cent with Australia and New Zealand. Of the import trade in that year over 80 per cent was carried on with European countries. The export trade, however, was far more widely distributed. 57 per cent was with Europe, 26 per cent with Asia, 12 per cent with America, chiefly the United States, 3 per cent with Africa, and 2 per cent with Australia and New Zealand. In the year under review, 1914-15, of the total trade 64 per cent was with Europe, 22 per cent with Asia, 9 per cent with America, 3 per cent with Africa, and 2 per cent with Australasia. Of the import trade 77 per cent was with the European countries, over 67 per cent being with the United Kingdom. Of the export trade 55 per cent was with the European countries, and 26 per cent with Asia. These percentages show only slight variations as compared with 1913-14. It will be seen from the coloured chart No. 5 on page 93 and from table No. 11 on page 109 in part (ii) of this Report that imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom, and exports go chiefly to countries outside the British Empire. Roughly speaking, 40 per cent of the *total* trade is with the United Kingdom, 10 per cent with other parts of the Empire, and the remainder with countries outside the Empire.

Trade on the outbreak of war.

Before the outbreak of war the six chief countries from which India drew her imports were the United Kingdom, Germany, Java, Japan, the United States, and Austria-Hungary. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied 64 per cent of the total imports, Germany 7 per cent, Java 6 per cent, Japan and the United States of America nearly 3 per cent each, and Austria-Hungary 2 per cent. The six chief destinations of India's exports in the same year were the United Kingdom (24 per cent), Germany (10 per cent), Japan and the United States of America (9 per cent each), France (7 per cent), and Belgium (5 per cent). It will be seen that Germany, next to the United Kingdom, was India's best customer. Of India's import trade in the year before the war (1913-14), which was valued at £122 millions, Germany supplied goods to the value of nearly £8½ millions, and took exports to the value of over £17½ millions out of a total export, valued at £166 millions. In that year the imports from Austria-Hungary amounted to £2·9 millions, and exports to £6·7 millions.* Belgium also supplied goods to the value of £2·8 millions, and received exports valued at £8 millions. The total trade of India with these three countries had a value of over £46 millions or 16 per cent. Trade with France was valued at £13·6 millions. The trade with these countries during 1914-15 was consi-

* The percentage share of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the total import and export trade of India in the staple articles imported from and exported to these countries is given in table No. 54, page 128 of Part II.

derably curtailed, to the extent of £34·6 millions or 58 per cent. The most remarkable fact, however, looking back over the trade statistics of the last decade, is the rapid progress made by the three countries—Japan, Java, and Germany, which is referred to below. The detailed figures of the trade by countries, it may be noted, will be found in table No. 12 on pages 110 to 115.

	1914-15			1913-14			Decrease in 1914-15		
	Import	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Import	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)	£(000)
ALLIES—									
United Kingdom	61,959	38,424	100,383	78,388	38,902	117,290	—16,429	—478	—16,907
Belgium . .	1,086	3,514	4,600	2,839	8,064	10,903	—1,753	—4,550	—6,303
France . .	1,175	5,896	7,071	1,794	11,813	13,607	—619	—5,917	—6,536
Russia . .	24	1,246	1,270	39	1,650	1,689	—15	—404	—419
Italy . .	1,015	4,578	5,593	1,464	5,262	6,726	—449	—684	—1,133
Japan . .	2,966	10,443	13,409	3,187	15,130	18,317	—221	—4,687	—4,908
Total .	68,225	64,101	132,326	87,711	80,821	168,532	—19,486	—16,720	—36,206
ENEMY COUNTRIES—									
Germany .	3,100	6,798	9,898	8,444	17,613	26,057	—5,344	—10,815	—16,159
Austria-Hungary .	861	3,020	3,881	2,860	6,674	9,534	—1,999	—3,654	—5,653
Turkey . .	219	1,164	1,383	385	2,030	2,415	—166	—866	—1,032
Total .	4,180	10,982	15,162	11,689	26,317	38,006	—7,509	—15,335	—22,844
NEUTRALS	19,548	45,978	65,526	22,765	58,781	81,546	—3,217	—12,803	—16,020
GRAND TOTAL . Foreign Sea borne trade.	91,953	121,061	213,014	122,165	165,919	288,084	—30,212	—44,858	—75,070

The effect of war on trade.

The effect of war on trade has naturally been to stop our trade with enemy countries, and to curtail it with the allies and neutrals. The total trade is given in the marginal table. The trade, it will be seen, with the United Kingdom declined by 21 per cent in imports and by 1 per cent in exports; with Japan by 7 per cent in imports and by 31 per cent in exports; and with the United States of America by 2 per cent in imports and by 20 per cent in exports.

SHARES OF PROVINCES AND PORTS IN TOTAL TRADE.

Shares of Provinces.

The share of each maritime province in this trade in 1914-15 is not without interest. From the table in the margin it will be seen that Bengal has a much larger export and import business than Bombay, the trade of Bombay and Sind being almost equal to that of Bengal as regards imports but less as regards exports. Bengal does most of the trade with Europe, America, and Australia, while Bombay does the greater part of the trade with Asiatic ports and Africa. Since the outbreak of war Bengal has done about half the export trade, the shares of the other provinces being as follows:—Bombay 19 per cent, Madras 12 per cent, Burma 10 per cent, and Sind 9 per cent. The trade of the chief ports and important subordinate ports is given in the marginal table. It should be remembered that India possesses a very long seaboard, but very few harbours, and hence about 92 per cent of the foreign trade passes through the five chief ports, two of which are situated at a considerable distance from the sea. The volume of the total trade in private merchandise passing through them in 1914-15 declined by 26 per cent.

	Import £(000)	Export £(000)	Total £(000)	Share per cent.
Bengal . .	38,109	49,647	87,756	41·2
Bihar and Orissa	...	34	34	...
Bombay . .	30,735	32,743	63,478	29·8
Sind . .	7,729	13,387	21,116	9·9
Madras . .	8,349	14,408	22,757	10·7
Burma . .	7,031	10,842	17,873	8·4
Total .	91,953	121,061	213,014	100

Trade of Ports.

	1913-14		1914-15	
	£(millions)	per cent.	£(millions)	per cent.
Calcutta .	112	39	85	40
Bombay .	88	31	63	30
Karachi .	29	10	21	10
Rangoon .	22	8	15	7
Madras .	14	5	11	5
Tuticorin .	5	1	4	2
Chittagong	4	1	3	1
Total .	274	95	202	95

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Trade with the British Empire.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the exports to, and the imports from, each of the countries shown in table No. 12 on pages 110-115. The imports from

the United Kingdom are of an extremely varied nature. Over 80 per cent of the total value is taken up by a very small number of articles, noted in the margin. In these seven categories the position of the United Kingdom is unrivalled, except in the matter of metals, a demand for cheap and inferior iron and steel, and certain plant for light railways, until the outbreak of war, being met by Germany, and to some extent by Belgium. Certain other articles have to compete with the imports of German, Austrian, and Japanese manufacture. From the Empire outside the United Kingdom India imports little. Articles which Australia could send are unable to hold their own with Continental goods, which satisfy two important requisites of the Indian market—cheapness and gaudiness. Whether the goods are durable or not is of comparatively little importance in the Indian bazár. It is cheapness that counts. Of imports from Australia, it may be noted, horses to the value of £270,000 were imported as against £159,000 in the previous year. The increase was due to the demand for horses for military purposes, consequent on the outbreak of war. Gunny bags are sent in return to be used for the transport of Australian produce. The Australian wheat crop, etc., was exceptionally bad in the year under review—15 per cent below that of the previous year, so that the demand for bags slackened in consequence. The exports to Ceylon, which consist chiefly of rice and coal, declined by 14 per cent, while the exports to Cape Colony, Natal, Mauritius, and New Zealand increased. Imports from Mauritius declined by 31 per cent, owing to the large purchases of sugar by the British Government. The import trade with other parts of the Empire—with Hongkong (£632,000), the Straits (£2,250,000) Natal (£41,000)—declined, while Canada (£30,000) and Aden (£523,000) showed an improvement. The increase in the case of the latter is due to larger shipments of salt and raw cotton.

Hardware.
Machinery and mill work.
Metals.
Provisions.
Railway plant and rolling stock.
Cotton manufactures.
Wool manufactures.

Trade with Foreign Countries.

Next with regard to the trade with foreign countries. The chief competitor in the import trade was undoubtedly Germany, which for years has made a bold bid for the Indian market. Her exports, such as cotton manufactures, iron and steel, hardware, etc., have been serious competitors with British goods of a similar kind, while her imports from India, such as raw jute and cotton, seeds, hides, and rice, have been taken in large quantities as the raw material for German industries. Austria-Hungary sent sugar and glassware, and took in return raw jute, cotton, hides, and skins. The United States and Japan, especially the latter, are seizing the opportunities for developing their trade, brought about by the curtailment of trade on the part of the belligerents.

Trade with Foreign countries.

Japan's trade with India in 1914-15 was valued at £13·4 millions. Imports from Japan amounted to (£3 millions), while the exports to that country were (£10·44 millions).* Twenty years ago the total trade was £1·3 millions, ten years ago £7·3 millions, and last year (the year before the outbreak of the war) £18⅓ millions. Japan occupies the predominant position in India's trade with foreign countries in Asia. Her share amounts to 3 per cent of the total import trade, and 9 per cent of the total export trade of India. The chief exports and imports are given in table No. 12 on page 114 in part ii of this Report. Of the exports nearly 92 per cent in 1914-15 was raw cotton, Japan taking 43 per cent of the total raw cotton exported. In regard to imports, it will be noted that in certain lines of the Indian import trade, such as cotton hosiery and piecegoods, silks, glass and glassware, copper, matches, umbrella fittings, toys, etc., Japan's position is yearly growing in importance. Japan has studied the Indian market more carefully than the majority of the importing countries, especially in regard to cheap and showy articles for which there is a large demand. The goods are placed on the Indian market in a way in which they are required, and although frequently of very inferior quality, are extremely cheap. Japan has established commercial agencies, and possesses the great advantages of a direct line of subsidised steamers and low freights to India.

Japan.

* Japan imports more from India than from any other country not excepting the United Kingdom and the United States of America. She exports chiefly to the United States of America and China, India in 1914 being the sixth largest consumer of Japanese exports. (*Vide* Table I, Part ii., Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1914, Department of Finance, Tokyo).

Shortly after the outbreak of war, it may also be noted, Japan set about increasing several of her exports to India. With the stoppage of imports of matches from Austria-Hungary and the curtailment of these imports from Scandinavia, the imports from Japan increased. The imports from August 1914 to March 1915 (*i.e.*, from the outbreak of war) were 7,165,000 gross as compared with 4,634,000 gross during the corresponding period of the previous year.* Another example of the rapidity with which Japan saw a potential market on the outbreak of war was in regard to Pilsener beer. She had studied the market for light table beers and knew how to advertise and to market directly and cheaply the article. The imports, accordingly, rose from 5,334 gallons to 64,024 gallons. Instances could be multiplied. Notwithstanding the war there were noticeable increases in the year under review in matches, cotton grey piecegoods, raw silk, copper wrought (braziers and sheets), camphor, glass bangles, bottles, funnels, and globes, tea chests, wheat flour, sugar 16 D. S. and above, cement, liquors, paper and pasteboard, and chemicals.

Java.

Java, so favoured as regards labour, has succeeded in capturing the sugar import market, and like Japan is increasing her share of India's import trade. The year before the war (1913-14) Java's total trade was £8·5 millions. Ten years ago the trade was only £1·6 millions and twenty years ago only £222,300. The growth in Java trade has been almost entirely in her exports of sugar, and in her imports of Indian jute goods, opium, and rice.

The Encouragement of Indian and British Trade.

The encouragement of Indian and British Trade.

The war brought into prominence the facts noted above, and a campaign was undertaken to emphasise and, if possible, to remedy the existing state of affairs. In the early weeks of the war a Memorandum with statistical tables relating to the trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary was published in order to show every conceivable article of value imported into or exported from India. This was followed up by the publication of pamphlets containing details regarding the imports of articles,† which compete seriously with articles of Indian or British manufacture. For the benefit of the British exporter, as well as the Indian manufacturer, a **catalogue of German, Austrian, and other foreign goods** is given on pages 136-139. The catalogue contains a description of the articles, the country of manufacture, and manufacturers' approximate prices‡. Among the instances where the British exporter may increase his trade and cut into the trade of enemy countries are the following:—

Brushes, combs, earthenware, hardware (especially padlocks, tin boxes, aluminium ware, iron safes), cutlery, enamelled ware (especially rice dishes and tumblers), metal lamps, leather purses, metals (especially brass, copper and iron ware), mouldings, paper (especially printing and tissue paper), penholders and pencils, soap, cotton piecegoods, cotton shawls, cotton blankets, cotton hosiery, woollen yarn and knitting wool, woollen piecegoods, woollen shawls, silk and cotton mixed piecegoods, fancy coloured apparel, haberdashery and millinery, braids and sewing threads, toys, and umbrella fittings, and perhaps also matches, glassware, glass bangles and beads.

The War and industrial development.

The supply of certain articles of import, such as glass and glassware, matches, cheap cotton hosiery, etc., were affected by the outbreak of war, and as these articles were also made in India, steps were taken in some provinces to investigate the possibilities of developing these local industries, or of opening new industries. Among the industries so investigated were those relating to glass, hosiery, wool, brass and copper, pencils, soaps, matches, chemicals, paper-making, leather, dyeing and calicoprinting, and oilseeds.

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* The following were the quantities imported from other countries, the amounts of the corresponding months last year are given in brackets: Sweden 1,709,000 (1,967,000) gross.
Norway 294,000 (426,000) gross.
Austria-Hungary 86,000 (1,032,000) gross.

†Textiles.
Hardware and earthenware.
Glass and glassware.
Vegetable oils and oilseeds.
Soap.
Metals.
Paper manufacture.
Pencils.
Toys.
Miscellaneous articles, including brushes, combs, picture mouldings, leather purses.

‡A Catalogue of Samples of certain Indian Manufactures (containing the name of the manufacturer and price of each article) may also be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.

CHAPTER III.

Chief Imports in 1914-15.

In this chapter attempts have been made to analyse in alphabetical order the chief imports of the year under review, with special reference, in the case of 'competitive trade,' to the articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. It will be seen from the descriptions below of German and Austrian goods how cheapness, especially in the case of German goods, is the most important factor. The taste of the actual consumers, for example, in regard to cheap, bright coloured piecegoods, and the convenience of the importer in regard to credit, the method of quoting prices, and discounts are never lost sight of.* Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table No. 7, on pages 102—106 in Part II of the Report.

Apparel.

The trade in apparel (excluding hosiery† and boots and shoes) fell in value from £1,141,000 to £716,000 owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. The imports from Japan were valued at £43,000 against £68,000 in 1913-14. The two principal subheads are (1) apparel, including drapery, uniforms, accoutrements, and (2) gold and silver thread. Owing to the war there was a shrinkage of £85,000 in the imports of the latter from France. Gold and silver thread is used as embroidery for shoes, as trimming for apparel, and for the edging of lametta laces. The quality principally supplied by Germany was the 'Madonna Brand' imitation gold thread at 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. and imitation silver thread at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

Imports of apparel from Germany consist principally of the following descriptions with the prices noted against each. (1) Woollen comforters, made chiefly of Berlin wool and known as "Rajah comforters," are imported in sizes 70/80″×7/7½″ at 8*s.* to 10*s.* and 50/60″×6/6½″ at 6*s.* to 9*s.* per dozen. (2) Cotton raised malida comforters with wool fringes at 10*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen for sizes varying from 70/80″×7/8″. Similar comforters are now imported from Japan of inferior quality at half the German prices. (3) Cotton and woollen mixed comforters are largely supplied by Austria in plain or fancy colours and designs and in various sizes ranging from 40/100″×3½/7″. Prices vary from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* per dozen according to sizes and qualities. (4) Woollen sweaters, size No. 2, 25*s.* per dozen. (5) Heavy cotton sweaters, 30″ size, 13*s.* 1*d.* per dozen. (6) Children's woollen frocks, size No. 1 at 16*s.*, No. 2 at 18*s.* 6*d.*, and No. 3 at 21*s.* per dozen. (7) Children's woollen jackets, sizes 1 and 2, at 6*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. (8) Ladies' woollen ribbed vests 23″ and 25″ size at 6*s.*, and cotton striped vests with silk front and neck band 24″, 26″, 28″ and 30″ at 18*s.* per dozen. (9) Children's woollen caps are obtained from Germany in various sizes No. 1 at 5*s.* 4*d.*, No. 2 at 5*s.* 11*d.*, and sizes Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (assorted) at 6*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. Similar woollen caps, but of inferior quality, are now supplied by Japan. Woollen Fez caps are made in India, but they are also imported from Austria at prices from 2*s.* 6*d.* (inferior quality) and from 6*s.* 6*d.* (superior quality) per dozen.

Imitation gold and silver lametta is imported from Germany in qualities ranging from Nos. 0 to 10 and in different weights per corge of 20 reels. Gold lametta costs 3*d.* per corge less than silver. Laces are made of lametta for embroidery and trimming saris, shawls, and other apparel. Silver lametta is imported largely from France, No. 10 quality at 19 oz. being chiefly imported at 2*s.* 9*d.* per corge. The qualities chiefly obtained from Germany are Nos. 6 and 7 of the 'Tulip Brand' at 2*s.* 9*d.* (No. 6—19 oz.) and at 2*s.* 3½*d.* (No. 7—17 oz.) per corge.

**Cf.* Board of Trade Journal, September 30th, 1915, German Methods of Business in Ceylon. "Cheapness is certainly the determining factor, but the taste of the buyer and the convenience of the importer are also worthy of attention. The latter is a simple matter, *e. g.*, terms must be quoted c. i. f. and not f. o. b., and, if possible, in the currency of the locality. Combined with cheapness the German trader has been able to grant peculiarly easy terms of credit. To sum up, the secret of such German trade success as there has been in the past, in competition with British goods, is adaptability to the native state on a foundation of cheapness, combined with the use of c. i. f. quotations and the methods of credit and differentiation in discounts familiar to the East."

† For the imports of hosiery see page 21.

Carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles.

The value of carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars, imported during 1914-15 decreased by £502,000 to £920,000. To the decrease of £502,000 carriages and carts and cycles contributed £79,000 and £84,000 respectively and motor cars and motor cycles £339,000. The imports in the pre-war period of four months were valued at £361,000 of which motor cars accounted for £174,000 and cycles for £66,000. The motor industry has been active owing to the war, as the demand for vehicles for military purposes was considerable. The number of motor cars and motor cycles imported, nevertheless, decreased by 875 and 159 with a reduced value of about £251,000 and over £10,000 respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 67 per cent of the number of motor cars, the United States 25 per cent, France 3 per cent, and Belgium, Germany, and Italy 1 per cent each. The number of motor cars licensed in 1915 in the chief ports was: Calcutta 3,184, Bombay 1,946, Madras 1,150, Rangoon 731, and Karachi 137. Motor wagons accounted for a loss of over £15,000 in value and 29 in number. They are chiefly imported from the United Kingdom (79 per cent) and the United States (13 per cent). Rubber tyres* for motor cars and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for motor tyres have been separately recorded from "parts and accessories" since October 1913, and the imports of tyres in the last six months of 1913-14 were valued at £114,000 and in the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1915 at £123,000. Tubes to the value of £22,000 were imported in the last six months of 1913-14. The value of the tubes imported during the year 1914-15 was £36,000. Tyres were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom (59 per cent), Germany (25 per cent), France (13 per cent), while tubes chiefly from the United Kingdom (58 per cent) and France (22 per cent). Of the imports of tyres and tubes in the four months, June to September, 1915, 34 per cent came from Italy, 21 per cent from Japan and the United Kingdom each, 20 per cent from France, and about 3 per cent from the United States of America.

	£(000)
Carriages and carts	90
Cycles	148
Motor cars	505
„ cycles	60
„ wagons	22
Parts and accessories	95
Total	920

	1913-14 £(000)	1914-15. £(000)
Motor cars	756	505
„ cycles	71	60
„ wagons	38	22
Parts and accessories	156	95
Share of United Kingdom per cent	71	79

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.†

The total value of chemicals imported during 1914-15 was £683,000 as against £677,000 last year, and drugs and medicines fell to £685,000 from £780,000. On the outbreak of war there were marked advances in prices. This tendency was checked by the action of the British Drug Supply Advisory Committee. The prohibition of export prevented the depletion of existing stocks. Prices were affected by an increased demand and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the Continent, principally from Germany, as well as by freight and insurance difficulties. Among the articles immediately affected were saltpetre, sulphur, nitric and sulphuric acids. Cocaine, ipecacuanha, opium, and belladonna also advanced considerably in price. The price of sulphuric acid rose in view of the increased demand for the manufacture of explosives, and in view of the supply to the United Kingdom from Germany and Norway being stopped. One of the greatest economies in the carbonate of soda industry was effected by the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites in place of sulphur. There are some known deposits of pyrites and complex sulphide ores in India and Burma, which will probably be worked on a large scale in a few years' time, and if these ores were utilised for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, its local price might be greatly reduced‡. Sulphuric acid is the key to most chemical and metallurgical industries, dye works, the manufacture of superphosphates, nitric and hydrochloric acids, sulphate of ammonia, and the refining of petroleum products. It is at present manufactured in or about Calcutta and Bombay. Sulphate of ammonia is extensively used in the tea gardens as a species of artificial manure. The

* Exclusive of tyres on imported cars.

† *Chemicals* include acids, aluminous sulphates, ammonia and salts, bleaching materials, carbide of calcium, disinfectants, soda compounds, sulphur, etc., and *Drugs* and *Medicines* include camphor, cassia lignea, proprietary and patent medicines, quinine salts, etc.

‡Copper pyrites occurs in large quantities in Singhbhum and is now being mined by a firm at Galudih. For the present it is understood that this company proposes to export the ore in the form of concentrates and not to smelt it in this country. There is also copper pyrites in Sikkim and in Upper Burma, but the quantities there have not yet been proved. The Bengal Iron and Steel Co. are making, or are just about to make, sulphuric acid at Kulti for use in their bye-product coking plant.

chief use of camphor is in the manufacture of celluloid, and it is also employed in the production of explosives and artificial leather. By reason of the introduction of celluloid manufacturing on a large scale in Japan, the threatened exhaustion in two or three decades of the camphor forests of Formosa, and by the inability to secure the synthetic product in sufficient quantities from Germany, the supply of camphor is uncertain. The imports into India during the year, however, rose by £25,000 to £122,000. Those of quinine fell by nearly £17,000 to £85,000. The statistical head 'Quinine and alkaloids thereof, including cinchona and Peruvian bark' was defective, and this has been revised from the 1st April, 1915 so as to show quinine salts and cinchona bark, the manufactured article and the raw material, separately. Imports in the pre-war period of four months amounted to 39,000 lbs, and in the war period of eight months to 50,000 lbs. The quinine market followed a normal course until the outbreak of war in August, when the export of bark and quinine from the United Kingdom was prohibited, and the same step was taken in Holland, which, however, removed the embargo in September. The United Kingdom followed the Dutch example in November, and exports have since been on a fairly large scale. The London stock has experienced a reduction of 706,000 oz. to 2,702,363 oz., being the lowest for at least the past thirteen years. The price ranged from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb from January to July, advanced to 1*s.* 2½*d.* in August, but receded to 1*s.* 1*d.* after the removal of the embargo, and closed at 1*s.* 0½*d.* in March 1915.

Coal.

As regards the world's coal trade, the year 1914 was not so favourable as its predecessor. A noticeable decline in activity was in progress until the outbreak of war, which threw the industry temporarily into confusion. The outstanding features were the dangers of navigation, the phenomenal rise in ocean freights, and the serious congestion at ports and on railways. The direct loss of business with enemy countries seriously affected the export trade of the United Kingdom and at one time threatened a slump, but the restriction of output saved the situation to a great extent. The actual export of coal, including coke and manufactured fuel, in 1914 from the United Kingdom was reduced to 62 million tons, compared with over 76½ million tons in 1913. As a result of these adverse influences, the importation of coal, coke, and patent fuel into British India during the year fell to 392,238 tons from 559,190 tons in the previous year and from 653,694 tons in 1912-13. This is exclusive of imports on Government account, which amounted to 28,652 tons, as against 204,868 tons in 1913-14 and 79,936 tons in 1912-13. Thus the total imports fell by 343,168 tons, or 45 per cent, to 420,890 tons. The decrease of 166,952 tons in imports on private account is mostly contributed by the following countries:—Natal (—86,365 tons), Japan (—29,924 tons), Australia (—14,896 tons), the United Kingdom (—13,045 tons), and Portuguese East Africa (—11,583 tons), set off by an increase of 55,311 tons from the Transvaal. About 56 per cent of this trade was done during the pre-war period of four months. Imported coal is chiefly used in Bombay, and the depression of the cotton manufacturing industry may partly account for the diminished demand, especially during the high prices which prevailed for English coal. The prices in London for Best House, Forest of Dean, opened at 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton in January 1914, fell to 16*s.* 6*d.* in June, but rose to 17*s.* 6*d.* in December, to 19*s.* 6*d.* in February, and closed at 21*s.* 6*d.* in March 1915. The declared value per ton of coal imported in 1914-15 was £1 6*s.* against £1 4*s.* 8*d.* in 1913-14, as compared with 11*s.* 10*d.* and 12*s.* 9*d.* respectively per ton of coal exported. The range of high prices for English coal should have greatly stimulated the consumption of Indian coal, especially in Western India, as will be seen in the section of this report where the export of coal is discussed.

Imports

	1913-14		1914-15	
	1000 Tons	£ (000)	1000 Tons	£ (000)
Coal	532	656	379	493
Coke	17	39	13	30
Patent fuel	10	16	...	...
Total	559	711	392	523

Raw cotton and cotton manufactures.

Cotton, raw.

The imports of raw cotton † amounted to 4,300 tons (valued at £194,000) as against an export of 518,300 tons (valued at £22 millions). The

† For the exports of raw cotton *vide* pages 47-49.

imports were only one-half per cent of the total estimated Indian production. The quantity imported rose by 1,500 tons or 53 per cent, and the value by nearly £13,000 or 7 per cent as will be seen in the marginal table. The increase was nominal as it was due to re-imports of 3,600 tons into Bombay of Indian cotton from Aden, originally shipped to European ports in enemy vessels which were captured as prize vessels. The fall in the declared import price was from £3 4*s*. 10*d*. to £2 5*s*. 3*d*. per cwt, or 30 per cent. The share of Asiatic cotton was 3,900 tons or about 91 per cent. 206 tons, valued at £17,000 were imported from Egypt, and 111 tons, valued at £7,000 from the United Kingdom. There is a tendency to increase the use of long stapled cotton of Egypt and America for the production of yarn of higher counts than 25s in Indian mills. The production of these higher counts in Indian mills is now 9·3 per cent of the total production of 1914-15, as compared with 6·9 per cent ten years ago, and 4·4 per cent twenty years ago.

Imports of raw cotton.

	Tons.	£(thousands).
1910-11	2,260	129
1911-12	24,140	1,891
1912-13	27,400	1,483
1913-14	2,800	182
1914-15	4,300	194

Cotton manufactures.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, during 1914-15 amounted to £33 millions, as against £44 millions in 1913-14. This is a decrease of £11 millions (26 per cent). Cotton manufactures represent 46 per cent of the trade in the class "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured", and 35 per cent of the total import trade. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade is over 91 per cent.

This large import trade in cotton manufactures is affected by conditions in Lancashire, as well as by those prevailing in India. The English cotton trade passed through a more severe crisis than at any time since the cotton famine of 1862 and the following years. The history of the trade in the year under review divides itself naturally into two unequal parts, the second of which begins with the closing of the cotton markets on the eve of the war. Towards the end of 1913 (1913 being a year of record shipments from the United Kingdom of piecegoods) spinning and weaving in Lancashire, it will be remembered, began to lose ground, and the situation became gradually worse until the outbreak of war. It is true that there was some improvement in April, but when the International Federation met at Paris in June a very gloomy account of the world's industry was recorded. An attempt to initiate short time failed. In July the Lancashire Federation agreed to take a ballot of its members spinning American cotton, which gave a majority in favour of organising short time in the American section. The last day of July saw an eight per cent Bank rate, and cotton prices fell in so alarming a manner that Liverpool markets †, like those of New York and New Orleans, were closed. In September after the recovery of the first shock the situation seemed to get worse, but demand began to show itself in October, and has since continued.

Trade of the United Kingdom.

During the year 1914, shipments of yarn and cloth from the United Kingdom showed a distinct falling off: 178½ million lbs against 210 millions in 1913 and 244 millions in 1912, and of cloth 5,736 million yards against 7,075 millions in 1913 and 6,913 millions in 1912. The exports from the United Kingdom to India during 1914 are noted in the margin. Bengal accounted for an increase of 2·1 million lbs of yarn. Madras showed a decline of 1·3 million lbs, and all the other provinces also showed decreases. Bombay was responsible for a decrease of 166·3 million yards, Sind 87·4 million yards, Madras 38·3 million yards, Bengal 111·2 million yards, and Burma 45·7 million yards, of piece goods. According to Mr. John Kidger's calculation of the profits and losses of 100 Spinning Companies in the Oldham district, reduced to one huge mill, their total capital earned a profit at the rate of £2 12*s*. 1*d*. per cent, compared with £10 9*s*. per cent in the previous year, and their credit balances amounted to £458,402 at the end of 1914 against £716,008 a year ago.

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1914.

	Yarn million lbs	Piecegoods million yds
Bombay	13·7	625·8
Sind	1·3	296·6
Madras	10·3	171·2
Bengal	9·7	1,422·5
Burma	2·4	92·3
Total	37·4	2,608·4

† The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was re-opened in November (for future transactions).

Yarn.

The total imports of cotton twist and yarn into India during 1914-15 amounted to 43 million lbs, valued at £2,568,000 against 44 million lbs, valued at £2,776,000 in 1913-14 and 50 million lbs, valued at £2,965,000 in 1912-13. The decline in quantity was 3 per cent and in value 7 per cent, owing chiefly to the over-trading and lower prices. Forty-four per cent of the trade was done in the pre-war period. Over a quarter of the yarn imported is re-exported by sea and by land. The balance is retained for consumption in India, and represents 5 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India.

About 98 per cent of the imports of yarn consisted of the finer counts from No. 26 upwards, the ratio of the yarn of these counts produced in Indian mills being, as noted above, only 9 per cent of the total yarn spun in Indian mills. The United Kingdom supplied 86 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total stood at about the same level as in the previous year, namely, 37 million lbs. Of the total imports undyed yarn formed 60·5 per cent and dyed yarn 39·5 per cent. Of the former 95 per cent and of the latter 75 per cent were received from the United Kingdom. The other sources of the supply of yarn, mostly dyed yarn, are Holland (5 per cent), Italy (2 per cent), and Switzerland (1·8 per cent). Imports from Japan fell by 78,530 lbs to 921,730 lbs.

The prices of grey yarn Wilkinson 40s in Calcutta opened at $6\frac{1}{3}d.$ per morah* in April 1914, and rose to about $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ at the end of August. They gradually declined to $5\frac{1}{6}d.$ in December and closed at $5\frac{1}{3}d.$ at the end of March 1915. Those of mule twist (water) 40s in Bombay opened at $12\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb in April and rose to 1*s.* 1*d.* in August, but gradually fell to $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ in February last. In London yarn 40s weft was quoted at $9\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb in March, 1914; the prices rose to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ in June, and touched the lowest rate at $6\frac{7}{8}d.$ in January, but rose again to $7\frac{3}{8}d.$ at the close of the year.

Cotton. Piecegoods.

Cotton piecegoods† are by far the most important single item in the import trade. The total imports amounted to 2,419 million yards (the equivalent of 1·4 million miles), valued at £28·3 millions (which constitute about 31 per cent of the aggregate value of all the merchandise imported), against 3,159 million yards, valued at £38·3 millions, in 1913-14. There was then in the year under review a decline of 23 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. The decrease in the value of the imports amounted to £10 millions and the United Kingdom was responsible for £9,089,000 (grey £2,838,000, white £2,208,000 and coloured goods £4,043,000), Holland £82,000 chiefly under coloured goods, Switzerland £73,000 chiefly under white goods, and Germany £198,000 Belgium £191,000 Italy £298,000 and Austria-Hungary £78,000 all under coloured goods. Japan alone showed an increase of £89,000 under grey goods, mostly cotton shirtings, a line in which she is making the most rapid progress next to hosiery.

As was anticipated, the trade contracted after the active importations of the preceding two years. The reasons for the lack of demand are not far to seek. They are: (1) stocks were still heavy as a result of over-trading in these years as will be seen from the figures in the margin; (2) money was scarce and credit restricted after the bank failures of past years; (3) the harvests of the previous year were, especially as regards wheat, not what they might have been, and this naturally restricted the large demand for piecegoods on the part of the producers of India's staples; (4) the uncertainty as to the future, arising from war conditions, made buyers cautious in holding large stocks and making further purchases. The glut in the piecegoods market, which obtained at the outbreak of war, continued until the end of the year under review and was even intensified, for although imports were less than usual, the restricted purchasing power on the part of consumers resulted in a largely diminished offtake. The stocks of cotton piecegoods at the end of March 1915 were actually higher than in March of the preceding year.

Stock in Bombay on 31st March	Packages
1910	49,177
1911	51,637
1912	47,455
1913	78,041
1914	121,757
1915	145,274

The three classes of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods were imported in the proportion of 55, 25, and 20 per cent, as compared with 49, 25, and 26 per cent respectively during 1913-14. There has been no appreciable increase in

* A Morah is twenty hanks equal to 16,800 yards.

† For the exports of manufactured cotton, *vide* pages 49-51.

the value of coloured goods; but prices of grey goods slightly fell and lower prices partly accounted for comparatively larger imports. The grey goods represent about half the value of all cotton piecegoods, and the other half is almost equally divided between white and coloured goods.

The principal descriptions of imported goods are (1) longcloth and shirtings, (2) dhuties, saris, and scarves, (3) jaconets, muslins, and cambrics, (4) nainsooks, and (5) prints and chintz. The first three comprise the bulk of the trade in grey goods as well as in white and coloured goods, while the last two are confined to white and coloured goods respectively.

Large supplies of cheap cotton coolie blankets were obtained from Germany, the principal styles being jaspé or khaki, scarlet, and white. They are packed in bales usually containing 200 pieces each, the standard size being 47″×95″ instead of 48″×96″, prices for khaki blankets ranging between 10½*d.* and 1*s.* 2*d.*, for scarlet 11¾*d.*, and white between 12½*d.* and 1*s.* 2½*d.* per piece according to weights. Khaki blankets are also largely imported from Belgium and Holland in weights of 2 lbs. 10 oz., 3 lbs. 2 oz. and 3 lbs. 14 oz. at average prices of 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 5½*d.*, and 1*s.* 7*d.* per piece respectively. The most important of the German and Austrian cotton piecegoods (not separately distinguished in the trade accounts) come under the following classes: (1) cotton Cortinas or raised Malidas, plain and checked, known as jute flannels and used extensively as shirtings all over India, prices ranging from 3¾*d.* to 4¾*d.* per yard of 34″×36″ checked and 5*d.* to 6*d.* per yard of 48″ plain. (2) Cotton coatings 48″ and 50″×45/50 yards, prices varying from 4¼*d.* to 8*d.* per yard. There is a good demand for one quality at 4¼*d.* per yard of 48″ and for another at 6*d.* per yard of 50″, English made coatings competing with all values above 7*d.* per yard. (3) Cotton trouserings of 46″, 48″, and 54″×50/55 yards, prices ranging from 4*d.* to 7*d.* per yard. Trouserings of different qualities are made both in England and in India from 2¾*d.* upwards per yard of 27″, qualities and designs changing every year to meet the prevailing demand. (4) Cotton grenadine saris with silk embroidery, usually imported in cases containing 150 pieces each, equally assorted in five ranges, namely, 27″×3 yds, 30″×3½ yds, 34″×4 yds, 38″×4½ yds, and 42″×5 yds, at an average price of about 2*s.* 10*d.* per piece for a range. They come either with or without runs in the middle known in India as 'pachas,' those with runs costing 3*d.* per piece extra. (5) Cotton dopattas (shawls) and saris with imitation gold embroidery, wrapped in tissue paper of the same colour as of the cloth either scarlet, purple or violet. Prices vary according to the amount of embroidery, dopattas costing from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per piece of 42″×2½ yards and saris varying from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per piece of the standard size of 42″×5 yards, which forms the basis of valuation. (6) Cotton Penelope canvas is imported from Austria in two grades at 2¼*d.* and 4*d.* per yard. It is used for making carpet slippers and cushion covers with Berlin wool embroidery. Better grades of this canvas are obtained from England. (7) Cotton trouserings of the Austrian make, varying in price from 5½*d.* to 6½*d.* per yard of 54″. They are inferior to and cheaper than the similar style imported largely from Belgium and Holland at prices ranging from 6½*d.* to 7*d.* per yard of 54″.

The ratios of the three classes, both in quantity and value, of imported goods are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills. The excise duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* realised on goods woven in Indian mills during 1914-15 amounted to £345,000 and the value of goods is thus estimated at £9,833,000 as against £30,000,000 being the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in that year.

	Foreign.				Indian.	
	Million yds.	per cent.	£ (000)	per cent.	Million yds.	per cent.
Grey	1,320	55	14,192	50	880	78
White	604	25	7,239	25		
Coloured	495	20	6,976	25	255	22
TOTAL	2,419	100	28,407	100	1,135	100

The United Kingdom supplied about 98 per cent of grey goods, to which Japan and the United States contributed, to the extent of 1·1 and ·7 per cent, the actual figures for these last two countries being 15 million and 9 million yards against 7 million and 9 million yards respectively in 1913-14. The

shares of the United Kingdom in the trade in white and coloured goods were respectively 98·6 and 93·7 per cent. Holland and Switzerland together supplied 1·3 per cent of white and 3 per cent of coloured goods. Italy contributed 2 per cent of the trade in coloured goods.

Cotton hosiery.

In addition to piecegoods, some subsidiary classes of cotton goods were imported, the principal descriptions being hosiery (£527,000), handkerchiefs (£301,000), fents of all descriptions (£236,000), sewing thread (£193,000), and other sorts (£433,000). The United Kingdom supplied 90 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls imported, and 93 per cent of sewing thread, while Japan predominates in the trade in hosiery, her share being 84 per cent. The growing popularity of Japanese knitted goods is evidently due to the fact that they are cheap. Moreover this is a comparatively new industry. On the outbreak of war with China and Russia the demand for knitted goods suddenly increased. The expansion of the industry during the Russo-Japanese war was so great that the supply exceeded the demand. In 1907, immediately after the war, Japanese knitted goods were sent abroad in order to dispose, it is said, of the accumulated stocks. Since this industry was started, the progress in the manufacture and export of these articles has been quite striking, and now the Indian market is flooded with these goods. The marginal table shows the value (in thousands of pounds sterling) of the imports of hosiery from Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany during the last five official years. From this table it will be seen that Japan's share of the total trade is very striking. Out of a total import of £527,000 no less than £443,000 came from Japan. Japan's success is attributed to (1) cheaper labour, (2) lower cost of production of the yarn used, and (3) a lower rate of freight, the rate being about 6 yen or 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton from Japan to India against about 25*s*. from Germany. The comparative prices of cotton hosiery are given below:

	From Japan £ (000)	From the United Kingdom £ (000)	From Germany £ (000)	From other countries £ (000)	Total £ (000)
1910-11	461	31	71	39	602
1911-12	438	42	95	42	617
1912-13	415	40	122	35	612
1913-14	556	47	151	44	798
1914-15	443	38	32	14	527

German manufactures—

Bleached undershirts 26″ to 36,″ from 6*s*. to 15*s*. per dozen.
Balbriggan „ „ cost 4*d*. per dozen less than the bleached qualities.
Coloured sweater undershirts 30″ to 34″ 9*s*. 5*d*. to 15*s*. per dozen (in black, brown, navy, blue and slate).
Ladies ribbed vests 23″ to 25″ 2*s*. 4*d*. to 6*s*. per dozen.
Cotton ½ hose 3½″ to 6″ 1*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. „
7″ to 9″ 1*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. „
9″ to 10½″ 2*s*. to 6*s*. „

Japanese manufactures—

Coloured striped undershirts, with jersey neck, from 10*d*. to 2*s*. per dozen.
Unbleached „ „ and half open fronts, 1*s*. 4*d*. to 5*s*. per dozen.
Bleached „ „ „ 1*s*. 4*d*. to 8*s*. „
Cotton ½ hose 3½″ to 6″ ... ... 6*d*. to 1*s*. „
7″ to 9″ ... ... 10*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. „
9″ to 10½″ ... ... 1*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. 4*d*. „

Dyes and colours.

The head 'dyes and colours' is composed of 'dyeing and tanning substances', and 'paints and painters' materials'. The total value fell from £1,513,000 to £1,007,000 or a decrease of £506,000, of which the two important lines 'dyes obtained from coal tar' accounted for more than £390,000 and 'synthetic indigo' £33,000. In the pre-war period coal tar dyes declined by £23,000 and in the war period by about £366,000. Synthetic indigo showed an increase of about £6,000 in the pre-war period but declined by about £36,000 in the war period.* These are chiefly

* It is interesting to compare the price of synthetic indigo with that of natural indigo. The figures are as follows:—

	India declared value per cwt 1913-14			1914-15.			United Kingdom declared value per cwt 1913			1914		
	£	*s*.	*d*.	£	*s*.	*d*.	£	*s*.	*d*.	£	*s*.	*d*.
Synthetic indigo	10	4	11	10	6	2	3	4	2	3	5	2
Natural indigo	12	19	6	34	19	8	13	2	4	34	3	11

obtained from Germany, and no branch of Indian trade has so seriously been affected by the war as the trade in these articles. The stoppage of these imports caused great difficulties to Indian mills, especially in the early months of the war. The quantity of mineral dyes imported was under 8 million lbs, equally divided between aniline and alizarine, the former predominating, although higher in price. The total imports of mineral dyes recorded a decrease of 51 per cent in quantity, and 55 per cent in value. The declared unit value for aniline was 1 shilling and $\frac{1}{6}d.$ and for alizarine $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb, against 1 shilling and $\frac{2}{3}d.$ and $7d.$ respectively in 1913-14. About 73 per cent of the total was imported before the outbreak of war. The share of Germany was 67 per cent, of the United Kingdom 12 per cent, of Belgium 9 per cent, and of Switzerland 7 per cent. The average imports of mineral dyes during the five years ending 1913-14 were valued at approximately £670,000. The time has now arrived when British dyes may compete successfully in the market. The cotton, wool, and silk weaving, as well as dyeing and calico-printing, industries of India are in need of these dyes in the absence of an adequate supply of vegetable dyes, and they are preferred for their cheapness, fast colour, and easy handling. The imports of synthetic indigo, chiefly from Germany, fell to 3,167 cwts and nearly £33,000, a decrease of 47 per cent. About 80 per cent of this trade was done in the pre-war period. The total decrease in paints and colours was nearly £32,000, *viz.*, a decrease from £427,000 to £395,000, in spite of an increase of £10,000 in the imports of British manufacture.

Glassware and Earthenware.

Glassware and earthenware.

The total imports of glassware and earthenware fell by £784,000 to £937,000 of which glass and glassware were credited with £643,000, and earthenware and porcelain with the remainder, £294,000. About 58 per cent of the trade in glass and glassware was effected in the pre-war period. Hitherto Austria-Hungary stood first amongst the exporting countries on account of her immense trade in glass bangles, beads and false pearls, and lamp glass, and Germany was second with her trade in bottles and phials, lamp glass, beads and false pearls. The United Kingdom has the chief share only in the imports of sodawater bottles, although she exports other bottles, phials, sheet and plate glass, and miscellaneous glassware. Belgium was the largest exporter of sheet and plate glass and table ware. Japan mainly exported beads and false pearls and also bottles and phials (other than sodawater bottles). The exports from China were practically confined to bangles, while France and Italy specialised in beads and false pearls. The ground lost by Continental countries on account of the war has not yet been gained by any other country, although Japan increased her exports of beads, bottles and phials (other than sodawater bottles), funnels and globes, table ware, and miscellaneous glassware. The value of the imports from Japan into India of glass and glassware increased by £26,000 to £131,000, while that of the imports from the United Kingdom fell by £34,000 to £140,000.

Glass and glassware.

The following details give the nature of the imports for a representative port such as Calcutta. Prices are c. i. f. prices.

(*a*) *Chimneys.*—The largest business is done in the following descriptions:—

Description.	Austria per dozen. s. d.	Germany per dozen. s. d.	Belgium per dozen. s. d.	Japan per dozen. s. d.
Line No. 10	0 10	0 9	...	0 7
„ „ 14	1 0	0 11	...	0 9
„ „ 20	1 10	1 9	...	...
„ „ 30	2 9	2 8	...	...
„ „ 40	4 6	4 5	...	...
Slip, $\frac{5}{8}''$ size	0 8	0 7	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 7
„ $\frac{3}{4}''$ „	0 $9\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	0 $8\frac{1}{2}$	...
„ $1''$ „	1 0	0 11	0 11	...

Special Belgium chimneys—

	Per dozen. s. d.	
De Grelle Houdret's slip $\frac{5}{8}''$ size	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$	+10 per cent advance.
ditto $1''$ size	1 $8\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ „
De Grelle's Dupleix quality	1 6	„ „ „

The most popular brand is known as "Ditmar's," which is of Austrian manufacture.

(*b*) *Tumblers*—

Description.	Austria per dozen. s.	d.	Belgium per dozen. s.	d.	Japan per dozen. s.	d.
½ thin tumblers	0	10	2	0	0	8
¾ „ „	1	1	3	0	0	10
Full „ „	1	4	4	0	1	0
Half crystal heavy bottomed ½ tumblers	...		1	3	1	0
¾ „	...		1	6	1	3
full „	...		1	10	1	7

Special Belgium Tumblers—

	per dozen. s.	d.	
De Grelle's Nespuse design No. 2	1	4½	+ 10 per cent advance.
ditto coloured No. 2	1	4½	„ „
ditto white 1 pint	2	7	„ „

The iceprcof tumblers of Austrian manufacture are generally preferred, but a great demand also exists for half crystal heavy bottomed tumblers from Belgium and Japan. The latter are more expensive than the Austrian thin tumblers, and being less brittle they last longer.

Toy tumblers.—These are in four leading designs, the price for De Grelle Houdret's being 5¾*d.* per dozen + 10 per cent advance.

(*c*) *Glass salt cellars or pots.*—Belgium alone used to supply these, but Japanese salt cellars at 3*d.* per dozen have now practically taken the place of the Belgian article. The principal Belgian brand is De Grelle Houdret's in four shapes at 5½*d.* per dozen *plus* 10 per cent advance on fixed price.

Description of oil glasses.	Belgium per doz. d.	Japan per doz. d.
Size No. 6	8	5
„ „ 5	9	6
„ „ 4	10	7
„ „ 3	11	8

(*d*) *Oil glasses.*—These are used by the poorer classes in place of ordinary lamps, a wick being burnt in the oil contained in the glass. This article is imported from Belgium and Japan only. The c. i. f. prices are quoted in the margin.

(*e*) *Oil burner glasses.*—These are used to burn oil in place of candles in lamps. The supply is obtained from Belgium at 1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen.

(*f*) *Empty medicine phials.*—A very large business is done in the following kinds of phials:—

	Germany.		Japan.
Flat greenish octagonal	4 oz	5*s.* 8*d.* per gross	5*s.* 4*d.* per gross of assorted sizes.
ditto	6 „		
ditto	8 „		
White round	½ „	2*s.* 4*d.* per gross	2*s.* per gross of assorted sizes.
ditto	1 „		
ditto	2 „		

(*g*) *Glass stoppered jars*—

	£	s.	d.				
½ lb size	4	10	0	per case of	500	pieces.	
1 „ „	4	4	0	„	„	400	„
2 lbs „	4	16	0	„	„	300	„
3 „ „	5	6	6	„	„	300	„
4 „ „	4	11	6	„	„	200	„
5 „ „	4	13	0	„	„	150	„
6 „ „	3	16	0	„	„	100	„

These prices are for German manufacture of the sizes chiefly in demand. Japanese jars, in which a large business is done, are also imported at prices about 33 per cent below the above rates.

(*h*) *Glass chutney quart bottles*—

24 oz size . . . . . Austrian 19*s.* 7*d.* per gross. German 17*s.* per gross.

(*i*) *Belgian window glass.*—A very large trade is done in window glass of the following descriptions:—

4th quality 16 oz. of different sizes.	12″ × 10″ to 26″ × 20″	10*s.* 7½*d.* per case of 100 square feet.
	8″ × 10″	8*s.* 9*d.* ditto.
	5″ × 3½″ to 9″ × 7″	7*s.* 4½*d.* ditto.

(*j*) *Glass bangles.*—The Austrian bangles have by far the largest sale on account of their good quality. The following descriptions are most in demand :—

Amber	.	.	3*d.*	per dozen pairs.		Maran jiban	.	1*s.*	8*d.*	per dozen pairs.	
Plain	.	.	4*d.*	„	„	„	Moumachi	.	1*s.*	8*d.*	„	„	„
Five flowered	.	.	8*d.*	„	„	„	Kalka durbar	.	1*s.*	8*d.*	„	„	„
Granet thick	.	.	1*s.*	„	„	„	Union Jack	.	1*s.*	8*d.*	„	„	„
„ thin	.	.	10*d.*	„	„	„	Chasma	.	1*s.*	10*d.*	„	„	„
Naintara	.	.	10*d.*	„	„	„	Salma	.	2*s.*		„	„	„
Coral	.	.	1*s.* 8*d.*	„	„	„							

Japan makes "silky bangles" at 3*d.* per dozen pairs. Chinese bangles are much inferior to Austrian and Japanese bangles. Chinese bangles, plain or gilded, cost 2*s.* to 4*s.* per hundred pairs.

(*k*) *Glass beads.*—Many varieties of glass and imitation coral beads are imported. Austria sent only imitation coral solid beads at prices ranging from 1½*d.* to 4*s.* per gross according to size. The supply from Japan consists of hollow beads only, the price varying from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per box of 1,200 or 2,400 beads according to size. These beads were formerly supplied by Austria. Italian glass beads, known as pound beads, cost 24*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt. Italian glass or seed beads cost from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings 7″ in length.

It may be noted that there has been a great opening for the glass-making industry in India, especially since the cessation of imports from enemy countries. Several factories were started from 1890 onwards but failed from causes such as (1) the lack of capital, (2) heavy initial expenses, (3) inexperience and lack of technical knowledge of promoters, (4) the high temperature in the hot weather, (5) the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour for glass blowing, (6) the difficulty as to the supply of a suitable quality of sand and of alkali. Some of these causes are preventable, and efforts are being made to remedy them. Most of the raw material is found in India. The improvements in the bottle blowing machine have greatly reduced the difficulties of obtaining skilled labour. There is now a considerable demand for bottles of all kinds. Glass salt cellars, oil glasses, and oil glass burners being more or less plain articles might be manufactured without difficulty in this country. They are not known by any special brands, so that the Indian article would not have to compete with any favourite brand as in the case of most other goods. The factories, which have been reconstituted and which are about to start work, have a good prospect before them of capturing the Continental trade. The United Provinces Government has asked for the services of two Belgian or English glass experts with a view to the introduction of improved and up to date blowing processes in glass manufacture. As regards the indigenous household industry, there are also possibilities of improvement in the manufacture of bangles, especially in the United Provinces, and the question is now being carefully considered by the local authorities.

Earthenware and porcelain.

The imports of earthenware and porcelain* into India came chiefly from the United Kingdom, although an appreciable quantity was also imported from Germany and Austria, as well as from Japan, Belgium, and Holland. Imports from Germany consisted mainly of earthenware cups and saucers of various designs, and of China clay insulators. At present no local earthenware competes directly with De Grelle Houdret's ceramic brands of earthenware made in Holland, but there is an opening for a large business in this line if the designs can be imitated by either Indian or English manufacturers. Some of the principal imported articles with their descriptions and prices are as follows : (*a*) Bowls : Gond kust design and Tancrede No. 1 (large size) 3*s.* 7*d.* per dozen. No. 2 (smaller size) 2*s.* 9*d.* per dozen. (*b*) Soup plates are imported in one size only, the *f.o.b.* price of the Callot shape No. 1, flower design No. 202 being 1*s.* 7*d.* per dozen. (*c*) Rice dishes—Eponges design No. 8 equal to 9″ diameter 2*s.* 1*d.* per dozen, No. 40, design No. 9 equal to 10″ diam. 2*s.* 6*d.* Joko, Gond kust, and Tancrede design No. 9 equal to 10″ diam. 3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen. (*d*) Curry cups and saucers *f.o.b.*, price being 11*d.* per dozen pairs, with an advance of 20 per cent.

* Earthenware includes white porcelain, sanitary fittings and filters, imitation corals, China clay, earthenware bottles, cans, cups, saucers, bowls, pitchers, dishes, plates, vases, jugs, chamber pots, clay manufactures (except bricks), toilet sets, jars not of glass, crockery, etc.

Haberdashery and millinery.

Imports of haberdashery and millinery suffered materially in the year under review, the value having declined from £1,066,000 to £578,000—a decrease of £488,000 or 46 per cent as against last year's imports. The share of the United Kingdom was 50 per cent, of Germany 11 per cent, and of Austria-Hungary 8 per cent, as against 41 per cent, 17 per cent, and 14 per cent, respectively in 1913-14. Japan contributed 13 per cent against 10 per cent in 1913-14. Some of the articles classified under this head are detailed below: (1) cotton coloured edgings from Germany (dyed in fast colours and known as 'sari borders') were imported in increasing quantities. These are stitched as borders to saris of white mull cloth. The borders are mostly in four widths, 1″, 1½″, 1¾″ and 2″ at average prices of 5*s*., 9*s*. 6*d*., 10*s*. 6*d*., and 12*s*. per gross yards respectively. (2) Net laces, sold very largely as trimmings for apparel, are imported in various colours and designs. The widths and prices are: 4″ at 9*s*., 5″ at 10*s*. 9*d*., 6″ at 11*s*. 9*d*., 7″ at 12*s*. 9*d*., and 8″ at 13*s*. 9*d*., per 120 yards. (3) Torchon laces, which are cheaper imitation of the well-known torchon edging and insertion of British manufacture, are largely imported from Germany in different widths and designs: edging 1½″ width at 4*s*., 2″ at 6*s*., 2½″ at 7*s*., and 3″ at 8*s*., per gross (yards), and insertions 1¼″ width at 4*s*. and 1½″ width at 5*s*. per gross (yards). (4) Cotton Irish trimmings:—cotton insertions at 3*s*. 10*d*. per gross (yards) and cotton edgings at 2*s*. 10*d*. per gross (yards) in imitation of Irish trimmings are largely imported both from Germany and Austria-Hungary in cheaper styles than British made articles. (5) Austrian Nut buttons were originally made in Austria-Hungary, and cost 10*d*. per gross for the plain, and 11*d*. per gross for the check designs. Similar qualities were subsequently made in Italy at about 3*d*. per gross less than the Austrian prices. The result is that Austria-Hungary sometimes obtains her supplies for the Indian market from Italy. They are chiefly imported in two sizes, the price of the plain design being 7½*d*. and of the check 8½*d*. per gross. (6) Cotton braids—there is a great demand in the Indian market for Austrian cotton braids. They are coarser and stronger than the English manufacture. The principal qualities imported are No. 7 cotton Russia braid at 4⅛*d*. and No. 9 cotton braid, black, at 3⅞*d*. (which has the largest sale), and scarlet, green, yellow, and violet colours at 4⅛*d*. per gross (yards), less 5 per cent.

Cutlery, Hardware, and Instruments.

Hardware.

The total value of hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware, imported during 1914-15 was £1,707,000 against £2,632,000 in 1913-14, a decrease of £925,000 of which £69,000 occurred in the pre-war period and the remaining £857,000 in the war period. The head "hardware" is a comprehensive one, including various articles under the different categories noted in the margin. The imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, although much less than those from the United Kingdom, were, before the outbreak of war, of considerable and increasing importance. If all the descriptions are taken together, the share of the United Kingdom in the total trade of 1914-15 was 70 per cent, of Germany 10 per cent, of the United States 9 per cent, and of Austria-Hungary 4 per cent. Enamelled iron-ware, which was the most important line of foreign imports from Austria-Hungary as it is used in place of the usual domestic articles of brass and copper, fell in value from £184,000 to £67,000 the imports during the war period amounting to less than £12,000. British enamelled ware is slightly cheaper than Furst's 'Gun' brand of Austrian make, which, however, is preferred for its superior shape and better finish. Larger orders have been placed for British enamelled ware to replace supplies from Austria. The bulk of the trade is done in bowls, rice dishes, soup

	1913-14. (£000)	1914-15 (£000)
Agricultural implements	107	84
Buckets of tinned or galvanized iron	67	45
Builders' hardware such as locks, hinges, door-bolts, etc.	164	95
Domestic hardware	125	62
Enamelled ironware	184	67
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools	272	225
Metal lamps	274	125
Glass lamps	11	4
Parts of lamps other than glass	76	51
Safes and strong boxes of metal	27	15
Hardware, other sorts	1,325	934

Imports of Enamelled Ironware.

	1913-14. (£000)	1914-15. (£000)
Austria-Hungary	125	40
Germany	41	13
United Kingdom	15	10

plates, and tumblers, although other descriptions such as cups, saucers, kettle s teapots, tiffin carriers, etc., are imported in smaller quantities. The prices and descriptions of imports from enemy countries are given below, the prices being in all cases manufacturer's prices at Calcutta, including insurance and freight.

(*a*) Bowls are sold in sizes ranging from 5 to 28 centimetres in diameter. The prices for No. 5 quality, Furst's 'gun' brand, are per dozen less 5 per cent discount:

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
5 c. m.	0	11	10 c. m.	1	5	15 c. m.	2	5	22 c. m.	4	8
6 „	1	0	11 „	1	7	16 „	2	9	24 „	5	0
7 „	1	1	12 „	1	8	17 „	3	0	26 „	5	7
8 „	1	2	13 „	2	0	18 „	3	4	28 „	6	1
9 „	1	3	14 „	2	3	20 „	4	5			

(*b*) Rice dishes are sold by the piece, as well as in sets of four assorted sizes, namely, 24, 26, 28, and 30 centimetres in diameter for 4*s.* 1*d.* per dozen.

(*c*) Soup plates—the Austrian Furst's 'gun' brand plates are heavier and more substantial and cost about 6*d.* per dozen more than cheaper German goods. The German 'Tallyho' brand 26 c. m. and the light Austrian soup plate 26 c. m. cost 1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen.

(*d*) Tumblers—Furst's 'gun' brand high Indian tumblers are largely imported at sizes ¼ pint for 1*s.* 6*d.*, ½ pint for 1*s.* 8½*d.*, ⅝ pint for 2*s.* 1*d.*, ¾ pint for 2*s.* 4¼*d.*, and 1 pint for 2*s.* 8½*d.*, per dozen.

Metal lamps are largely imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Bombay is known to be a better market for German lamps than Calcutta, and Calcutta than Bombay for Austrian. Imports from Germany into Calcutta consist mainly of hurricane lanterns, while Austria-Hungary supplies principally table and hanging lamps of various descriptions. A feature of the trade in metal lamps is the enormous strides which have been made by the United States in capturing this trade. The United States are now ahead of all other countries in this article, in spite of the relative cheapness of German lamps. The prices and descriptions of the principal Austrian and German imported lamps are:—

Imports of Metal Lamps.

	1913-14. (£000)	1914-15. (£000)
Germany	68	26
Austria Hungary	34	10
United Kingdom	45	32
United States	119	50

	Description	Quality	Size	Price per dozen *s.*	*d.*
Austrian—					
Ditmar's	Nickel Hanging	Favourite	10 line	18	9
„	„ „	„	14 „	22	0
„	„ „	Astral	20 „	61	0
„	„ „	„	30 „	91	0
„	„ „	„	40 „	108	0
„	Table lamps	—	10 „	16	6
„	„ „	large	10 „	21	0
„	„ „	—	14 „	38	0
German—					
	Hurricane lantern	Victoria	5 „	10	3
	„ „	„	7 „	10	9

as against 10*s.* 9*d.* per dozen of German lantern (larger size) and 18*s.* 2*d.* per dozen for the cheaper quality of Deitz's 'Junior' lanterns made of tin.

Under builders' hardware cheap padlocks, keys, and hinges are largely imported from Germany.* Some of the principal kinds of imported German locks are noted below:—

		s.	*d.*	
Small padlock No. 200	1¾″ size	3	7	per gross
Medium size lock No. 5	2½″ „	0	6¼	„ dozen
Padlock with two keys	—	0	11	„ „
Common Japanned padlock	small	0	10	„ „
„ „ „	large	1	3½	„ „

* *Cf.* Board of Trade Journal, September 30, 1915. German Methods of Business in Ceylon: "As an example of one method of German competition the following instance is cited: brass bell locks and till locks of British manufacture are superior in quality, but the German article competes with success owing to its being sold at a slightly lower price, and owing to the fact that the buyer is attracted by a touch of coloured varnish on the bell. It is true that the lock may be inferior and once fixed and in use the bell will be completely hidden, but in the shopman's hands, that touch of colour is an asset—and so in numerous other cases."

Keys are imported in various sizes and shapes at prices ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 2*s.* 9*d.* per gross. Key rings come largely from Austria, the medium size being the kind most in demand at 1*s.* per gross. The price of hinges imported in sizes varying from $1\frac{1}{2}''$ to 6″ in length is $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per inch per dozen pairs or pieces packed in a box. The manufacture of locks and hinges is a well established industry in India, and the class of articles turned out at Aligarh and Calcutta can well compete in quality with the imported goods, excepting cheaper sorts. Padlocks made in India are of prices varying from 1 shilling to 2*s.* 8*d.* each. Safes and strong boxes of metal are largely imported from the United Kingdom and also from Austria-Hungary. This is another line in which Indian manufacturers have secured a high reputation. Prices of Furst's Austrian safes average from £9 6*s.* 8*d.* to £13 6*s.* 8*d.* for the cheaper varieties and up to £23 6*s.* 8*d.* for superior quality. Indian prices range from £3 to £7.

Under miscellaneous hardware the following may be noticed:—(1) Tin mirrors boxes and (2) tin boxes without mirrors are largely imported from Germany in different sizes, shapes, and colours. They are packed in sets of four and 25 gross boxes make a case. The price of plain coloured round boxes is about 3*s.* 8*d.* and fancy coloured round boxes 4*s.* per gross. Round tin boxes in fancy colours cost about 1*s.* 8*d.* per gross, round brass tin boxes 5*s.* 1*d.*, and nickelled tin boxes 6*s.* per gross. (3) Tin mirrors are also largely imported from Germany, round hand mirrors costing 6*s.* 3*d.* and round Jubilee mirrors (in two sizes equally assorted) 3*s.* 3*d.* per gross. (4) Tin strainers with wooden handles imported from Germany at 6*s.* 9*d.* per dozen. (5) Tin spoons, also from Germany, such as long rice spoons, round and oval (assorted), at 8*s.* per gross, small rice spoons, round at 5*s.* 6*d.* per gross, and tin spoons in three small sizes equally assorted at 3*s.* 3*d.* per gross.

There is a considerable import of *needles* from Germany, especially of the following classes:—

			s.	d.	
Sewing needles	Capoteras	small size Nos. 0-1 and 2	0	11	per tin of 2,400
„	„	„ large size Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0, 5/0 (assorted)	2	2½	„ 5,000
„	„	Sharps	2	4	„ „
Darning	„	size No. 3, 3¼, 3½ (assorted)	2	4	„ 2,400

The greatest demand is for the large sizes of Capoteras needles.

Glass knobs come in sizes of 1″ to $2\frac{1}{2}''$, one dozen being wrapped in a paper packet. The most popular ($1\frac{1}{2}''$ size) cost 14*s.* 6*d.* per gross.

Cutlery.

The imports of cutlery in 1914-15 were reduced to a half, *i.e.*, from £189,000 in 1913-14 to £99,000. There has in recent years been a remarkable increase in the imports of German pen knives, scissors, and razors, owing to their cheapness. The United Kingdom has hitherto not made much progress in this direction. The prices of the principal qualities are—

(*a*) Pen knives—

	Per dozen s.	d.	
Kaufmann's No. 6636½	1	10½	+1½ per cent for commission and 2½ per cent advance.
„ No. 932	2	1	ditto
„ 1st quality (stag handles)	2	10	
„ 2nd quality (bone handles)	2	4	
„ thin quality No. 55 „	2	2	
Carl Schleipers, Solingen No. 33 (wooden handles)	2	7	
Alois Schweigers No. 2604 (bone handles)	1	10	

(*b*) Scissors.—Kaufmann's assorted scissors at 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. Kaufmann's No. 11344 pointed scissors are in imitation of, and compete

against, the well known "Popular" scissors manufactured in Birmingham. The former is priced 4*s.* per gross *plus* 4 per cent advance, whereas the price of the latter is 4*s.* 3*d.* per gross.

(*c*) Razors.—German hollow ground razors are in great demand in the market owing to their cheapness.

Kaufmann's hollow ground razor (cheaper quality)	12*s.* per dozen.
No. 1186 "Hammer" brand real hollow ground	12*s.* „

Cutlery is manufactured on a small scale in many parts of India, but with the aid of modern tools and improved skilled labour a good deal more could be accomplished. Razors made in India sell at prices ranging from 10*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* each according to quality.

Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.

The head "instruments, apparatus, and appliances, etc.," is a comprehensive one and consists of the sub-heads noted in the margin. The total value amounted to nearly £891,000 against £1,214,000 in 1913-14. Of this decrease of £323,000 only £14,000 occurred in the pre-war period. The first two of the items in the margin suffered, owing to the war, more than the other items, the actual loss being £153,000 or 21 per cent under electrical, and £72,000 or 47 per cent under musical instruments. The optical and other categories of instruments showed a loss of about £20,000 each. The Calcutta market has in late years been flooded with cheap German materials for electric wiring, such as cables, switches, ceiling roses, and cutouts. Since the outbreak of hostilities this source of supply has ceased, and the United Kingdom, the share of which in this trade was 87 per cent during 1914-15, is likely to capture the German trade, provided the demands of the market are carefully studied.

	1913-14 (£000)	1914-15 (£000)
Electrical, other than telegraphic and telephone	716	563
Musical	153	81
Optical	47	26
Photographic	81	58
Scientific and philosophical	92	69
Surgical	81	63
Other kinds	44	31
Total	1,214	891

	United Kingdom. £	United States. £	Germany. £	Austria-Hungary. £
Electrical—				
Electric fans	28,500	12,500	2,300	1,300
„ lamps	24,500	500	2,800	1,700
„ wires and cables	149,000	900	1,600	900
Other sorts	290,200	18,500	7,100	1,500
Musical—				
Organs	1,100	900	100	—
Pianos	12,100	400	3,100	200
Talking machines	21,700	400	2,500	—
Other sorts	18,300	1,600	5,600	1,200

Liquors.

Liquors. Beer.

The import trade in liquors was restricted in the year under review. Malt liquors—ale, beer and porter—were imported to the extent of 3½ million gallons, valued at £317,000 as against over 4½ million gallons, valued at £439,000, in 1913-14. Ninety per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The imports of German beer declined from 622,300 gallons to 262,500 gallons, the record imports of the two preceding years resulting in some carrying over. The difficulty in obtaining outward freight, the absence of a large portion of the British Regular Army from India, and the shortage of light German beer account for the marked decrease in this trade. There was, however, a considerable increase of bottled beer imported from Japan, which is very popular, 64,000 gallons being imported in 1914-15. In addition to what was imported, there was a very considerable local production. Indian breweries produced in 1914 nearly 3½ million gallons against 3·6 million gallons in 1913. The imports of beer before and after the war are shown in the marginal table.

Ale, beer, and porter.	April to July 1913-14 Gallons.	April to July 1914-15 Gallons.	August to March 1913-14 Gallons.	August to March 1914-15 Gallons.
From United Kingdom.	1,192,508	1,105,980	2,785,557	2,090,134
„ Germany	193,612	223,722	428,718	38,740
„ Japan	1,029	3,706	4,305	60,318
„ Other Countries	8,726	7,465	11,425	34,042
Total	1,395,875	1,340,873	3,230,005	2,223,234

Wines and spirits were also imported on a lower scale than in 1913-14, as illustrated in the marginal table. It will be seen that £306,000 of whisky, £195,000 of brandy, £41,000 of port, and £31,000 of champagne were imported in 1914-15. A little over half the imports of spirits came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from Germany, Holland, France, Austria, China, Java, the Straits, and Ceylon. Champagne, as will be seen from the marginal table, suffered most, owing to the reduction in consumption on account of the war. **Wines and spirits.**

	1913-14. gallons. (1000)	1914-15. gallons. (1000)	1913-14. £ (1,000).	1914-15. £ (1,000).
Spirits—				
Whisky	709	685	312	306
Brandy	401	352	213	195
Gin	87	75	26	24
Rum	74	51	10	8
Liqueurs	16	9	20	12
Others	509	493	272	212
Total	1,796	1,665	853	757
Wines—				
Champagne	32	17	62	31
Port	96	76	52	41
Still red	58	52	19	17
Sherry	29	23	17	13
Others	123	106	44	38
Total	338	274	194	140

The quantity of spirits issued from Indian distilleries for internal consumption was 9·7 million gallons as compared with 10 million gallons in the preceding year.

Some of the spirits imported is methylated or perfumed or for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, and the quantity of imports of this category was 435,000 gallons, valued at £185,000, against 427,000 gallons and £240,000 in 1913-14, or 26 per cent of the total spirit imported in 1914-15.

Machinery of all kinds, excluding that for railways, but including belting for machinery, imported during 1914-15 was valued at £4,308,000 against £5,508,000 in the previous year. This represents 6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles and 4·7 per cent of the total imports. Over 43 per cent of the trade was pre-war trade. **Machinery and millwork.**

The only item which accounts for an increase, although a very small increase £9,000 is electrical machinery, the total value of which was £354,000. Electrical machinery for use in connection with water power plant has great capabilities of expansion. The total number of electric installations in India is already large, and is increasing. All the larger towns and chief ports possess electric light and electric tramways, or are about to use such power. Consequently the use of electricity may fairly be said to be only in its initial stage, and one may, therefore, confidently anticipate a gradually increasing market for electrical machinery. The greater part of the import trade in electrical machinery, in fact about 94 per cent, is now supplied from the United Kingdom, while Germany and the United States follow with 2 per cent each.

The imports of prime movers, other than electrical, fell in value by £137,000 to £538,000. In the pre-war period they showed an increase of £27,000. There is a market in India for small engines for various purposes. The engine trade is largely confined to European, especially English, firms with branch offices in some of the chief ports. They have very few inland branches in India, but do their business through commercial travellers. German steam engines and boilers are practically unknown in India, apart from a few examples of Wolf engines which have been installed on account of their high efficiency. While there are many Diesel engines of German manufacture, the British product seems to command the market so far as the ordinary gas and oil engine is concerned.

Although the outbreak of war very seriously affected the exports of textile machinery from the United Kingdom, it occurred at a time when the majority of machinists were already suffering from a periodic trade depression. The total value of textile machinery imported during the year fell from £2,187,000 to £1,610,000—the decrease occurred entirely in the war period. The cotton industry of Bombay accounts for a loss of £170,000, and the jute manufacturing industry of Bengal for £388,200. These decreases may be ascribed to last year's trade depression in these industries. In this market Germany is not of great importance. The imports of mining machinery improved, although very slightly.

In recent years the collieries have adopted largely electrical equipment, and here, indeed, German goods have found an opening. The rice and flour mill industry did not require machinery worth more than £60,000 in place of £107,000 in 1913-14. The requirements of the tea gardens were also reduced by £31,000 to £111,000. The value of sewing and knitting machines imported was nearly £238,000, recording a decrease of £33,000 only. Typewriters were 5,237 in number, valued at £60,600, against 6,267, valued at £67,000, in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom in these last two lines of business was respectively 92 per cent and 29 per cent as compared with 75 per cent and 25 per cent in the previous year. The United States, it may be noted, predominate in the imports of typewriters. In view of the increasing requirements of mills and factories for machinery and millwork, the market for this class of imports is promising. It is necessary, however, for the agents and commercial travellers of the manufacturing firms to encourage the use of their machinery by actual demonstration as far as possible to millowners and others interested in Indian industries.

Matches.

The imports of matches during 1914-15 amounted to nearly 15½ million gross boxes, valued at £753,000, the increase being 11 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. Of this increase of £156,000, £132,000 took place in the war period. The marginal table shows the shares of the principal exporting countries. The principal countries which supplied India with matches were in 1914-15 Japan, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, the Straits,* Belgium, and Germany. It will be seen that English manufacturing firms such as Bryant and May, Ltd., are of no importance in this market. The match in use in India is almost entirely the cheap safety match. Until recently matches "made in Sweden" or "made in Norway" monopolised the Indian market, but cheap Japanese matches have since 1912-13 been a formidable competitor. These Japanese matches are inferior in quality. The influx of Japanese matches has enormously increased owing, it is said, to (1) cheap freights, (2) the existence of a Japanese league of manufacturers and shippers, and (3) the formation of a regular service sailing from Japan to Calcutta *viâ* Rangoon. The match trade has, it will be seen, been continuously expanding, although there was a set-back in 1913-14, due to the passing of the Indian White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, V of 1913. The Act prohibited the import into and manufacture in India of matches made with white phosphorus with effect from the 1st July 1913, and their sale in India from the 1st July 1914, with a view to guard against the danger of the disease phossyjaw or necrosis to which workers exposed to white phosphorus fumes are liable. The countries which exported these matches to India were Japan, Sweden, and Norway, the last two countries allowing the manufacture of such matches for export only. Japan has now captured the major portion of the Indian match trade. Imports from Sweden and Norway continue to show a noticeable decrease. The reason is that Japanese matches are very much cheaper than Swedish matches. The cheaper classes of Japanese sulphur matches, prior to the war, were priced as low as 6½*d.* to 7*d.* per gross *c.i.f.*; more expensive qualities were from 9*d.* to 10*d.* per gross. There was a steady drop in the imports from Japan during the first four months of the war, which was followed by a very rapid rise in December onwards. The manufacturers in Japan agreed in October to work only half time, because they were afraid of running out of chemicals owing to the shutting off of the supplies from the Continent. In November they found they could secure the necessary supplies by paying more for them, and thence forward the trade has been excellent. The imports in 1914-15 from Japan were £461,000 as against £260,000 in 1913-14. The monthly average for the last four months of 1914-15 showed an increase of 221 per cent as against the corresponding period of the previous year. There was a rise in the price of imported matches, which was from the outbreak of war to the end of September 9 per cent higher in the case of Swedish matches, and 8 per cent in the case of Japanese matches. In March the declared value of Swedish matches showed

	£ (1,000)	Per cent
Japan	461	61
Sweden	179	24
Norway	42	5
Austria-Hungary	38	5
Straits	8	1
Belgium	8	1
Germany	8	1

*Matches imported from the Straits are chiefly of Japanese manufacture.

a rise of 31 per cent over the recorded value of September and that of Japanese matches a rise of about 21 per cent. The matches imported into Calcutta from Germany are only "Bengal Light" and "Brilliant Star" pyrotechnic matches. These pyrotechnic matches are chiefly utilised for amusement during festivals. They compete with similar matches made in India of about the same quality.

Metals and Metal manufactures.

Metals and manufacture thereof, including ores.

The imports of metals amounted to 647,000 tons, having a value of over £9 millions, representing a large decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 431,000 tons and £5·5 millions. In the pre-war period of 1914-15, the imports amounted to 359,000 tons, valued at £4·8 millions, showing an increase of 16,000 tons and £89,000. Thus the decrease in the year under review occurred entirely in the war period.

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Tons	£ (1000)	Tons	£ (1000)
Copper	37,343	2,745	25,502	1,849
Iron	46,692	393	20,638	184
Iron or Steel	718,471	8,501	462,564	5,478
Steel	253,085	1,777	125,423	850
Others including ores	22,742	1,300	12,630	819
TOTAL	1,078,333	14,716	646,757	9,180

Iron and Steel.

The quantity and value of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, other than for railways, included in the figures in the marginal table are 609,000 tons, valued at £6·5 millions, showing a decrease of 410,000 tons and £4·2 millions. The quantity sent from the United Kingdom was 421,500 tons against 609,300 tons in 1913-14, while Germany and Belgium supplied 77,300 tons and 67,200 tons, as compared with 200,100 tons and 173,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. In the United Kingdom the iron trade of 1914 was not looked upon as prosperous. There was a declining trade and severe competition from abroad in the first half of the year; in the last five months the war brought in its train unusual difficulties. There was something like a panic rush for iron in the early days of August and the price of No. 3 G.M.B. rose to the high figure of 53*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The inflation, however, was brief, and prices quickly declined. The exports from the United Kingdom fell off alarmingly, for not only were the belligerent ports closed to Cleveland pig iron, but the confusion into which the financial exchanges were thrown and the uncertainty which prevailed, brought business with neutral countries down to vanishing point. Prices fell to their lowest point in October, and since then with some improvement in business there was a partial recovery. These conditions were reflected on the Indian trade. The average of the prices ruling in 1914 for Cleveland No. 3 G.M.B. was 51*s.* 4½*d.* per ton compared with 58*s.* 10*d.* in 1913. Of the world's producers of iron, it may be noted, Germany ranks as the second largest, the first being the United States and a long way after Germany comes the United Kingdom.

Of the imports of iron and steel into India the first place is taken by galvanised sheets with approximately 157,300 tons, of which 152,400 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom. The position is different with iron and steel bars, etc., which take the second place with 104,800 tons, since 42,000 tons came from Belgium, 37,000 tons from Germany, and only 20,600 tons from the United Kingdom. The prices of iron bar (Swedish rolled) in Calcutta averaged 11*s.* 6⅝*d.* per cwt as against 11*s.* 4⅝*d.* in 1913-14. Germany, which had hitherto been ahead in sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned, sent 12,600 tons against the United Kingdom's 28,100

	U. Kingdom (tons)	Germany (tons)	Belgium (tons)	United States (tons)	Total (tons)
Bars and channel (iron)	6,658	426	1,849	2	10,464
Ditto (steel)	13,912	36,587	40,205	3,000	94,342
Angle and spring „	13,146	8,097	5,973	1,062	28,278
Sheets and plates:—					
Galvanised	152,357	454	243	4,218	157,292
Tinned	49,746	1	...	694	50,442
Not galvanised or tinned	28,138	12,631	7,732	2,303	51,130
Beams, pillars, etc.	45,181	5,753	3,523	408	56,808
Pipes and fittings (cast)	27,021	794	107	11,814	39,858
Nails and rivets	4,436	1,923	1,465	1,751	13,407
Tubes and fittings, wrought	13,603	671	436	1,457	16,196
Hoops and strips	19,353	1,752	1,244	1,956	24,309
Other sorts	47,942	8,255	4,417	2,394	66,099
TOTAL . 1914-15	421,493	77,344	67,194	31,059	608,625
TOTAL . 1913-14	609,286	200,103	173,048	22,035	1,018,248

tons and Belgium's 7,700 tons ; in angle and spring (steel) the share of the United Kingdom was 13,100 tons against 8,100 tons of Germany and 6,000 tons of Belgium. The United Kingdom's contribution of nails and rivets was 4,400 tons, compared with 1,900 tons from Germany and 1,500 tons from Belgium. In pipes and fittings (cast) the United Kingdom had the largest share of 27,000 tons against 11,800 tons from the United States and 800 tons from Germany. In beams and pillars the United Kingdom had the large share of 45,200 tons out of a total of 56,800 tons.

India formerly took steel from Germany to the average value of £433,000. The stoppage of this source of import should benefit such firms as the Bengal Iron and Steel Company and Tata and Sons. With all the raw material available in India, which is alluded to in chapter IV under exports, there is a very wide field for the development of the local industry.

Copper.

The imports of copper into India declined heavily from 37,343 tons, valued at £2,745,000, in 1913-14 to 25,502 tons, valued at £1,849,000. The sources of the supply of wrought copper are chiefly the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, and these countries accounted for a decrease of 5,287 tons, 5,324 tons, and 555 tons respectively. Of unwrought copper Japan supplied 2,760 tons or 85 per cent, and the United Kingdom 380 tons or 12 per cent, against 3,390 tons or 88 per cent and 455 tons or 12 per cent respectively in 1913-14. The principal varieties of unwrought copper imported are tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, slabs, etc.

The price and the production of copper usually respond to the general activity or depression in the world's trade, and in 1914, the copper industry at the outbreak of war felt the full effect of the severe financial and industrial crisis. The depression in copper, as in other metals, was acute towards the end of July, but the war proved beneficial to the market as it brought about a reduction in the output, especially in the United States, and at the same time created a demand for military purposes. With some oscillations the price of cash copper dropped to £56 2*s.* 6*d.* a ton late in July 1914. In October the price reached £49—the lowest point touched since 1902. A good recovery was made in the following two months and brought the price up to £56 12*s.* 6*d.* in December and £63 12*s.* in March. The world's copper production showed a large decrease from 986,375 tons in 1913 to 898,780 tons in 1914, of which the United States' production was 506,890 tons. Holland, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland put embargoes on the export of copper, and the United Kingdom detained the copper consigned to those countries to avoid smuggling. Negotiations in London have resulted in an arrangement placing the entire surplus output of the American copper mines under British control. Other copper interests also made similar arrangements.

Other metals.

Tin.

Of other metals imported, tin, zinc or spelter, and aluminium are of some importance. The quantity and value of tin imported during the year amounted to 1,925 tons, valued at £320,000, against 2,135 tons and £435,000 in 1913-14. It is chiefly imported from the Straits in the shape of unwrought blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs, the total imports being 1,894 tons, valued at £315,000. Fluctuations in the price of tin were quite as wide as in the previous year, but a severe depression was experienced in the London market, the two extremes recorded being £184 and £120 per ton—a figure not seen since the abnormal depression of 1908. There has been a considerable set-back in the world's consumption this year, owing to adverse financial and industrial conditions and the war. The value

Zinc or spelter.

of zinc or spelter declined heavily from £191,000 in 1913-14 to nearly £65,000, the United Kingdom accounting for a decrease of over £80,000 worth of unwrought spelter required for her war purposes. The normal consumption of the belligerents largely exceeds their own production and their trade was

Aluminium.

seriously affected by the war. The quantity and value of aluminium imported were reduced from 1,317 tons and £143,000 to 777 tons and £87,000. The metal is largely imported from the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and France into Bombay and Madras. There are a few factories

	1914-15	
Aluminium—	tons	£(1,000)
Unwrought (ingots, etc.)	116	10
Wrought (*a*) circles and sheets	596	67
(*b*) other manufactures	65	10
TOTAL	777	87

making aluminium vessels in India. Finished articles, such as water vessels and cooking utensils, especially kettles, saucepans, stewpans, and frying pans are being manufactured to a certain extent. Many metal dealers in towns are specialising in aluminium goods, which are more profitable than brass or copper ware. The total world's production for last year was 68,200 metric tons—the United States producing 22,500 tons, France 18,000 tons, the United Kingdom 7,500 tons, and Germany, Austria, and Switzerland between them 12,000 tons.

Oils.

Oils. The trade in imported oil from foreign countries advanced from 96½ million gallons, valued at £2·9 millions, to 108 million gallons, valued at £3·1 millions. **Mineral oils.** Of this, mineral oils* accounted for 106¾ million gallons, valued at £2·9 millions, against 95 million gallons, valued £2·7 millions, in 1913-14. **Kerosene.** The imports of kerosene oil increased by 12 million gallons, valued at £291,000 to 80½ million gallons, valued at £2·2 millions (of which oil imported in bulk represented 68 million gallons, valued at £1·7 millions). The sources of the supply of kerosene oil were the United States, Borneo, the Straits, Persia, and Russia. The Russian trade in kerosene has ceased to exist with the closing of the Dardanelles, only 582,700 gallons having been imported in the first four months of the year. Early in the year the prices for American crude oil began to fall, and by August the decline was at its lowest, due to the steady increase in the world's supplies and the improvement in ocean transport facilities, which stimulated the production by providing additional outlets. From January there was a recovery in prices. The imports from the United States rose from 42 million gallons, valued at £1·2 million, to 47 million gallons, valued at £1·3 million, the average declared value for imports from the United States being 6⅝*d.* per gallon against 6 11/12*d.* in 1913-14. The increased shipments took place entirely in the pre-war period. The Straits and Borneo supplied over 30 million gallons, valued at £765,000 against 23 million gallons, valued at £583,000, in 1913-14. The expansion of the Straits and Borneo trade is promising, since the oil is cheaper than the American oil. The supply of Russian oil, moreover, has temporarily stopped. The Persian trade in this commodity stood almost exactly at the level of 1913-14. The effect of the control of the Persian oilfields by the British Admiralty is not yet apparent. The production of Burma oil† was estimated at 254½ million gallons in 1914 and the coastwise exports of kerosene oil to India proper were 107¼ million gallons. Adding this quantity to the imports by sea of foreign oil, the consumption of kerosene in India excluding Burma may be roughly estimated at about 188 million gallons, as compared with 178 million gallons in 1913-14, 97 million gallons in 1905-06, and 79 million gallons in 1900-01.

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Gallons (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Gallons (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Russia	1,079	26	583	18
Persia	2,303	73	2,319	67
Straits	2,340	62	7,915	204
Borneo	20,315	521	22,534	561
United States	42,311	1,222	47,240	1,345
Other Countries	2	...	...	...
Total	68,350	1,904	80,591	2,195

Other kinds of Mineral oils. The quantity of mineral oil other than kerosene imported during the year remained stationary at 26 million gallons, but the value fell by £96,000 to £743,000. The kinds of oil included in this head are lubricating oils (14 million gallons), chiefly imported from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Borneo; fuel oil (10 million gallons) chiefly from Persia, Sumatra, and the Straits; white oil used largely for adulterating *ghi* (76,900 gallons, although shipped from Antwerp, were imported mainly from Germany into Burma in the first four months of the year), and petrol which is supplied by the United States. Burma contributed nearly 4 million gallons of petrol to meet the requirements of motor cars and motor cycles, which are now in extensive use in India.

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* Mineral oil includes fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, petroleum, paints, solutions, etc. The figures of imported mineral oil refer to imports into India including Burma from foreign countries.

† The world's production of petroleum during 1914 was in million barrels of 42 gallons each as follows:—United States of America 265·8, Russia 67, Mexico 21·2, Roumania 12·8, Dutch East Indies (Borneo, Java and Sumatra) 12·7, Galicia 5, British India 7·9, other countries 8, World's total 400·4.

Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery.

The total value of imports of paper, pasteboard, and stationery declined by £300,000 to £1,226,000, and of this decrease paper and pasteboard accounted for £180,000, and stationery £120,000. The value of paper and pasteboard amounted to £879,000, the United Kingdom contributing £578,000, Germany and Austria-Hungary together £110,000 against £595,000 and £271,000 respectively in 1913-14. The paper imported includes packing, printing, and writing paper and also pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard. Inferior German foolscap writing papers sell more readily than the heavier qualities of imported paper. Austrian note-paper is of a very inferior quality, and had a large sale because of its cheapness. The importsof paper from Germany and Austria-Hungary, as also from Norway and Sweden, consist largely of the thinner qualities for printing, press copying, etc., which cannot be manufactured in India at present at sufficiently low prices. In coloured paper, German-made paper is in great demand. Scandinavian printing papers are cheap and of good quality.

	Paper and pasteboard.	
	Private.	Government.
	£1,000	£1,000
1905-06	470	27
1910-11	753	62
1912-13	964	34
1913-14	1,058	54
1914-15	879	36

The classes of paper which are most largely imported into Calcutta from Germany and Austria-Hungary are as follows:—

Description.	Size.	Weight per ream.	Price C. I. F. at Calcutta.
(*a*) *Packing paper*—			
German brown packing	18 × 22	8½ lbs.	9*d.* per ream.
„	18 × 22	14 lbs.	13½*d.* „
„	22 × 29	28,30,40,50 & 60 lbs.	1*d.* per lb.
German coloured surface packing (for box covering).	16 × 20	...	2*s.* 6*d.* per ream.
(*b*) *Printing paper*—			
German glazed, white art	18 × 22 20 × 30	34, 40, 50 & 60 lbs.	2¾*d.* per lb.
German unglazed, white printing	18 × 22	9 lbs.	12*d.* per ream.
„ „	18 × 22	10,12,14, & 16 lbs.	1⅜*d.* per lb.
„ „ (double Royal)	26 × 40	24 lbs.	1⅜*d.* „
German glazed, coloured printing	18 × 22	12 lbs.	1¾*d.* „
„ „	20 × 30 22 × 36	16 & 18 lbs.	1¾*d.* „
Austrian unglazed, white printing	18 × 22	9 lbs.	13½*d.* per ream.
„ „	18 × 22	12,14,16, & 20 lbs.	1⅜*d.* per lb.
„ „ Royal	20 × 26	14,16,20,&24 lbs.	1⅜*d.* „
Austrian unglazed, coloured printing	18 × 22	9 lbs.	13¾*d.* per ream.
„ „	18 × 22	8 lbs.	13*d.* „
Austrian glazed, coloured printing	18 × 22	16 lbs.	2*d.* per lb.
(*c*) *Writing paper and envelopes*—			
German foolscap writing	13⅓ × 16¾	12 lbs.	2⅛*d.* per lb.
„ „	13⅓ × 16¾	8 lbs.	1¾*d.* „
German envelopes	...	...	1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000.
Austrian note paper	...	...	6*d.* to 7*d.* per packet of 400 sheets.

Description.	Size.	Weight per ream.	Price C. I. F. at Calcutta.
(*d*) *Paper, other kinds*—			
German unglazed white tissue (Elephant brand, best quality) . .	18 × 22	6 lbs.	2*s.* per ream.
„ „ (ordinary)	18 × 22	6 lbs.	1*s.* „
German unglazed, white tissue . . .	20 × 30	7 lbs.	2*s.* „
„ „ coloured tissue . . .	20 × 30	7 lbs.	2*s.* „
German glazed, coloured tissue . . .	20 × 30	7 lbs.	1*s.* 6*d.* „
Austrian unglazed, white tissue . . .	18 × 22	7 lbs.	1*s.* 2½*d.* „
German marble paper (for book binding) . . .	13½ × 17	—	2*s.* 8*d.* „
	22½ × 17½	—	5*s.* 6*d.* „
	24 × 19	—	6*s.* „
	25 × 20	...	8*s.* „
	27½ × 20½ / 30 × 20	...	10*s.* „

The total consumption of paper in India at present is estimated at over 75,000 tons per annum. Of this quantity about 29,000 tons are manufactured in India, and the balance is imported, mostly high class stationery, such as notepaper, bank and bill paper, parchment, ledger, creamlaid, tissue, artistic cover, packing, envelope, Manilla, and account book paper. In 1913 Germany was the largest manufacturer of paper in the world with 788 mills as against 616 for the United States, 375 for Italy, 351 for France, 334 for the United Kingdom, 269 for Austria-Hungary, 183 for Russia, 102 for Sweden, and about 42 for Holland and Belgium each, while India owns only 11 mills, of which three did not actually work. The value of locally manufactured paper has remained practically steady, while the value of foreign imports has increased to about double that of the paper made in Indian mills. This industry, with one or two exceptions, is not on the whole very flourishing. Raw materials, such as rags, hemp, Savannah grasses other than baib and *Sabai* grass, and bamboos are abundant in India, although Poplar spruce, pine and other pulp yielding trees are not available in any quantity. Trials in the manufacture of bamboo pulp have been carried out on a commercial scale, and concessions for extraction of bamboos have been granted to two firms in Burma and Bengal. In the Punjab a concession for the extraction of spruce and silver fir from the Kulu forests for the manufacture of woodpulp has also been granted.* Paper-making materials, mostly woodpulp, were imported to a great extent from the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, and Germany. Of chemicals the bleaching material, caustic soda, and sulphur or sulphuric acid are imported chiefly from the United Kingdom. Rosin is already being manufactured by the Forest Department in the United Provinces, from crude resin obtained by tapping pine trees in the Himalayan forests, and the product is taken by the paper mills in India. In India the effects of the war were immediately felt in the rise in the price of woodpulp, which is used in considerable quantities by mills. The high cost of imported woodpulp and the increasing price paid for raw materials such as baib grass, the cost of transporting the raw material to the mills, and the temporarily high cost of chemicals are the chief obstacles to the development of the local industry. The position may be greatly improved when the new sources of raw materials are exploited and the products made readily available.

The head "stationery, excluding paper" is a comprehensive one, and the articles comprised therein are heterogeneous. The value of imports, after a progressive trade in the past decade, fell to £347,000, the share of the United Kingdom being 79 per cent of the total against 71 per cent in 1913-14. The other sources were Japan and the United States (4 per cent each) and Germany and Austria-Hungary together 9 per cent against 11 per cent in 1913-14. Of the German and Austrian imports the most important item was pencils, for the manufacture of which these countries possess special advantages, having large

Pencils.

Vide Quinquennial Review of the Forest Administration in British India, 1909-1914, published with the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture) Resolution No. 903-F-208-1, dated the 21st July 1915.

deposits of amorphous graphite of suitable quality, and also a good supply of excellent soft cedar wood. In both these respects India is at a disadvantage. The graphite worked out in Travancore is flaky and not suitable for pencil manufacture. Further its supply is running short, and graphite from other sources such as Tinnevelly, Kalahandi, Lohardaga, and Daltonganj has not proved quite suitable or sufficient. As regards the supply of suitable wood Indian resources have not as yet been fully exploited. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has considered this question and selected several timbers for the manufacture of low grade pencils. There are at present a few small pencil factories in India, but their products are not, with one or two exceptions, equal in quality to the imported article. Japanese pencils, it may be noted, are the cheapest in the market, the prices range from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per gross *c. i. f.* at Calcutta, and they compete with Indian made pencils selling at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gross. The principal brands of German and Austrian pencils imported are :—

Description.	Price per gross.
Austrian—	
Hardtmuth's 'Kohinoor' graphite	40*s.* f.o.b. less 35 per cent.
„ 'Mephisto'	16*s.* „ „ „
German—	
Johann Faber's No. 234 (soft, middling, and hard)	3*s.* 2*d.* f.o.b.
„ Silver	3*s.* 4*d.* „
A. W. Faber's (soft, middling, and hard)	5*s.* „ less 25 per cent and 10 per cent.
„ Train	3*s.* 1*d.* „
„ Taj Mahal	3*s.* 1*d.* „
Swan brand (white wood)	1*s.* 9*d.* c. i. f.
„ Cedar wood	3*s.* 6*d.* „
Moon brand (white wood varnished)	1*s.* 6*d.* „

Penholders of various descriptions (J. W. Faber's No. 7765 in natural, red, and black colours selling at 10*s.* 4*d.* per dozen less 35 per cent) and nickel pencil protectors with clips (at 6*s.* per gross less 25 per cent) are also imported from Germany and Austria.

The industry of manufacturing crayons or chalk pencils in the Punjab promises well. The prices of the chalk pencils made by a Punjab Company are :—

White crayons	Per case of 100 boxes each containing 144 sticks	£2 10*s.* f.o.r.
	Per 25 and 50 gross cases	1*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* extra.
Coloured „	Per case of 100 gross boxes each containing 144 sticks	£3 6*s.* 8*d.* f.o.r.
	Per 12 gross boxes	12*s.* f.o.r.

Railway plant and rolling stock.

Another important group of Indian imports is railway plant and rolling stock, and this is an item which is increasing in importance from year to year. In 1914-15 the value of the group was nearly £9 millions, over £6·7 millions being private imports and £2·2 millions on Government account. The great bulk of the material (94 per cent) comes from the United Kingdom. The Government stores included imports worth £70,000 from the United States, £50,000 from Australia (sleepers of wood), and £10,000 from other countries, while of the private imports, Australia and Germany accounted for about £99,000 and £174,000, respectively, and other countries £164,000. The share of Germany steadily increased from £15,000 in 1909-10 to £200,000 in 1913-14, especially in carriages and wagons and parts thereof, followed by locomotives and tenders, other kinds of railway material, steel or iron sleepers and keys, and rails, chairs and fish plates. The value of the imports of carriages and wagons in 1914-15 amounted to £3,996,000, which was nearly half the total value of the imports on both private and Government account.

	1912-13 £ (1,000)	1913-14 £ (1,000)	1914-15 £ (1,000)
Private	4,269	6,690	6,722
Government	1,695	2,685	2,273
Total	5,964	9,375	8,995

Salt.

Since the outbreak of war the imports of salt are of considerable interest, especially in view of the large fluctuations in price that took place during the period from August 1914 to March 1915. Imports of salt showed a decrease

in quantity from 606,940 tons in 1913-14 to 465,694 tons in 1914-15. The value of these imports in 1914-15 were £494,000 as against nearly £584,000 in the previous year. The trade in the pre-war period amounted to about 45 per cent of the total. The imports were as usual almost entirely confined to Bengal (85 per cent) and Burma (15 per cent)*. The sources of supply during the year of review were Aden (34 per cent), the United Kingdom (19 per cent), Egypt (16 per cent), Italian East Africa (9 per cent), Spain (8 per cent), and Asiatic Turkey (7 per cent). As compared with 1913-14, increased imports are noticeable from Aden (37 per cent), but decreased imports from Spain (59 per cent), Asiatic Turkey (58 per cent), Germany (42 per cent), Italian East Africa (18 per cent), and Egypt (11 per cent). Imports of English salt have also declined. The shipments of salt from the United Kingdom during 1914-15 amounted to 92,276 tons against 136,721 tons in 1913-14. The prices in Calcutta rose from £3 8*s.* per 100 maunds in July to £5 14*s.* 8*d.* in August, but receded to £4 14*s.* 8*d.* in September and £3 8*s.* in October. The price then advanced to £5 1*s.* 4*d.* in December, to £8 10*s.* 8*d.* in February, and to £9 14*s.* 8*d.* on 11th March. It then fell to £7 on 25th March 1915. The quantity remaining in bond in Bengal and Burma at the end of March 1915 was 71,917 tons against 147,034 tons at the end of 1913-14. The consumption of salt during 1914-15 increased from 1,801,866 tons to 1,872,367 tons. The total quantity of salt consumed annually per head of the population in British India during the last five years, as compared with the consumption 10 years, 20 years, and 30 years ago, are shown in the margin. The duty on salt in 1914-15 increased from £957,000 to £1,040,000. This was due in some degree to speculative clearances owing to the fear that an enhanced salt duty might be imposed. The Government of India amended the rules in force in Northern India for the payment of the duty on salt so as to provide, as in the case of imported salt, that the duty shall be payable at the rate in force on the date of the removal of the article from the salt sources or depôts, instead of on the date of payment.

	lbs.
1885-86	13·1
1895-96	12·9
1905-06	13·7
1910-11	14·4
1911-12	16·1
1912-13	16·2
1913-14	16·5
1914-15	17·2

Raw silk and silk manufactures.

The imports of raw silk are more than nine times the value of the exports †: ten years ago the imports were only 1¼ times the exports. In fact India was one of the world's great producers of silk. Today with the cheap imports from countries more efficiently adapted for silk production than India, the Indian article is at a disadvantage. The trade in raw silk, as will be seen in the marginal table, was 2⅓ million lbs, valued at £756,000. The decline is attributed to the over-trading of the preceding two years. China and Hongkong—the chief sources of supply—largely contributed to the decrease. The receipts from the Straits also declined from 105,130 lbs to 62,400 lbs, but Japan sent a heavy consignment of 172,370 lbs against only 21,610 lbs in 1913-14, while imports from Siam rose from 92,750 lbs to 93,570 lbs. Of the total imports Bombay's share was 89 per cent and that of Burma 8 per cent. The average declared value (6*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb) was slightly higher than in 1913-14. At the time of the outbreak of war stocks of raw silk were limited in all consuming countries. It so happened that there was a very great demand for silk in the year 1913, making it necessary to draw upon the reserves as well as to absorb the product of the large crop of last season. The position has since improved in consequence of the fairly regular supplies. The world's production of raw silk in 1913 was 60¼ million lbs or nearly one million lbs more than in 1912, the Far East producing 45¾ million lbs, Western Europe 9⅓ million lbs, a falling off of 1½ million lbs, and South Eastern Europe 5 million lbs. The world's consumption of silk during 1913 amounted to 61⅓ million lbs, of which the United States alone consumed 27 million lbs, showing an increase of 2⅓ million lbs, and the whole of Europe 31 million lbs. In 1914 the production was 48¼ million lbs, of which the Far East accounted for 34 millions lbs, Western

	1,000 lbs.	£(1,000)
1912-13	3,579	1,143
1913-14	2,564	839
1914-15	2,303	756

Silk, raw.

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* Imports into other maritime provinces are negligible : in 1914-15, Bombay (368 tons), Madras (143 tons), and Sind (59 tons).

† *Vide* remarks on silk exports on page 67.

Europe 10¾ million lbs, and South Eastern Europe nearly 3½ million lbs. The falling off in 1914, as contrasted with 1913, is due to the state of war, which has almost completely suppressed the arrivals of raw silk from Turkestan, Persia, and the extreme Orient, and therefore it was impossible to estimate the production in these countries.

The noticeable features in the silk trade at the present time are on the one hand that Japan is increasing its already large production, and on the other hand there is an evergrowing consumption in the United States.

Silk goods.

In the previous paragraphs reference was made to the imports of raw silk in 1914-15. In this paragraph the imports of manufactured silk in the same period are dealt with. The imports of silk goods have been considerably curtailed, as will be seen from the marginal figures. Of the total imports of silk goods, Bombay accounted for 80 per cent and Burma 14 per cent. The sudden outbreak of war in Europe struck an unexpected blow at the silk trade. The use of silk is to a large extent a luxury, and the restricted purchasing power of the people, owing to the abnormal conditions of the year, caused a cessation in demand. Of the imports of silk manufactures in 1914-15, 48 per cent came from Japan, 31 per cent from China including Hongkong, 6 per cent each from the United Kingdom and France. Pure silk piecegoods (imported chiefly from China, Hongkong, and Japan) represented 69 per cent of the total trade. The supply from Japan was reduced from £784,000 to £453,000; from China from £400,000 to £380,000; and from France from £50,000 to £23,000. Japan is the principal source of the supply of silk yarn, noils, and warps, the total value of which fell in the year under review from £305,000 to £227,000. Imports from Italy, which in this trade ranks next, fell from £65,000 to £26,000. Goods of silk mixed with other materials are all of European manufacture, and are imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Italy. The imports of mixed goods decreased from £464,000 to £161,000. Germany made a speciality of goods mixed with silk, and her imports of these goods in the previous year were £140,000. They consist principally of velvets, of which large quantities are imported. Germany secured the trade in mixed velvets by means of a special process in the manufacture of the velvet pile. The price ranges from 8*d.* to 2*s.* per yard of 17½-18½″ and the largest demand is for the standard quality at 1*s.* 1*d.* per yard of 18-18½″. There is a good sale also for the cheapest quality at 8*d.* per yard. French mixed velvets cost 3*d.* to 8*d.* per yard more than the corresponding grades of German qualities. A cheap quality of plain coloured satin of mixed cotton and silk in imitation of the French make is also supplied by Germany at 8½*d.* per yard of 22″. The price of German pure silk velvets is 4*s.* and upwards per yard of 18″, while the French best qualities are sold from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per yard.

	First 4 months £ (1,000)	Last 8 months £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)
1912-13	573	1,460	2,033
1913-14	714	1,353	2,067
1914-15	560	733	1,293

Soap.

The imports of soap in 1914-15 amounted to 404,485 cwts, valued at £555,000. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply—her share being about £530,000; the remainder of the imports, valued at nearly £25,000, came chiefly from the United States, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Italy. The imports consist mainly of household, laundry, and toilet soaps. These soaps are, as a rule, of superior quality, and more expensive than the locally made article, as will be seen from the following quotations:

	Indian.				British.				
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Carbolic soap (small cake)	2	4	to	3	4	—				per gross cakes.
„ „ 5 per cent	6	0	„	6	8	10	0			„ „ f.o.b. less 20 per cent.
Turkish Bath soap	12	0	„	15	8	17	0	to 19	0	„ „ c.i.f.
Bar soap	3	4	„	5	0	5	6	„ 7	0	per case of 20 bars c.i.f.

The largest trade is done in Gossage's bar soap and Lever Brother's Sunlight soap, both of English manufacture. The *c.i.f.* price of Gossage's bar soap is 7*s.* per box of 45 lbs. containing 20 bars. Austrian soap being cheaper

competes with Indian-made soaps. The, *c.i.f.* prices at Calcutta are as follows :—

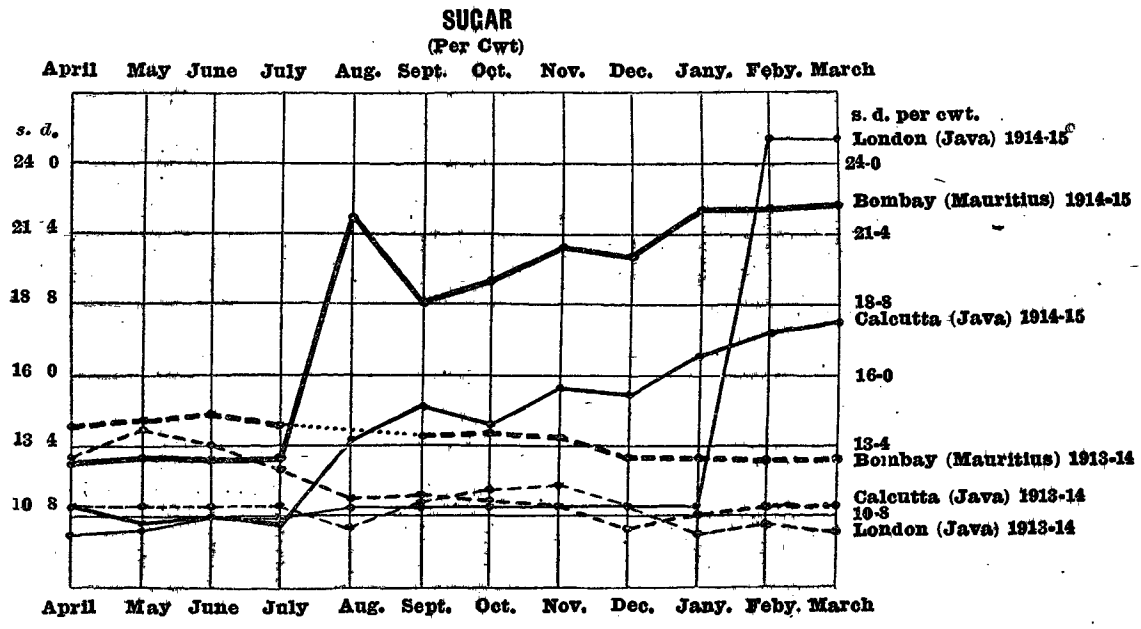
	s.	*d.*	
Austrian manufacture—			
Gotlieb Taussig's household toilet soap	2	9	per dozen cakes.
„ „ Royal soap	2	0	„ „
Calderara and Bankmann's household shaving soap	2	3	„ „
„ „ lavender soap	1	10	„ „
German manufacture—			
Gustuv Boehm's household toilet soap	2	2	„ „
„ „ lavender soap	1	9	„ „

SUGAR.

Sugar.

Sugar Imports.—The year 1914-15 was for the sugar trade a very eventful one. In 1914-15 the imports amounted to £7 millions, against nearly £10 millions in the previous year. This was 54 per cent, in place of 60 per cent in 1913-14, of the aggregate value of the class Food, drink, and tobacco. The total quantity of sugar (including confectionery and molasses) imported was 550,000 tons, of which some 21,500 tons represented beet sugar. Cane sugar fell from 728,200 tons to 406,600 tons, the decrease being therefore 44 per cent. The imports of cane sugar from Java and Mauritius decreased by 266,200 tons or 46 per cent, and 57,900 tons or 41 per cent, respectively. The imports were 316,700 tons of Java sugar and 81,700 tons of Mauritius sugar in 1914-15. There was a small consignment of 500 tons, valued at £10,600, of Egyptian cane sugar, which was imported into Calcutta, and of 1,995 tons worth £39,000 imported into Bombay towards the end of the year. Small consignments of refined cane sugar of 700 tons were also imported from Japan. The detailed figures are noted in the margin. The average declared value per cwt of Java sugar was 15*s.* $8\frac{5}{12}$*d.* as against 11*s.* $8\frac{11}{12}$*d.* in 1913-14, showing a rise of no less than 34 per cent. Mauritius sugar was 13*s.* $10\frac{2}{3}$*d.* per cwt as against 11*s.* $11\frac{1}{3}$*d.* in the previous year, a rise of 16 per cent. In Calcutta the prices of Java T. M. O. were highest in March 1915 (£1 1*s.* $5\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per cwt) and lowest in April 1914 (12*s.* $8\frac{1}{6}$*d.* per cwt).

Imports of Sugar.	1913-14 Tons	1914-15 Tons	1913-14 £ (1,000)	1914-15 £ (1,000)
Beet—				
Austria-Hungary	74,001	21,405	918	256
Germany	686	103	8	1
Other countries	47	14	1	...
Total	74,734	21,522	927	257
Cane—				
Java	582,995	316,748	6,845	4,973
Mauritius	139,568	81,718	1,668	1,135
Other countries	5,681	8,108	86	152
Total	728,244	406,574	8,599	6,260



NOTE :—

(1) The rise in Indian sugar prices is due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius supplies to the United Kingdom.

(2) The Royal Sugar Commission bought £18,000,000 or 1 million tons of sugar shortly after the outbreak of war.

(3) The movement in London sugar prices from the outbreak of war is of interest, as compared with the Indian variations.

(4) No quotation for Bombay (Mauritius) in August 1913.

Production.—Serious attempts are being made to improve the Indian sugar position, and to remove the stigma that India (which is the largest producer of cane sugar in the world) is importing increasing quantities of cane sugar from other countries at the expense of her home industry.* The production of British India was estimated at 2,367,000 tons on an area of 2,315,000 acres, the production showing an increase of 3 per cent but the area a decrease of 9 per cent, as compared with the previous year's figures. An addition of about 14,300 tons should be made for the non-reported cane area, and of about 300,000 tons representing the produce from date and palmyra palms. Bengal produced over 90,000 tons of date and palmyra palm sugar; the figures for other provinces are not available.

Foreign markets.—To understand the sugar import trade of India one has to refer to the conditions that prevailed in world markets throughout the year. In the early part of the year supplies were apparently ample, and prices ruled low with small fluctuations. The highest price of 88 per cent beet root *f.o.b.* Hamburg, was quoted in April at 9*s.* 5*d.*, while in July the price fell to 9*s.* 2½*d.* The price of Cuban sugar *c.i.f.*, in the United Kingdom, varied from 9*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 3*d.* in July. The Continental beet crop for 1914 promised well, and owing to the higher prices ruling in America shipments of Cuban sugar were resold to the United States, and in consequence stocks in trader's hands by the end of July were limited. With the rupture between Austria and Servia on July 24, London prices of beet sugar advanced, but fell sharply towards the end of the month. Consequent on the outbreak of war between Germany and France, and the cessation of imports of Continental beet sugar, a large demand immediately sprang up for any available sugar, which was accentuated by the United Kingdom joining the belligerents. Prices rapidly advanced, so that first mark granulated sugar, which was selling at the end of July at 15*s.* per cwt, rose to 35*s.* and 40*s.* by the first week of August, some grades selling as high as 55*s.* In view of this large increase in retail prices and in order to put a curb on speculative operations, the British Government assumed entire control of the market. They secured all available supplies of sugar in America, Cuba, Java, and elsewhere, and bought some 1,000,000 tons for manufacturing purposes or for direct consumption. This cane sugar replaced about a million tons of prohibited beet sugar, which is ordinarily imported into the United Kingdom in the months of August to April. The Royal Sugar Commission, which was appointed to fix the price at which raw sugar was to be sold in the United Kingdom to refiners and to the trade, reduced prices immediately to 30*s.* The retail price was fixed by the Commission at 3¾*d.* for white granulated. On October 26 the Commission announced a further reduction of 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, and at this level prices ruled till the end of the year. Since that time imports of all sugars have been prohibited, with a view to prevent German and Austrian beet sugar reaching the United Kingdom through neutral countries, and money as payment reaching the enemy countries. On December 14 the Government reduced the price of Mauritius crystals by about 3*s.* per cwt (*viz.*, to 22*s.* 1½*d.*) to assist the confectioners and large sugar users, and on December 17 announced that there would be no further reduction. In March of this year the price of Java sugar in the United Kingdom was 139 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war.

Monthly imports into India.—These events were not without their effect on India. There was a great reduction in the supply of beet sugar from the Continental countries, a reduction from 74,700 tons to 21,500 tons in 1914-15. The United Kingdom and other consuming countries of the British Empire largely indented, as already noted, on Java and Mauritius for sugar. These countries happen to be India's principal sources of supply†. In the months since the outbreak of war there was a decline of nearly 57 per cent in the imports from abroad of sugar, 16D.S. and above, and a consequential increase of 66 per cent in the declared value for March 1915 over that of July 1914, as will be seen from the marginal table. The monthly prices are also given in greater detail in part ii of the Report on page 125.

Imports into India.
Sugar 16 D. S. and above.

1914-15	tons	Declared value per cwt £	s.	d.
April	45,492	0	11	7 2/3
May	45,304	0	11	9 1/4
June	8,890	0	12	1 7/12
July	29,409	0	12	1 5/12
August	43,627	0	13	5 1/12
September	40,074	0	15	10 3/4
October	51,056	0	15	6 1/12
November	28,385	0	16	7 1/2
December	47,673	0	17	2 5/6
January	25,618	0	18	3 5/6
February	32,688	0	19	8 5/12
March	25,345	1	0	1 2/3

* India now imports in normal years about 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India.

† India in 1914-15 took 316,700 tons from Java or 25 per cent of the total Java production and from Mauritius 81,700 tons or 30 per cent of the total Mauritius production. Java sugar is imported chiefly through Calcutta and Mauritius through Bombay and Karachi.

The position of the Indian industry.—The steps now being taken to improve the position of the Indian sugar industry are necessarily slow as there are intrinsic difficulties. It is, for example, almost impossible to produce any one variety of cane which will grow well throughout India. The canes of the Punjab are not very suitable for Bengal, just as the Bengal canes are unsuited to the low temperatures of the north. The opening of large irrigation works in parts of Southern and Central India will lead to an increase in the area under cane, giving high yields and rendering possible the cultivation of cane in large blocks. In the Central Provinces a block of about 4,000 acres is being leased out to a Syndicate, and in Burma in one of the canal areas a Rangoon firm is making experiments in cane cultivation, half the cost being paid by Government. Experiments at Government expense are also being made in Assam to grow cane at a profit. It is the policy of Government to show the cultivators how to increase the yield per acre, since the average yield in India is about 24 cwts against 80 cwts in Java. The Agricultural Departments of Local Governments are endeavouring to solve the problem in two ways, first, by seeking for better methods of cultivation, and, secondly, by introducing improved varieties to suit local conditions. Special sugar-cane stations have been started in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, and Assam.† Dr. Barber, now in charge of the Central Station at Coimbatore, has succeeded in growing sugar-cane for the first time in India from seed, and this discovery will make it possible to obtain, by crossing, new varieties of cane giving higher yields. He has raised no less than 60,000 seedlings and is engaged in crossing the hardy North Indian canes with South Indian canes containing a large percentage of sugar. Some interesting factors relating to sugar-cane varieties have been investigated at Sabour with a view to deciding between the merits of different varieties of cane. The research work has, in short, for its object the collection and isolation of pure culture of indigenous varieties under chemical control, and the investigation of their milling properties with a view to the ultimate selection of the most suitable for general cultivation. Work of a more utilitarian nature from a local point of view, such as (1) the testing of varieties likely to be suitable to the neighbourhood and (2) the investigation into the systems of manuring and cultivating, is also being pursued in the district farms of various provinces. The Assam Department makes steady progress in the extension of the cultivation of improved varieties. Selected varieties of thick canes can be grown in the United Provinces, given proper cultivation and irrigation, but their extended cultivation will depend on demand. These canes are much cheaper and easier to work, possess a higher sucrose content, and also yield a heavier crop than the *deshi* or "country" cane. Progress is necessarily slow. India, however, cannot be expected to achieve in a brief quinquennium what has taken Java and the West Indies at least a quarter of a century to accomplish.

Tobacco.

The trade in tobacco had a marked set-back in 1914-15, as compared with the previous year, although the import trade suffered less than the export trade. The imports were 2,219,500 lbs, valued at £482,000, against 2,457,700 lbs, valued at £502,000, in 1913-14. The details of these imports are given in the marginal table. Imports of raw tobacco, which came chiefly from the United States, Holland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Straits, and Egypt, fell in total value by £6,000. The imports of cigars and cigarettes also declined by £20,000, while 'other sorts' improved by nearly £7,000. Cigars were imported from the following countries:—the United Kingdom (£3,000), Holland (£8,000), and the Philippines (£4,000); and cigarettes from the United Kingdom (£343,000) and Egypt (£30,000). The United Kingdom had, therefore, over 91 per cent of the cigarette import trade, and Egypt 8 per cent. Prices of imported tobacco were much lower than in 1913, especially for the medium and lower grades. The import duty realised on the cheaper quality of cigarettes, weighing less than 3 lbs per 1,000, amounted to

	1914-15.	
	lbs.	£(1,000)
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured .	167,300	12
Manufactured—		
Cigars . .	61,400	17
Cigarettes .	1,439,800	375
Other sorts .	551,000	78

† There are stations at Coimbatore, South Canara, Jorhat, Sabour, Sindewahi (in the Central Provinces), Rangoon and elsewhere.

£110,422, and on the superior grade, weighing 3 lbs or more per 1,000, £10,144 against £117,943 and £9,697 respectively in 1913-14. The quantity of tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured remaining in bond at the end of the year was 106,600 lbs against 193,300 lbs in the previous year. The reduction was due to increased consumption, and to larger clearances from the bond owing to the apprehension of an enhanced rate of duty.

Umbrellas.

The imports of both umbrellas and umbrella fittings declined by over £30,000 and £84,000 to nearly £112,000 and £127,000 respectively. A very large trade is done locally in the manufacture of cheap umbrellas for the Indian market, the fittings as well as the cloth being imported. The cloth is imported from the United Kingdom and Italy; the frames, ribs, and tubes are obtained from the United Kingdom, and until the outbreak of war also from Germany and Belgium; the notches, runners, caps, and ferrules are supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan. Japan also supplies a large quantity of bamboo and wood umbrella sticks with handles. In 1914-15 the share of the United Kingdom was 68 per cent, of Germany 13 per cent, of Japan 11 per cent, and of Belgium 3 per cent. The prices of German frames, ribs, and tubes in the Calcutta market are as follows:—

1. Self-opening frames, japanned with nickel tube 23″ and 25″ × 8 ribs at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 3*d.* per dozen and nickelled frames of the same measurement at 10*s.* 4½*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.*
2. Solid ribs (43 gauge) of sizes 16″, 19″, 21″, 23″, 25″, and 27″ with 8 ribs at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 5*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen sets respectively.
3. Solid ribs (41 gauge) with sizes 23″ and 25″, 27″, and 29″ with 12 ribs at 2*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen sets respectively.
4. Solid flexus ribs (41 gauge) of sizes 19″, 21″, 23″, and 25″ with 8 ribs at 1*s.* 4*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 1*d.*, and 2*s.* 2*d.* per dozen sets respectively.
5. Brown tubes 31″ and 33″ long at 10*d.* per dozen.
6. Nickel tubes 31″ and 33″ at 1*s.* 4*d.* per dozen.

Wood and timber.

The value of the total trade in wood and timber in 1914-15 was £550,000 against £580,000 in the previous year. The details of the trade are shown in the margin. The imports of unmanufactured wood receded from £516,000 to £486,000. The decrease was brought about by a reduction in the imports of deal and pine wood from foreign countries. Teak wood, chiefly from Siam and Java, was imported to the extent of 27,477 cubic tons, valued at £259,000, against 18,660 cubic tons, valued at £163,000, in 1913-14. The average declared value rose from £8 14*s.* 11⅔*d.* to £9 8*s.* 7½*d.* per cubic ton. Imports of teak from Siam rose from 15,867 cubic tons to 22,631 cubic tons. Java supplied 4,559 cubic tons of teak against 2,516 cubic tons in 1913-14. The imports of deal and pine wood from European countries fell from 14,533 cubic tons to 7,489 cubic tons. The imports of jarrah wood from Western Australia improved by 534 cubic tons. Timber imported from the Straits decreased from 18,708 cubic tons to 14,923 cubic tons, and from Ceylon from 5,853 cubic tons to 4,124 cubic tons.

Imports of wood and timber.

	1913-14. £ (1,000)	1914-15. £ (1,000)
Teak wood	163	259
Other timber*	334	215
Firewood	1	1
Ornamental wood	17	11
Wood manufactures†	64	64

As the railway mileage increases, the problem of the supply of wooden sleepers becomes more important. China is now entering the market as a supplier of wooden sleepers, known as Rong Tong, Mai Yang, and Mai Kiam, which are being offered for sale in India. Java is also offering teak sleepers. It may be noted here that the deodar tree of the Himalayas is used to a considerable extent for sleepers, and Nepal *Sál* and other woods are also used for the purpose. As the supply of first class sleeper woods such as *Sál* and deodar is limited, experiments

Imports of wooden sleepers for railways

	1914-15 £
Straits	12,400
Hongkong	3,100
Western Australia	98,000
Canada	26,400
Siam	17,000
United States of America	84,400

* "Other timber" includes "deal and pine wood" and "jarrah wood".

† Wood manufactures are, barrels (empty), billets, boards, buckets, cages (wood), caskets, chests (empty), pots, pulleys, steps and ladders, traps, tubs, etc.

in the antiseptic treatment of less durable timbers have been in progress for some years. Arrangements have already been made with the Railway Board for the delivery of a large number of treated *chir* pine sleepers from the forests of the United Provinces. *Pyinkadu*, which is largely grown in the forests of Upper Burma, is also a valuable wood for sleepers, but some difficulty was experienced in getting teak and other timbers shipped from Burma consequent on the shortage of freights owing to the war.

Woollen Manufactures.

Woollen manufactures.

The chief features of the world market in the early part of the year under review were: (1) the high prices ruling for the finished article, (2) the steadily increasing cost of the raw material, and (3) the prevalence of short time in the mills. Owing to large war contracts an embargo was placed upon the export of woollen goods from the United Kingdom. Thus the supply for ordinary trade purposes was greatly restricted, and the imports into India fell from £2,568,000 to £1,256,000—a decrease of £1,312,000, of which the United Kingdom alone accounted for £584,000, Germany £537,000, and France £74,000. The largest item is woollen piecegoods in which the United Kingdom predominated, Holland coming next to Germany and France. The average declared value was 1*s.* 4⅔*d.* per yard of piecegoods against 1*s.* 2¾*d.* in 1913-14. In shawls as well as in yarn and knitting wool, Germany had hitherto held the market, but in 1914-15 the United Kingdom occupied the first position as regards shawls, Germany being second. The United Kingdom and Italy were the chief sources of carpets and rugs.

Details of the trade under the various heads are noted below. The share of Germany in the imports of woollen shawls was 45 per cent against 49 per cent for the United Kingdom and 2 per cent for Austria-Hungary. The shawls which are mostly imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, together with their prices, are:—

Imports of woollen shawls	1914-15	
	No.	£
From United Kingdom	296,718	54,900
„ Germany	237,500	50,000
„ Austria-Hungary	10,346	2,500
„ Other countries	31,120	3,900
Total	575,684	111,300

(1) German Lohi shawls: (*a*) woollen, made in imitation of Amritsar Lohi (or native) shawls. They range in price from 5*s.* 4*d.* to 8*s.* per pair. The popular qualities cost 5*s.* 4*d.* and 6*s.* 2*d.* per pair of 50″ × 2/212″, (*b*) woollen and cotton mixed, the price of the standard quality being 4*s.* 1*d.* and 4*s.* 4*d.* per pair and the cheaper quality costing 3*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* per pair for the respective sizes of 48″ × 2/212″ and 50″ × 2/212″. (2) German plain serge shawls, woollen, the inferior quality costs 3*s.* 2*d.* per piece of 48″ × 106″, and a good quality 4*s.* per piece of 50″ × 108″, embroidered serge shawls usually costing from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per piece extra. (3) German embroidered merino shawls, woollen, at varying prices from 2*s.* to 8*s.* per piece according to the kind of embroidery and quality of the cloth. (4) German Shot shawls, woollen, the popular quality costs 4*s.* per piece of 48″ × 106″. The better qualities range up to 6*s.* per piece of 52″ × 112″. (5) German Beige shawls, (*a*) woollen, the prices ranging from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per piece. The demand is largest for a quality at 5*s.* per piece of 48″ × 106″. (*b*) Woollen and cotton mixed—only one quality at 3*s.* 10*d.* per piece of 48″ × 106″. (6) German fancy check shawls, woollen and cotton mixed, the price varies from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per piece according to the size of various designs. A quality at 2*s.* 5½*d.* per piece of 48″ × 106″ is also in demand, but this style is now out of fashion. (7) Austrian woollen Pine shawls (*a*) with imitation gold embroidery, one quality and size only at 6*s.* per piece of 48″ × 100″, and (*b*) with silk embroidery of various sizes and qualities at prices varying from 4*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* per piece according to the kind of embroidery; the popular quality being 4*s.* 10*d.* per piece of 48″ × 100″. (8) Austrian woollen knitted shawls cost on an average about 2*s.* 6*d.* per piece of 48″ × 106″.

Within the last few years German woollen yarns have been largely imported *viâ* Bombay and Karachi for weaving shawls. These shawls compete with the Punjab article at reduced prices, and at the same time undersell the shawls made in the Cawnpore mills. The low price is made possible in some cases by cutting the size of the shawl or by supplying inferior material. An opportunity has occurred at the present time for British or Indian manufacturers to

capture the market in plain shawls. The very low priced German embroidered shawls are, however, more difficult to oust from the Indian market.

In yarn and knitting wool, Germany's share was 70 per cent in 1913-14. Inferior qualities of worsted yarns are imported in small quantities from Germany alone. The better qualities of woollen or worsted yarns, styled 'Fingering wool,' are obtained from the United Kingdom and used for knitting socks and stockings. Imports of knitting wool from Germany consist almost wholly of Berlin wool, for which there is an enormous demand both by Europeans and Indians alike. It consists of four-fold soft spun yarn of good colour and finish, and is used for working carpet slippers and cushion covers on cotton Penelope canvas, and also for knitting caps and jackets. It is put up in packets varying in weight from 4 oz. to 1 lb., each packet containing four small bundles of equal weight. The prices at which these packets are sold are as follows:

Weight per packet.	Rows.	Fold and skeins.	Price per packet.
			s. d.
4 oz.	10	4—20	1 0¼ + 2½ per cent commission.
5 „	10	4—20	1 2⅞ ditto
5½ „	10	4—20	1 3⅝ ditto
6 „	10	4—20	1 5½ ditto
7 „	10	4—20	1 6⅝ ditto
14 „	4	4—20	3 0½ ditto
16 „	4	4—20	3 5 ditto

There are also other qualities of Berlin wool known as (1) 4-fold Andalusian, (2) 3-fold Saxony wool, and (3) 2-fold Shetland wool. They are practically hand-spun Berlin wools of different plies, and are used in small quantities by Europeans for knitting children's garments such as socks, jackets, caps, and underwear. The price is uniform at about 3*s.* 7½ *d.* per lb.

Under woollen piecegoods German goods are principally flannels and flannelettes of the following descriptions:—1. Plain woollen coloured flannels imported in assorted colours, the price ranging from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per yard of 27″—28″ in width. 2. Striped woollen coloured flannels at 7*d.* per yard of 30″ and at 8¼*d.* per yard of 33″. 3. Woollen white flannels, ranging in price from 7*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per yard of 27″—28″ wide. The narrower width of 24″ is also largely sold at 7½*d.* per yard. 4. Woollen gauze twill flannels, varying in price from 7½*d.* to 10*d.* per yard of 30″—31″ wide. These are also imported in widths of 27″, 30″, and 36″. 5. Woollen coloured French merinos cost from 7½*d.* to 11*d.* per yard of 42″, whereas genuine French merinos are obtainable from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per yard. 6. Woollen black and coloured Cashmeres range in price from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per yard of 44″—46″ and 54″, the largest width being most in demand. These shawls are also imported from Austria and compete with the English made article, which is more expensive by 2*d.* to 3*d.* per yard. 7. Woollen and cotton mixed suiting flannels, costing from 7*d.* to 2*s.* per yard of 48″ and 54″. There has been a shortage of supplies of these woollen goods, and the stocks carried over from the previous year are being rapidly disposed of.

Woollen and cotton mixed braids are imported mostly from Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom; mixed curved braids No. 13 (*i.e.*, 13 cord) are sold at 9¼*d.* black and 9½*d.* scarlet, and mixed round braids at 5*d.* black and 5¼*d.* scarlet, per gross yards less 5 per cent discount in ½ gross yard packets. Woollen braids imported from Germany are mostly "Llama lustres or braids," which are used as trimmings and are of the following qualities:—Quantity No. 53 at 2*s.* 7*d.*, No. 61 at 2*s.* 10*d.*, No. 65 at 3*s.* 1*d.*, No. 81 at 3*s.* 4*d.*, No. 97 at 3*s.* 7*d.*, and No. 101 at 4*s.* per gross yards, f. o. b. less 4 per cent discount. They are packed in boxes containing 4 bundles each of 36 yards, and imported in a variety of colours.

CHAPTER IV.

Chief Exports in 1914-15.

In the previous chapter imports into India were discussed in alphabetical order. In the present chapter exports are similarly treated. The statistical tables, which give the details of these exports, will be found in pages 107-108 in Part II of the Report.

Under exports the head 'chemicals and chemical preparations' consists chiefly, if not entirely, of potassium nitrate or saltpetre. The quantity and value of saltpetre rose from 13,400 tons, valued at £206,000 to 16,400 tons, valued at £286,000, the highest value reached since 1908-09. During the first four months the exports were 6 per cent above those of 1913-14, but since the outbreak of war, they increased by 30 per cent over those of the corresponding period of the previous year, amounting to 11,500 tons, valued at £210,000. Calcutta is the chief port from which saltpetre is exported from India, her share being 97·4 per cent of the total. In 1914-15, the imports into Calcutta were 17,951 tons, and of this 10,261 tons came from Bihar and Orissa, 5,381 tons from the United Provinces, and 2,272 tons from the Punjab. The exports from Bengal to foreign countries were 15,976 tons, and to Indian ports 77 tons only. Only a small quantity is imported by sea for chemical and medicinal purposes, and by land from Nepal, the figures for 1914-15 being respectively 9 tons and 41 tons, against 27 tons and 82 tons in 1913-14. Chemicals, (Saltpetre.

Coal.

There was a set-back again last year in the exports of coal and coke, only 594,286 tons having been exported against 723,641 tons in 1913-14. The figure receded to the level of 1904-05, excepting the year 1908-09 when only 571,582 tons were exported. The production of Indian coal during 1914 amounted to 16,464,263 tons, valued at £3·9 millions, as against 16,208,009 tons, valued at £3·8 millions in 1913. About 56 per cent of the total production of coal in India is raised from the Jherria coal fields in Bihar and Orissa, and 30 per cent from the Raniganj coal fields of Bengal. The other coal fields of any importance are the Giridih fields in Bihar and Orissa, the Singareni fields in the Hyderabad State, the Mohpani, the Pench, and the Wardha valley coal fields in the Central Provinces, and the Makum fields in Assam. The marginal table shows the outturn, exports, and imports (in thousands of tons) together with the export declared unit values. Indian coal was in good demand in India in the year under review. Exports are relatively very limited, being in the proportion of one ton only to about 26 tons produced. The bulk of the coal produced is thus consumed in the country. The marginal table shows the total quantity of coal (both Indian and foreign) retained for consumption in India in the last four years. The figures represent the balance retained after deducting exports from the sum of production *plus* imports. It is estimated that nearly 33 per cent of the whole quantity is consumed by railways (including railway workshops), about 12 per cent by cotton and jute mills, and an equal quantity by iron and brass foundries, and brick and tile factories, about 7 per cent is used as bunker coal, and nearly 4 per cent is consumed by inland steamers. The consumption at the collieries (including wast- Coal.

	Outturn* tons (1,000)	Export tons (1,000)	Imports tons (1,000)	Declared values (export) per ton. s.	d.
1905-06	8,418	836	180	10	5¼
1906-07	9,783	935	257	10	7 1/12
1907-08	11,147	728	308	10	9 7/12
1908-09	12,770	572	456	11	9 5/12
1909-10	11,870	759	428	11	9 7/12
1910-11	12,047	890	334	11	6½
1911-12	12,715	874	298	11	9
1912-13	14,706	881	654	13	4½
1913-14	16,208	723	559	12	9
1914-15	16,464	594	392	11	10⅓

Coal retained for consumption 1,000 Tons.	
1911	12,172
1912	14,368
1913	16,094
1914	16,303

* For calendar years.

age) is some 10 per cent of the total. In 1914, prices (average for the twelve months ending December) of Indian coal (Deshurghur) rose at Calcutta, but those at Bombay and Karachi for both Indian and Welsh coal fell. The prices for 1st class Jherria opened at 5*s.*, rose to 5*s.* 8*d.* in July and to 6*s.* 4*d.* in September, but fell to 5*s.* 8*d.* in November, to 5*s.* 4*d.* in February, and closed at 4*s.* 8*d.* in March 1915. The prices for Deshurghur ruled higher in 1914 than in 1913.

Coal was shipped as usual mainly to Colombo—392,610 tons or 66 per cent of the total exports was sent to Ceylon. This quantity approximates to the exports to Ceylon in 1913-14. Exports to the Straits represented 100,636 tons or 17 per cent, and to Sumatra 72,810 tons or 12 per cent, of the total. Exports to Aden rose from 5,336 tons to 16,537 tons. Of the total exports about 64 per cent was shipped during the war period. A still larger trade would probably have been recorded if the carriage of coal from the ports had not been impeded by the want of shipping facilities due to the war. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use in steamers were 969,338 tons against 1,010,074 tons in 1913-14. The exports of coke amounted to 1,794 tons, valued at £1,448.

The marginal table shows the average sea freights for 1914, from Calcutta to Bombay, as compared with that from Wales to Bombay. The Railway freight from Ranigunj to Calcutta is also stated. Early in the year under review freights from Calcutta rose to 7*s.* per ton for Bombay, 5*s.* 4*d.* for Colombo, and 4*s.* 8*d.* for Rangoon; later in the year they ruled at 8*s.* 8*d.*, 6*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 8*d.*, per ton; but in March 1915 the rates reached 12*s.*, 10*s.* 8*d.*, and 8*s.* 8*d.* respectively. Tonnage was hardly obtainable at the close of the year, and coal had to be sent by rail.

Calcutta to Bombay (coasting)	6*s.* 11*d.*	per ton
Wales to Bombay	12*s.* 9*d.*	„
Ranigunj to Calcutta	3*s.*	„

Out of 98 coal companies in the share list with a paid-up capital of £3·56 millions, 43 declared no dividend. One company gave a dividend of £53 per share of £$\frac{2}{3}$ paid-up, two 100 and 90 per cent respectively, three 55 per cent, two 50 per cent and 37½ per cent, two 35 per cent, and the rest declared dividends from 2½ to 27½ per cent.

	No. of Cos.	Capital £(millions).
1910-11	129	4·8
1911-12	128	4·8
1912-13	139	4·7
1913-14	142	4·8
1914-15	145	4·9

Coffee.

More than half the coffee-producing area in India is situated in the Mysore State, in Travancore, and in Cochin, and the remainder in Madras and Coorg. The area in 1913-14 was estimated at 85,723 acres in British India, and 117,954 acres in Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, the total area being 203,677 acres as against 216,399 acres in 1912-13. It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the area or yield of the coffee estates of Southern India. The continuance of high prices was a stimulus to production, especially in Brazil, which has so extended the cultivation that its yield is now about the three-fourths of the world's production.* Brazilian coffee now rules the market. The Brazilian crop for the season 1913-14 amounted to 13,816,000 bags as against 11,485,000 bags in 1912-13 and 12,456,000 bags in 1911-12. To the above figure must be added the produce of other districts, which makes a total for the Republic of 14,365,000 bags, this being the largest crop for four years. The crop of 1914-15 was a short one in Sao Paulo, which is estimated at 9 million bags compared with 11½ millions in 1913-14. Prices of Santos were at the comparatively high level of 42*s.* per cwt, but declined sharply towards the end of July to 32*s.* When trade assumed a war normal, a fairly large business was done in exports to neutral countries, and up to 44*s.* was paid for December delivery. Prices have since eased off slightly. The price of Indian coffee in the London market, which was 65*s.* per cwt in April 1914, fell to 57*s.* in October 1914, but rose to 62*s.* in December and closed at 67*s.* in March 1915. One outstanding feature of the year is the extensive business put through in the London market, the enforced closing of Hamburg as a distributing centre diverting the attention of neutral countries to London. There has also been direct shipment to Scandinavian countries. Much of the coffee that goes to England is reshipped to foreign countries.

* Estimated at 18 million bags of 132 lbs each

There was a small recovery in the exports from British India during the year 1914-15, but the quantity was still considerably below the level of the trade a decade ago. The quantity increased last year by 12 per cent, but owing to a decline in the declared value of 2*s.* $10\frac{5}{6}$*d.* the rise in the total value was only 8 per cent. More than 61 per cent of the total trade was done in the pre-war period, when the exports of coffee amounted to 178,564 cwts, valued at £700,000, against 73,040 cwts, valued at £293,000, in the corresponding period, of 1913-14. In the war-period the exports were 111,830 cwts against 186,860 cwts in the same period of 1913-14. France took 132,181 cwts or nearly half the quantity exported, and the United Kingdom 90,127 cwts, Australia, including New Zealand 14,178 cwts, Arabia 14,022 cwts, Ceylon 11,125 cwts, and Austria-Hungary 8,287 cwts.

	Exports of coffee	
	cwt (1,000)	£ (000)
1905-06	360	1,171
1909-10	233	731
1911-12	241	897
1913-14	260	1,024
1914-15	290	1,102

	Declared values per cwt		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
1911-12	3	14	$5\frac{5}{12}$
1912-13	3	18	$2\frac{1}{12}$
1913-14	3	18	10
1914-15	3	15	$11\frac{1}{6}$

The Cotton Industry.

(1) Raw Cotton.

Cotton raw.

Before the outbreak of war it was recognised that the cotton trade was entering upon a period of serious depression, owing to the fact that the Indian market was overstocked with cotton piecegoods. The depression may be ascribed, among other reasons, to:—(1) overtrading; (2) the deficiency in 1913 of the monsoon in three great provinces; (3) the failure of many Indian banks; (4) the very good crops in the United States, in Egypt, and in India; (5) a considerable portion of last year's crop remaining unsold in Egypt; and (6) the large quantity of cotton stored up in China on account of the Revolution. The difficulties have been aggravated by existing conditions since the two great markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary are cut off, while Belgium has seriously curtailed her demand for the raw article. The result is that there have been considerable supplies of the raw material and an abnormal decrease in consumption coupled with a great fall in prices. These are the distinctive features of the year's trade.

Indian cotton occupies an important position in the world's supply of cotton, since India ranks as the second largest cotton-producing country of the world. On the average of the five years ending 1913-14 the world's production amounted to 21·08 million bales of 500 lbs, of which the United States of America supplied 13·33 millions, India 3·51 millions, Egypt 1·44 millions, and other countries less than 3 millions. Unlike Egypt, India seldom attempts to market any but cotton of very moderate quality. The raw cotton that India can spare usually finds a ready market in Japan, China, and in European countries. When American cotton is more or less scarce, there is a demand among British spinners for the better sorts of Indian cotton. The soil, the climate, the requirements of Indian spinners, the care and skill of Indian cultivators are not very conducive to the supply of a good quality of cotton. Although Indian cotton as a class is the worst cotton that is produced to any large extent, it supplies the material for producing coarse, cheap goods, for which there is always a great demand.

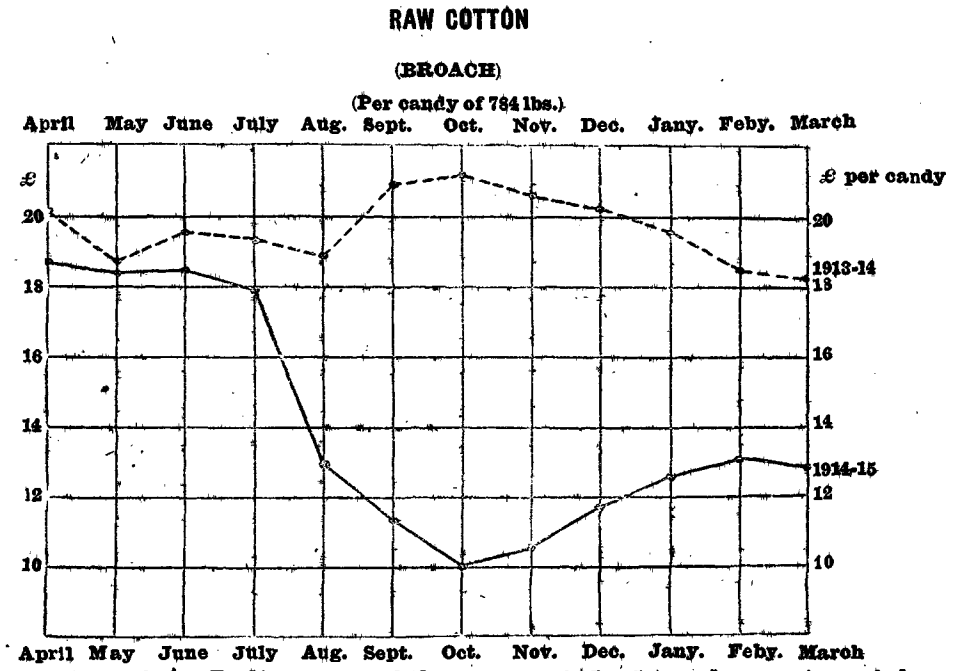
There is no doubt that India is capable of increasing her cotton production, and the season 1913-14 marked a step in advance. The revised outturn was 5,066,000 bales (of 400 lbs) as against 4,610,000 bales for 1912-13. There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in outturn with an increase of 14 per cent in acreage, and the crop was the largest ever grown. The total area reported for 1914-15 was 24,634,000 acres, a decrease of 2 per cent as against that of 1913-14. The estimates for the 1914-15 crop also indicated a considerable increase of outturn, namely, 5,233,000 bales *, which is 3 per cent more than in 1913-14. In the current season of 1915-16 the area sown up to 1st October is estimated at 16,253,000 acres. The reduction is due chiefly to low prices of cotton obtained last year and also to unfavourable weather conditions in some provinces.

Attention continues to be devoted to the improvement of the Indian cotton crop, both in the quality of the lint and the increase in yield. In Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Bellary considerable improvement has been effected in raising the general level of the crop by the distribution, through seed farms,

* Bale = 400 lbs.

of better seed obtained by bulk selection, and by the introduction of the seed-drill and bullock-hoe for sowing and interculture. Cambodia cotton is now thoroughly established in the south of the Madras Presidency, in the south of Dharwar, and in some parts of Mysore. The introduction, into the western part of the Dharwar cotton tract, of Broach cotton, which has a higher ginning percentage than the local *Kumta*, has so far met with great success. In Sind, experiments are being made with American cotton. The main feature of the cotton work in the Central Provinces and Berar has been the distribution of *roseum* seed through private cotton seed farms organised on a co-operative basis. In the United Provinces the cultivation of white flowered cotton, giving a higher ginning percentage and better yields than the present mixture, is rapidly extending in the Western circle. In Burma seed farms are being established in the districts of Pakoku, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Although much has been done in various provinces for improving the crop, there are difficulties which arise in the organization of seed-distribution, in the supply of pure seed, and in the prevention of adulteration both in seed and lint.

The prices of good Broach cotton at Bombay opened at £19 4*s*. per candy of 784 lbs., but fell to £14 in August, £11 13*s*. 4*d*. in September, and reached the lowest level (£9) at the end of October. The prices then revived and were £10 in November, £11 17*s*. 4*d*. in December, £12 16*s*. in January, and closed at £13 1*s*. 4*d*. in March 1915. The following chart illustrates the monthly average prices of 1914-15 and 1913-14:—



A portion of the Indian crop of the season 1913-14 and a portion of the crop of the season 1914-15 came into statistical consideration in the exports during the year 1914-15. The exports amounted to $10\frac{1}{3}$ million cwts, valued at £$22\frac{1}{3}$ millions against $10\frac{2}{3}$ million cwts, valued at $27\frac{1}{3}$ millions in 1913-14. This represents 42 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported from India, and 19 per cent of the total exports The exports showed a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. The average declared value per unit fell from £2 11*s*. $6\frac{1}{2}$*d*. to £2 3*s*. $1\frac{3}{4}$*d*. per cwt or by 16 per cent, and the total loss due to reduced prices amounted to £$4\frac{1}{3}$ millions. The distribution of the trade is shown in the margin. About 62 per cent of the trade was effected in the pre-war period. The United Kingdom, Italy, and Japan had larger receipts during the war period, as compared with those in the earlier period. The figures in table No. 40 on page 123 show the exports of raw cotton by sea from British India during the cotton years, September to August, of 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15. It will be observed that the exports to Japan, while considerably less during the last seven months than in the corresponding seven months of the previous season, exceed the exports in the corresponding seven

Exports of Raw Cotton.	1913-14	1914-15
	tons	tons
Japan	240,878	222,747
Italy	42,429	67,745
Germany	84,403	61,974
Belgium	56,654	39,718
United Kingdom	19,246	35,389
Austria-Hungary	37,352	29,287
France	26,213	27,614
China	9,714	12,409
Spain	8,347	11,248

months of the season 1912-13. This is not the case, however, with the shipments to countries other than Japan. The principal purchasers of cotton other than Japan are in normal years Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and France.

(2) Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures.

The depression in the cotton trade, which was noticeable before the close of 1913, continued, as we have seen, into 1914, and four weeks before the outbreak of war the full effects of a prolonged depression were discernible. Stocks began to swell with no off-take and a dozen mills resolved to stop working for some time, although the majority continued to work. Both the spinning and weaving industries suffered throughout the year, and at the close of the year, there was no immediate prospect of a large off-take of the accumulated stocks. The problem of the supply of chemicals and dyes, which were regularly obtained from Germany, presented also a serious difficulty on the outbreak of war. The outturn of the mills during the last five years is shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the production of yarn during 1914-15 was 652 million lbs, a decrease of 31 million lbs or 4·5 per cent, while that of cloth (277 million lbs) increased by 3 million lbs or about 1 per cent, as compared with the production of 1913-14. A rough estimate of the value of Indian production in 1914-15 is £20·3 millions for yarn and £9·8 millions for woven goods. The value of local manufactures, therefore, is less than the imports from abroad by nearly £2⅔ millions.

Production.

	Yarn Million lbs.	Woven goods Million lbs.
1910-11 .	610	246
1911-12 .	625	267
1912-13 .	688	285
1913-14 .	683	274
1914-15 .	652	277

Yarn.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills and imported by sea from foreign countries during the past two years is shown in the margin. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1—25) was about 90 per cent, of medium counts nearly 9 per cent, and of No. 40 and above less than half per cent, while the proportions of the same counts to the total imports were respectively 3 per cent, 78 per cent, and 19 per cent. Thus the position of India as regards the production of yarn practically remained the same as in the preceding year.

	1913-14 Production million lbs.	1913-14 Imports million lbs.	1914-15 Production million lbs.	1914-15 Imports million lbs.
Nos. 1—25 .	617	2	591	1
„ 26—40 .	63	27	58	29
Above No. 40 .	3	8	2	7
Total .	683	37	651	37

Woven goods

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of grey and bleached piecegoods. The principal items are shown in the margin as compared with the imported goods. There was a slight recovery in production during the year.

	1913-14 Production million yds.	1913-14 Imports million yds.	1914-15 Production million yds.	1914-15 Imports million yds.
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth .	292	661	321	630
T. cloths, domestics and sheetings . . .	129	7	134	5
Dhuties	285	910	259	769
Chadars	70	5	66	5
Coloured piecegoods . .	292	832	255	495

The production of grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 8 million yards to 880 millions, but that of coloured goods decreased by about 36 million yards to 255 millions. These compare with the imported goods as shown in the margin.

	1913-14 Yards (millions) Production	1913-14 Yards (millions) Imports	1914-15 Yards (millions) Production	1914-15 Yards (millions) Imports
Grey . . .	872	1,534	880	1,320
Bleached goods . . .		793		604
Coloured goods . . .	292	832	255	495
Total .	1,164	3,159	1,135	2,419

In the whole of India 6,634,989 spindles and 104,180 looms were at work during 1914-15, employing on the average 258,733 persons, the share of Bombay being 4,648,370 spindles, 81,411 looms, and 175,743 persons. In the marginal table the average monthly capacity per 1,000 spindles and 1,000 looms in 1914-15 is shown as compared with the previous two years. The highest capacity was reached in the year 1912-13. India produced in 1914-15 652 million lbs of yarn, out of which 247 million lbs were consumed in the

Average monthly capacity per 1,000 looms and 1,000 spindles.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Spinning—			
Spindles . No.	6,495,012	6,620,576	6,634,989
Yarn . . lbs.	688,472,902	682,776,851	651,903,307
Average per 1,000 spindles lbs.	8,833	8,593	8,188
Weaving—			
Looms . No.	91,585	96,688	104,180
Cloth . . lbs.	285,471,002	274,388,550	277,005,900
Average per 1,000 looms „	259,750	236,500	221,576

production of cloth, 142 million lbs were exported by sea and land, leaving about 263 million lbs, which was probably consumed in the hand loom weaving. It will thus be seen that more yarn is consumed in the country than what is exported.

Exports—yarn.

The figures of the export trade are given in the margin. The trade in cotton twist and yarn was bad last year, and the demand from most of the consuming countries was poor. The exports declined by 64 million lbs or 32·5 per cent, due to smaller shipments to Asiatic Turkey and China. The value fell by £2,364,000 or 36 per cent. The average value per lb was $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence against $7\frac{11}{12}$ pence in 1913-14. The price was lower as a result of trade depression owing to the war. China took 117 million lbs, valued at £3,614,000 or 87 per cent of the total, against 178 million lbs, valued at £5,848,000 in 1913-14. Shanghai and Japanese mills are the competitors of the Indian mills on the China market. India's exports of yarn to countries other than China amounted to 17 million lbs, against 20 million lbs in the previous year. The Straits took practically the same quantity, namely, $4\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs, valued at £163,000, which is less by £20,000 than the value of exports in 1913-14. The trade with Asiatic Turkey declined very considerably from $7\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs and £238,000 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs and £149,000. The exports to the other chief countries—Aden, Persia, Ceylon, and Egypt—very closely approximated to the previous year's figures. The United Kingdom and Japan respectively took 454,980 lbs and 10 lbs against 301,691 lbs and 79,220 lbs in 1913-14.

	Yarn million lbs.	(000£)	Woven Goods (000£)	Total (000£)
1910-11	183	5,749	1,592	7,341
1911-12	151	5,060	1,459	6,519
1912-13	204	6,611	1,523	8,134
1913-14	198	6,555	1,525	8,080
1914-15	134	4,191	1,149	5,340

Exports—Woven goods.

The exports of piecegoods also contracted by 22 million yards or 24·7 per cent in quantity and by £366,000 or 25·7 per cent in value, indicating a decrease in the declared value by 2·2 per cent from $3\frac{5}{6}$ pence per yard in 1913-14, to $3\frac{3}{4}$ pence per yard in the year under review. The detailed figures for different kinds of piecegoods are shown in the margin. Grey goods represent 49 per cent of the total, and in this line the trade declined by nearly 11 million yards and £129,000, while coloured goods consisting chiefly of lungis and saris represent 50·6 per cent of the total, showing a decline of 11 million yards and £231,000. The principal customers are East Africa, the Straits, Aden, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Siam, and Egypt. The respective shares of these countries are shown in the margin and indicate the fluctuations in trade as compared with the previous year. The trade with China declined from 970,600 yards to 177,200 yards. The other Eastern countries showed marked decreases, namely, the Straits by 3 million yards and £81,000, Ceylon by $2\frac{1}{2}$ million yards and £50,000, and Siam by a million yards and £17,000. Aden recovered from the previous year's depression, the increase amounting to 3 million yards, valued at £29,000, while Asiatic Turkey and Egypt recorded a decrease of 8 million yards and $1\frac{1}{2}$ million yards respectively. Persia also took 2 million yards less than in the previous year. Both German East

	1913-14 million yds.	(000£)	1914-15 million yds.	(000£)
Grey goods	43·7	474	33	345
White	0·5	12	0·2	5
Coloured	45	939	34	708
TOTAL	89·2	1,425	67·2	1,058

Share of principal countries in the exports of cotton piecegoods.

	1913-14 Million yds.	(000£)	1914-15 Million yds.	(000£)
East Africa				
Portuguese	5·1	54	4·6	44
German	6·3	81	2·8	38
British Protectorate	5·5	71	3·8	47
Other ports	4·7	52	4·1	45
TOTAL	21·6	258	15·3	174
Asiatic Turkey	12·8	129	4·6	46
Aden	7·1	87	10·5	116
Persia	7·6	98	5·7	66
Ceylon	9·3	165	6·8	115
Straits	17·9	480	14·9	399
Siam	4·9	80	3·9	63
Egypt	2·9	33	1·2	14
Other Countries	5·1	95	4·3	65
TOTAL	67·6	1,167	51·9	884
GRAND TOTAL	89·2	1,425	67·2	1,058

Africa and the British East African Protectorate suffered and recorded a decrease of 3½ million yards and 1½ million yards respectively. Handkerchiefs, which are made by the hand looms in the Madras Presidency and are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, improved slightly in 1914-15.

Dyes and colours.

The value of dyes and colours exported from India during 1914-15 rose by £384,000 to £1,078,000, of which indigo represents 55 per cent, myrobalans 32 per cent, cutch and gambier 6 per cent, and turmeric 4 per cent. Myrobalans are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and Belgium for tanning purposes.

Indigo.

Indigo.

Owing to the war the trade in natural indigo received a well deserved stimulus. The total exports increased by 6,203 cwts and £458,000 to 17,142 cwts, valued at about £600,000, recording an increase of 57 per cent in quantity, and 322 per cent in value. The trade in the pre-war period amounted to 1,575 cwts and nearly £22,000 and was distributed amongst the United Kingdom (358 cwts), Austria-Hungary (91 cwts), Russia (44 cwts), Asiatic Turkey (498 cwts), Persia (147 cwts), and Egypt (399 cwts). In the war period the United Kingdom was supplied with 14,917 cwts, valued at £555,000, the United States 210 cwts, Japan 178 cwts, China 50 cwts, and Australia 163 cwts. The average declared value per cwt both in India and the United Kingdom was lowest in July, and rose rapidly to a very high figure during the war period as will be seen from the marginal figures. The prices of middle quality realised at the Calcutta sales during the indigo season, December to March, ranged from £67½ to £70 per cwt, as against £17 to £17½ in the preceding season.

Declared value per cwt.

	In India(1)			In the United Kingdom (2)		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1914	12	5	4	14	1	4
September „	20	4	0	29	5	4
November „	29	4	0	36	10	8
January 1915	41	14	8	56	17	4
March „	43	9	4	61	0	0

The area and yield of indigo cultivated in India during the season 1914-15 did not show any improvement, as the effects of the war on this trade were not foreseen at the time of sowing.* In the earlier part of the season the crop suffered through excessive rain in the western districts of the United Provinces and through deficient rainfall in North Bihar. Seasonal conditions were also unfavourable in the remaining districts of Bihar and Orissa. Elsewhere, especially in the Deccan, the season was good throughout. The total area sown was 131,700 acres, being 24 per cent short of last year, and the yield of dye was estimated at 24,900 cwts or a decrease of 7 per cent, as compared with 172,600 acres and 26,800 cwts in 1913-14. The diseased condition of the Java indigo plant, known locally as 'wilt', has been the cause of the greatly restricted area under this variety in Bihar.

In consequence of the cessation of the supplies of synthetic indigo, which was entirely a German product, Indian indigo is at a premium, but it is not possible to obtain it in sufficiently large quantities unless vigorous efforts in research, both chemical and agricultural, are undertaken. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have recently demonstrated that with certain improved methods the yield of indigo can be very much increased. If natural indigo has to recover its place in the British market and compete with synthetic product, it is necessary to prepare indigo in a standard form of high purity. Government has taken up the question. An indigo conference was held at Delhi in February last, in which the possibility of assisting the industry was considered from three points of view —agricultural, research, and commercial. It was generally agreed that in the agricultural side everything possible was being done by Government, and that the outlook was favourable. From the research and commercial point of view it was proposed that a chemist should be appointed to work on the standardisation and purification of natural indigo, and in its preparation in the form most suitable to consumers. These proposals are now under consideration of Government. In view of the shortage of indigo and in order to prevent speculative withholding of stocks, the British Government have purchased

(1) Wholesale market prices. (2) C. I. F. prices.

* The area of the 1915-16 crop is estimated at 258,100 acres, an increase of 121 per cent on the 1914-15 area at the corresponding date.

supplies of natural indigo through the ordinary trade channels and in the open market. The question of the price at which natural indigo can be placed on the market is all important. In the year previous to the outbreak of war (1913) the (annual average) declared value per cwt in the United Kingdom was for natural indigo £13 2*s*. 4*d*., and for synthetic indigo £3 4*s*. 2*d*. Synthetic indigo was, therefore, 76 per cent cheaper. In 1914 the prices were for natural indigo £34 3*s*. 11*d*., and for synthetic indigo £3 5*s*. 2*d*.

Grain, Pulse, and Flour.

Grain and pulse.

The trade in grain and pulses depends largely on the climatic conditions of the seasons, and therefore varies much from year to year. This head is by far the most important in the export trade, although it is sometimes surpassed by two other important heads, namely, cotton and jute, raw and manufactured.* The total value fell from £40 millions in 1912-13, and £30 millions in 1913-14, to £19⅓ millions in 1914-15, representing 16·4 per cent of the total export trade. The most important items included in this head are rice and wheat.

Rice.

Rice.

India is the world's greatest exporter of rice. The value of rice exported during 1914-15 amounted to over £11⅓ millions, which represented 59 per cent of the total value of grain, pulse, and flour, 35 per cent of the class of Food, drink, and tobacco, and 10 per cent of the total export trade. The quantity exported was 1,561,969 tons, to which Burma contributed 1,125,764 tons or 72 per cent, Madras 195,650 tons or 13 per cent, and Bengal 170,400 tons or 11 per cent. The rice exports of the year were the crops partly of the season 1913-14 and partly of the season 1914-15. The harvests in 1914-15 of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma were reduced by 14 per cent, 26 per cent, and 9 per cent respectively, as against those of the previous year. The provincial details of the crops are noted in the margin. The 1913-14 crop on the reported area of 75,425,000 acres amounted to 28,790,000 tons, which showed a net increase of 1 per cent as compared with the previous season, and the crop of 1914-15 was estimated at 27,964,000 tons on an area of 76,181,000 acres, the yield being 3 per cent short of the 1913-14 crop. The three important provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma accounted for the decrease, the crop having suffered through deficient rainfall towards the latter part of the season. The probable surplus of the 1914-15 crop available for export from Burma was estimated at about 2,118,000 tons of cleaned rice, against 2,287,500 tons in the previous season.

Outturn by Provinces

	1913-14	1914-15
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.
Bengal	7,412	6,395
Bihar and Orissa	8,120	5,960
Madras	4,186	4,883
Burma	4,037	3,662
United Provinces	1,264	2,037
Bombay	1,279	1,437
Assam	1,310	1,420
Sind	322	458
Central Provinces and Berar.	825	1,655
Coorg	35	52
TOTAL	28,790	27,964

The figures of rice exported during the last three years are given in the margin. The highest export was recorded in 1912-13 at 2,763,321 tons, as against 2,450,508 tons in 1913-14. Last year there was a further decline of 888,539 tons and £6,300,000 indicating a decline of 36 per cent both in quantity and in value. The marginal table shows the principal

	Exports of Rice.	
	Tons. (1000)	Value. (000£)
1912-13	2,763	21,705
1913-14	2,450	17,739
1914-15	1,562	11,439

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* The value of the exports in the last three years was :—

	1912-13 (000£)	1913-14 (000£)	1914-15 (000£)
Grain, pulse, and flour Total	40,201	30,094	19,366
Jute (raw)	18,034	20,551	8,607
„ manufactured, including twist	15,247	18,849	17,213
Total Jute	33,281	39,400	25,820
Cotton (raw)	18,890	27,362	22,326
„ manufactured (including twist)	8,134	8,080	5,340
Total Cotton	27,024	35,442	27,666

countries (in order of importance) to which rice* was exported during the last two years. Ceylon headed the list with 278,880 tons, valued at £2,679,000. The Straits came second with 232,846 tons, valued at £1,471,000, and the United Kingdom third with 211,794 tons, valued at £1,381,000. Exports to Germany, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Asiatic Turkey declined heavily, while those to Java, Mauritius, West Indies, and Australia improved. Over 566,100 tons or 37 per cent of the total rice (husked) were taken to Europe, 715,500 tons or 47 per cent to Asia, 171,800 tons or 11 per cent to Africa, and the balance to America and Australia. Thus it will be seen that rice is exported to every quarter of the globe.

	1913-14 1,000 tons	1914-15 1,000 tons	Value 1913-14 000£	Value 1914-15 000£
Ceylon	335	279	3,162	2,679
Straits Settlements	285	233	1,915	1,471
United Kingdom	161	212	1,130	1,381
Germany	316	115	2,096	753
Austria-Hungary	211	99	1,370	636
Mauritius, etc.	51	69	504	588
Java	39	69	261	410
Holland	334	66	2,026	409
Turkey, Asiatic	81	43	666	356
West Indies	17	41	157	316
Australia (including New Zealand)	21	27	124	154
Japan	161	8	1,077	51

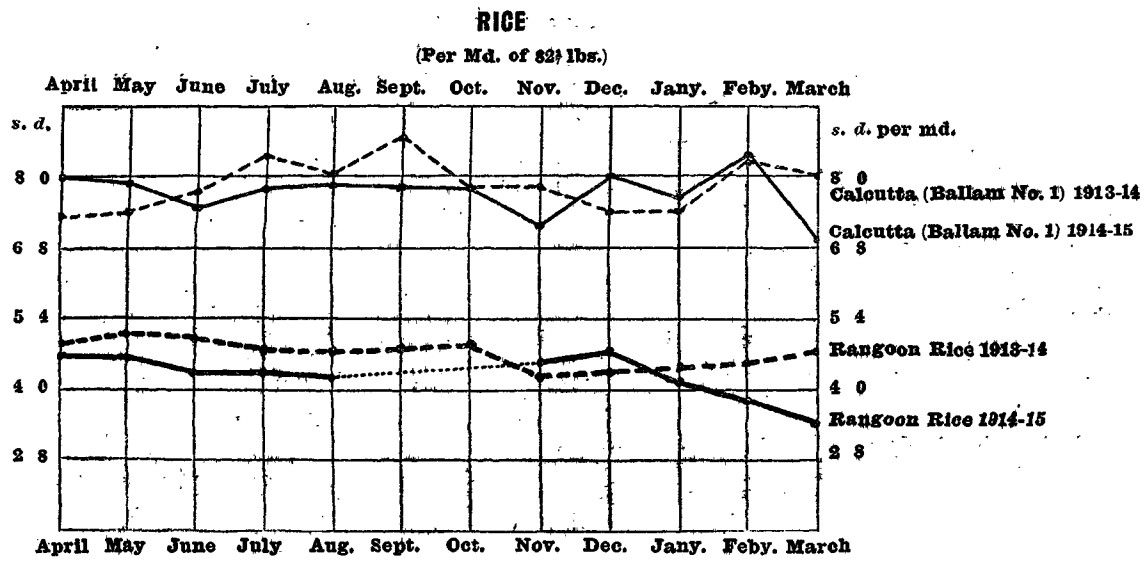
	1912-13 1,000 tons	1912-13 Per cent	1913-14 1,000 tons	1913-14 Per cent	1914-15 1,000 tons	1914-15 Per cent
Bengal	495	17·9	327	13·3	171	11
Orissa	23	0·9	20	0·8	3	0·2
Bombay	25	0·9	29	1·2	25	1·6
Sind	27	1	54	2·2	41	2·6
Madras	131	4·7	165	6·7	196	12·5
Burma	2,062	74·6	1,855	75·8	1,126	72·1
TOTAL	2,763	100	2,450	100	1,562	100

In 1914-15 the exports from Bengal and Burma were considerably curtailed, as compared with the previous year. The provincial shares and the percentages to the total trade are noted in the marginal table. The bulk of the South Indian rice trade with Ceylon, it may be noted, is done in the Tanjore district where rice mills have been erected at many Railway stations.

On the outbreak of war considerable difficulties in the disposal of the Burma crop were anticipated owing to the closing down of the German and Austro-Hungarian markets, and the partial restriction of shipments to neutral countries. These fears were not, however, realised, and the difficulty which the trade had to face was a scarcity of tonnage and not so much a decline in demand. During the year 1,126,000 tons of rice and paddy were exported from Burma to foreign countries and 1,223,000 tons to India, against 1,855,000 tons and 899,000 tons, respectively, in 1913-14. Burma found new customers in Portugal and Greece. Denmark also appeared as a customer after a lapse of three years. Cuba took 27,000 tons against 5,000 tons in the previous year. America, British East Africa, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies also took larger quantities. The direct shipments from Rangoon to Japan and the Java ports have been steadily declining. With an increased demand from America and with improved steamer services, the future of the Burma rice trade seems to be encouraging. The increase of 37 per cent in the exports from Burma to India proper was probably due to the lower prices ruling for Rangoon rice, and also to the smaller outturn in Bengal due to want of seasonal rain at the end of the monsoon.

The price of paddy was high at the end of the year 1913-14, *viz.*, £8 13*s.* 4*d.* per 100 baskets of 46 lbs each, and there were no important variations until June-July, when sales were effected in a gradually falling market. The outbreak of war caused a slump in rice prices. Although prices somewhat recovered towards the end of December, they again declined towards the end of January when supplies came in freely, and rose again in March. The year, however, closed at £6 4*s.* to £6 6*s.* 8*d.* with an upward tendency. The prices of Rangoon *white rice* (*specials*) remained steady till the outbreak of war, when there was a drop, reaching in September £18 to £18 13*s.* 4*d.* per 100 baskets of 75 lbs each. The price rose to £19 13*s.* 4*d.* in early December but fell again to £16 towards the end of February. With some oscillations the price was at about £15 6*s.* 8*d.* or £6 13*s.* 4*d.* less than the market price at the beginning of April 1914. The prices ruling in Calcutta and Rangoon in each month are illustrated in the following chart :

* Not in the husk. The exports of rice in the husk (paddy) are insignificant, the total in 1914-15 being only 23,588 tons.



NOTE.—There were no quotations for Rangoon Rice in September and October, 1914.

WHEAT.

Indian wheat in 1914-15.

The position of wheat in the year under review was of extraordinary interest and importance. Next to rice, wheat as a separate crop occupies the greatest area under cultivation in India, as is shown on chart No. 8 on page 96. It is harvested in India from March to May, and therefore the statistics of wheat exports in 1914-15 refer to the crop of the season 1913-14. The seasonal conditions were favourable in the Punjab, which contains about a third of the total wheat area. In some of the important wheat growing districts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency, as also in the majority of the Rajputana and Central India States, the crop suffered considerably from drought. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was on the whole fair. The yield, however, showed a decrease of nearly 15 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and of 4 per cent as compared with the quinquennial average. The outturn was 8,358,000 tons as against 9,853,000 tons of the previous year. There was, accordingly, a short crop, and without the war prices of Indian wheat would, other things being equal, have tended to rise in the focus of the world's market (the United Kingdom).

The outturn of wheat.

Exports and prices.

It may be mentioned here that the United Kingdom takes annually between 36 and 40 per cent of the total exportable surplus of the world's markets, since it produces only about one-fifth of its requirements. This exportable surplus is about 10 per cent of the total production, and therefore, a slight decrease in this surplus makes itself felt in the world markets very quickly. It may also be noted that although India produces only about 10 per cent of the total supply of wheat, the crop is important as it comes on the European market at a very convenient time of the year. On the average of the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14 nearly 10 per cent of the exports from India were in May, 17 per cent in June, 22 per cent in July, 10 per cent in August, 10 per cent in September, 6 per cent in October, and 6 per cent in November. Indian supplies in the imports into the United Kingdom usually predominate from July to September, just as do Russian supplies in October and November, the United States from December to February, the Argentine from March to May, and Canada in June. Had there been no war, the fact that (1) the previous year's crop in India was short and Indian stocks were below normal; (2) Australia had a bad crop and could export no wheat; and (3) the Argentine crop, owing to extraordinary bad conditions of weather and internal transport, was delayed in moving to the coast for export to Europe, would have been sufficient to result in a rise in wheat prices in India and the world's markets. In addition to these causes, were causes arising directly from the war. The Russian authorities, on account of Turkey's closing the Dardanelles, suspended on the 30th October steamship services to and from the grain port, Odessa, and the probability of Russia coming at any moment on the market, as a seller of wheat, was then no longer possible. This was obviously a most important factor in

the shortage of supplies. Another circumstance due to the war was a reduction of the wheat crop in France and elsewhere, which resulted in France competing with other importing countries for wheat. Then again with the diminished supply of wheat there was the increase in demand owing to the largely increased consumption by armies in the field, since armies as compared with the same individuals when in civil life consume very large quantities of wheat. There were also the large demands of foreign countries such as Italy and Holland for wheat, which is quite outside ordinary experience. With these increased demands, there has been, in spite of high wheat prices, no corresponding diminution in the demand for wheat by consumers in the United Kingdom who are demanding as much as they did before the war began. This is, perhaps, not surprising in view of the fact that, as Sir Robert Giffen seems to have been the first to observe, a rise in the price of wheat still leaves bread the cheapest food, which English people will consent to eat in any quantity; so that, when they have to curtail their purchases of more expensive foods, they buy not less bread than usual, but more. There was, too, the difficulty of sea transport and the consequent rise of freights. In February this year, for example, freights from Karachi to Liverpool were 45*s.*; in February of the previous year they were 12*s.*, and in 1913 about the same period 19*s.*

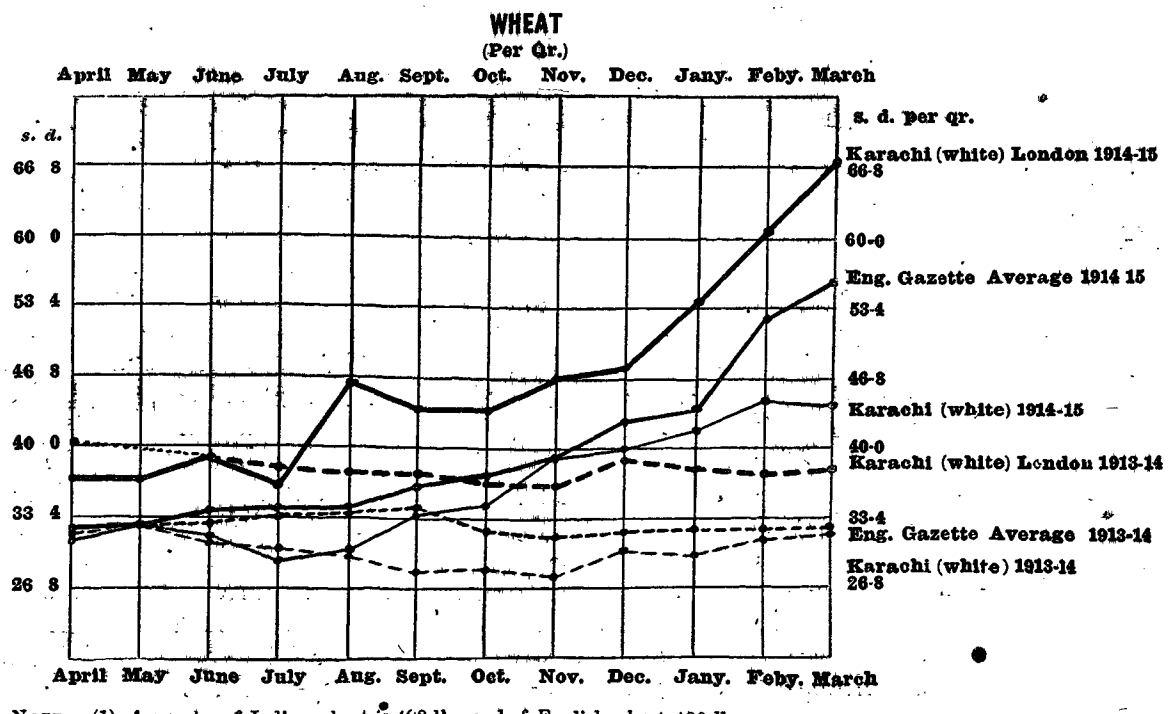
Monthly Exports of wheat from India.

Month	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
April	67,900	68,900	27,300	9,100	10,600
May	135,700	107,000	166,300	24,500	10,600(*a*) 94,400(*b*)
June	189,500	243,500	260,400	169,000	41,900(*a*) 250,000(*b*)
July	266,200	328,000	318,500	169,500	37,300(*a*) 150,300(*b*)
August	125,200	153,200	134,700	42,500	11,400(*a*) 36,500(*b*)
September	65,800	231,500	134,800	56,100	3,400(*a*) 2,400(*b*)
October	65,700	148,500	52,700	88,300	...
November	74,100	114,300	46,700	55,000	...
December	97,300	79,600	21,700	37,000	...
January	101,900	99,100	20,700	25,000	...
February	75,200	51,500	9,700	21,600	...
March	96,700	35,100	8,700	8,800	...
TOTAL	1,361,200	1,660,200	1,202,200	706,400	

(*a*) Private. (*b*) Government.

In the light of these facts it is interesting to examine the statistics of exports and prices during the period under review. The monthly and yearly exports are given in the marginal table. The export of 1914-15 was valued at £5½ millions. This was 17 per cent of the total value of food, drink, and tobacco exported (class I in the Trade returns) and 4·7 per cent of the total exports from India as against 20·3 per cent and 5·4 per cent respectively in 1913-14. As will be seen from the table in Chapter X the principal consumers of Indian wheat are the United Kingdom and France.

The movement of prices will be seen from the following chart :—



NOTE.—(1) A quarter of Indian wheat is 492 lbs. and of English wheat 480 lbs.
(2) No quotation for Karachi (white) in London in May, 1913.

As compared with the wholesale prices at the end of July 1914 the rise in wheat prices was on 31st August 2 per cent; on 30th September 4 per cent; on 31st October 10 per cent; 21 per cent on 30th November and 25 per cent on 31st December 1914. On 31st January 1915 prices were 34 per cent above the July level. On 15th February the maximum was reached—a rise of 45 per cent. By 28th February prices had begun to fall and showed a 40 per cent rise, and by the 31st March, with the promise of an excellent harvest,* they had fallen to 21 per cent above the level at the outbreak of war. It may be noted that at the end of October 1914, when prices began to show a decided upward trend, it was believed that considerable stocks were still in the country, and the first action taken by Government was to empower, by the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, Local Governments to enquire into stocks, and to take over, if necessary, such as might be unseasonably withheld. Shortly after this, it was decided to restrict the export of wheat and wheat flour, from December to March, to 100,000 tons. This step had the effect in steadying prices for the time being, but it did not give substantial relief. Government was forced to prohibit the private export of wheat and to take over from April 1915 the control of the export trade. The sole object of the Government of India in effecting this prohibition was to control local prices, which would otherwise have risen in sympathy with prices all over the world, and produced distress in India in spite of abundant harvest this year.

Other food grains.

Other food grains.

The exports of "other food grains" *i.e.* other than rice and wheat, which had an extraordinary development in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13, fell considerably in 1914-15, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The trade in barley and gram was on a much smaller scale than in the preceding two years. The exports of barley are liable, it may be noted, to great fluctuations according as the English, Russian, or American crop is abundant or not. There was a partial failure of the barley crop in the United Provinces, to which the surplus of the Punjab crop was diverted. The demand from Europe was considerably limited. The share of the United Kingdom in the barley trade was 88 per cent against 79 per cent in 1913-14, the quantitative decline being from 149,600 tons to 25,900 tons. Of pulse more than half the quantity that was exported from India went to the United Kingdom. The average declared value rose from 6*s.* $2\frac{5}{12}$*d.* in 1913-14 to 7*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{12}$*d.* per cwt in 1914-15. Larger demands from Aden, the Red Sea ports, Egypt, and Italian East Africa accounted for the larger exports of jawar and bajra.

	1912-13 1,000 tons	1913-14 1,000 tons	1914-15 1,000 tons	1912-13 (000£)	1913-14 (000£)	1914-15 (000£)
Barley	615	190	29	3,705	1,044	175
Gram	145	70	23	794	415	156
Jawar and bajra	32	84	105	218	576	743
Maize	27	3	2	137	14	8
Pulse	203	115	88	1,119	711	676
Other sorts	1	1	1	9	6	9
Total	1,023	463	248	5,982	2,766	1,767

Barley.

Pulse.

Hides and skins.

Hides and skins, raw.

Previous to the outbreak of war, the trade in raw hides in this country was good; there was a large demand for hides, and prices ruled high. While in the continental markets stocks were high owing to overtrading in the previous year, the United States had a shortage which was estimated at approximately two million pieces. On the declaration of war, the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated. Exports to enemy countries, especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg, were stopped, and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material. The raw hide business of India, it is well known, has hitherto been largely, if not quite entirely, in the hands of German firms or firms of German origin. Germany has had the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent of the total exports. In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent, and in 1913-14, 35 per cent. Raw hides were exported to Trieste in considerable quantities whence they were taken to Germany or Austria. In the four months before the outbreak of war 15 per cent of India's exports passed through Trieste; in 1913-14 the percentage was 21.

* The area sown this year was the record one of 32¼ million acres.

On the outbreak of war, the United Kingdom found the supply of hides equal to her requirements. Owing, however, to War Office requirements for saddlery, boots, etc., shipments from India to the United Kingdom shortly became necessary. Imports, therefore, from India rose by 212 per cent to 6,615 tons in 1914-15. The United States, it may be noted, increased their imports from India by 22 per cent to 9,459 tons. Sweden and Norway imported 976 tons and 112 tons respectively, while previously it would seem that these countries depended on Hamburg for their supplies. Of the export of cow hides in 1914-15, Calcutta accounted for 73 per cent, Burma 12 per cent, and Sind 12 per cent, while in buffalo hides Calcutta did 79 per cent of the business, Burma 15 per cent, and Sind 6 per cent. In raw skins, Bengal's share was 40 per cent, against 31 per cent in the case of Bombay, 25 per cent in Sind, and a modest 4 per cent in Madras.

The year's exports of raw hides declined from 55,787 tons, valued at £5½ millions, to 35,696 tons, valued at £3½ millions. The exports of raw skins fell from 24,328 tons, valued at £2¼ millions, to 20,422 tons, valued at £1⅔ millions. The detailed figures of exports will be found in table No. 34, page 119, in part ii of this Report. It is interesting to compare the effects of war and abnormal conditions on the hide trade. In the four months before the outbreak of war the exports of raw hides were 18,886 tons and of raw skins 9,165 tons; in the corresponding four months of the previous year the figures were respectively 18,369 tons and 9,225 tons. In the war period of the year under review the decreases as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14 are very noticeable. For hides the figures were only 16,810 tons against 37,418 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year; for raw skins the figures were 11,257 tons against 15,103 tons in the same period.

Next with regard to prices. The prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last four years 1911—1914 were:—

	1911			1912			1913			1914 Jan. to July			1914 Aug. to Dec.			Average			1915 Jan. to March		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d
Hides, cow (Dacca)*—per corge (*i.e.*, per 20 pieces of 7 lbs. each).	6	18	8	6	17	4	7	1	9	7	17	7	—	—	—	7	17	7	5	13	4
,, buffalo . . per 20 lbs .	0	10	8	0	11	8	0	16	0	0	16	3	0	10	0	0	15	6	0	13	4
Skins, goat . . per 100 pieces .	7	11	8	9	0	0	8	13	4	8	14	9	6	11	1	8	1	8	6	11	1

The large decreases, especially in cow hides, are noteworthy in the above table. The declared value per cwt of raw hides exported was £5 7*s.* 10*d.* in the pre-war period, as against £4 7*s.* 1*d.* in the war period, the average for the year 1914-15 being £4 18*s.* 0¾*d.*

Hides and skins, tanned.

The year under review has witnessed many important changes in all sections of the world's trade, but none have been more far-reaching than that in the leather industry. The declaration of war caused the English industry to leap into activity at a time when the market was wholly unprepared for the demand owing to the high prices ruling everywhere for the raw material. The British Government, the navy, and foreign military authorities all gave large orders for boots and leather accoutrements, and the industry had a busy time for the rest of the year. The consumption was enormous and the price of heavy goods increased by about 50 per cent. The total exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, increased by 10 per cent in quantity to 334,425 cwts and by 12 per cent in value to £3⅛ millions. Madras ports accounted for 74 per cent of the total exports of tanned hides, and 83 per cent of skins, dressed or tanned, and practically the whole of the remainder was shipped from Bombay.

The Jute Industry.

(1) Raw Jute.

Raw Jute.

With the large sowings of jute in 1914, owing to (1) the high prices of 1913 and (2) favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop

* 'Cow (Patna)—10lbs' has been substituted for 'cow (Dacca) —7lbs' with effect from 1913.

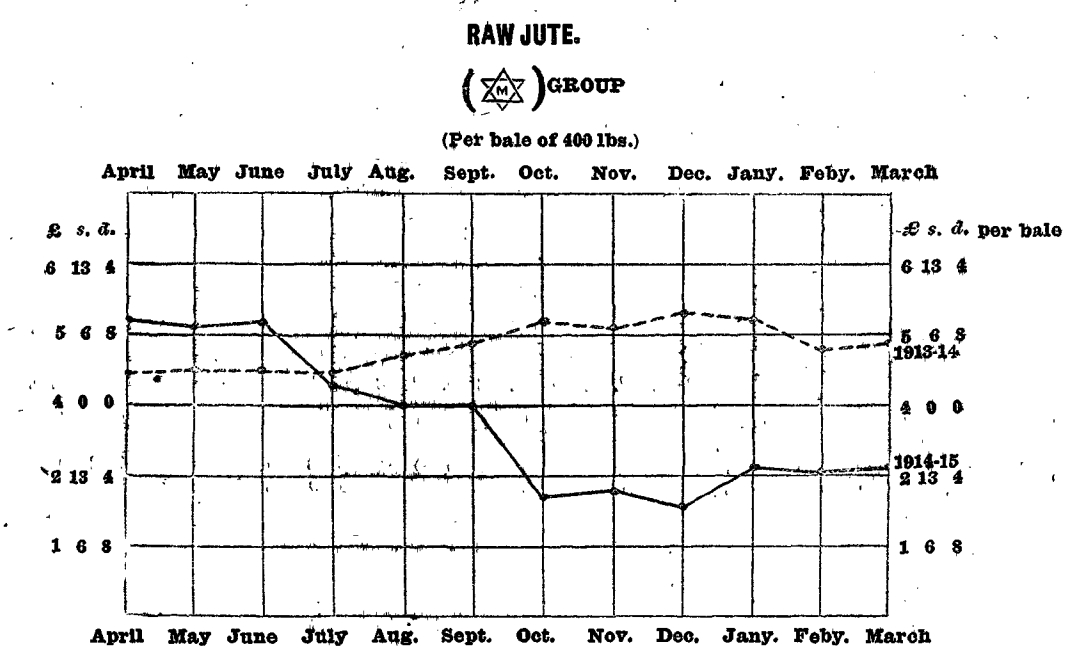
Area, Outturn, consumption, and exports of Jute.

	Area acres. (1,000)	Outturn bales. (1,000)	Mill consumption bales. (1,000)	Actual exports bales. (1,000)
1910-11 .	2,928	7,932	3,980	3,550
1911-12 .	3,106	8,235	3,756	4,641
1912-13 .	2,979	9,843	4,435	4,966
1913-14 .	2,911	8,894	4,374	4,310
1914-15 .	3,359	10,444	4,668*	3,046

was grown, which would, even in ordinary circumstances, have led to a substantial fall in prices. The marginal table shows in thousands the figures of area, outturn, mill consumption, and actual exports during the past five seasons. The area last year increased by 15 per cent and the yield by 17 per cent. Bengal represents 2,917,000 acres and 9,443,200 bales, Bihar and Orissa 330,100 acres and 693,200 bales, and Assam 111,600 acres and 307,500 bales.

Prices of raw Jute in Calcutta.

Jute prices—(*1*) *Calcutta.*—Early in 1914 abnormally high prices still prevailed, "pucca" bales changing hands at £5 9*s*. 4*d*. In March the price declined to £5 2*s*. 8*d*. April saw a recovery to £5 15*s*. 4*d*., a figure which declined to £5 6*s*. 8*d*. in May. In June the market weakened as a result of the bumper crop, and £4 4*s*. was touched. In July there was a rally to £4 13*s*. 4*d*., and after the outbreak of war quotations were nominal from £3 6*s*. 8*d*. to £3 13*s*. 4*d*. in August. Prices gradually receded until a minimum of £2 was reached in November. A recovery set in during December, the price being from £2 12*s*. to £2 13*s*. 4*d*. Prices reached £2 18*s*. in January, fell to £2 9*s*. 4*d*. in February, but again rose to £2 16*s*. at the end of March. The chart below illustrates the average prices of ✡ group month by month in Calcutta:—



Jute prices—(*2*) *London.*—In London in consequence of a short crop and a good demand the price of first marks was quoted £27 5*s*. per ton in July 1913 and was as high as £36 10*s*. in September 1913. It remained at very near the top figure until the end of April 1914. The absence of activity in the market for manufactures reacted on raw material and prices were about 30*s*. per ton lower in May. Favourable reports of the growing crop had an influence on values, and first marks for August shipment were offered at £26 10*s*. towards the end of June. Business in spot jute was small, and prices were nominal at about £31. At this period a scarcity of steeping water for the new crop was feared, and the favourable reports concerning the acreage and condition of the crop were not quite equal to expectation. The price yet fell somewhat sharply in July to £27 10*s*. for August shipment, while £35 was offered for spot jute for first marks as well as for "Daisee middles." During August business was not possible. The difficulties attending shipments from Calcutta, caused by scarcity of tonnage and the activities of the *Emden*, were gradually modified and by the middle of September first marks were nominal at £25 10*s*. The prices of shipment jute were £19 at the end of September and £14 at the beginning of December, this being at about the price level of 1909-10. Prices, however, gradually improved and the year closed with £21 in March 1915.

* Estimated, figures for earlier years representing actual consumption.

Exports of Raw Jute.—The exports in 1914-15 amounted to 2,828,532 bales, valued at £8·6 millions, against 4,303,325 bales with a value of £20·5 millions in 1913-14. The decrease was, therefore, 34 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value. The exports in the pre-war period were 21 per cent of the total. The largest importer of raw jute is the United Kingdom, which took 1,487,248 bales, valued at £4,496,000. Hitherto Germany was the second; she imported 168,174 bales, valued at £881,000 in the first four months of the year. The exports to the United States were 454,244 bales, valued at £886,000. The quantities taken by Italy, France, Spain, and Austria-Hungary are shown in the marginal table, which also illustrates the exports before the war and during the war period to the principal countries, as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year. It will be noted that Italy and Spain increased their imports of the raw material during the war period as against the corresponding period of the previous year.

EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

	April to July.		August to March.		Total.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
United Kingdom	180,102	186,105	1,445,965	1,301,143	1,626,067	1,487,248
Germany	134,008	168,174	752,920	...	886,928	168,174
Austria-Hungary	56,230	56,818	199,842	8,064	256,072	64,882
Italy	44,520	43,517	166,992	188,916	211,512	232,433
France	35,571	38,517	371,594	152,975	407,165	191,492
Spain	16,990	17,315	101,623	123,430	118,613	140,745
United States	59,214	63,286	600,152	390,958	659,366	454,244

Consumption in Indian mills.—The estimated consumption of jute by the Calcutta mills during 1914-15 (to 30th June 1915), was, according to the Indian Jute Mills Association, 4,668,000 bales as against 4,374,000 bales in 1913-14. The annual extra mill consumption is estimated at 500,000 bales.

(2) Jute manufactures.

Jute manufactures.

Next with regard to jute manufactures. It will be remembered that among the circumstances which added materially to the rapid development of the world's jute industry were the Crimean war in 1854-56, and the Civil war in America in 1861-63. It was anticipated on the outbreak of war that history would repeat itself, and that there would be a large demand for manufactured jute, especially for military and transport purposes. This anticipation was fulfilled and by the end of the year under review Calcutta jute mills were never in a more prosperous state. The short time agreement among the Bengal mills to work five days a week from April 1914 came to a conclusion at the end of September. From the 3rd October the mills commenced a six day week, some of them on the full double shift of 13½ hours and others on 11 hours single shift. The result of the exceptionally high level at which raw jute and jute goods had until then been ruling, was not only been to curtail the consumption of jute goods, but also to bring substitutes for jute such as textilose and textilite, within the region of possibility. When, however, the price of the raw material reached its lowest level, most of the mills took advantage of the situation, and secured large stocks of cheap jute. The demand for manufactured goods during the months of August and September was not active, and as a consequence the mills were unable to sell goods against their purchases. But later on the mills sold against their purchases at a large profit, especially after October, owing to the fact that during the latter half of the year a large amount of jute goods were manufactured to an extent which had never been previously known in India, and it is likely that as long as the war continues the jute mills here will be kept fully employed.

The extent of the jute industry and its importance to India may be gathered from the figures of the export of the manufactured articles. During the year the exports amounted to nearly £17⅓ millions, representing about 56 per cent of the total value of exports of the articles wholly or mainly manufactured and about 15 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise. In the pre-war period the exports amounted to nearly £6 millions or 35 per cent of the year's trade in jute manufactures, against £5⅔ millions in the corresponding period of 1913-14. In the war period the value fell from £13⅓ millions to £11⅓ millions, the decline being due not to

Jute manufactures

		1913-14	1914-15
Bags	No. millions.	369	398
Cloth	yards „	1,061	1,057
Rope	1,000 cwts.	83	64
Value of jute goods	£000	18,849	17,213

a smaller volume in trade, but to a great decrease in the price of finished goods in sympathy with lower prices of the raw material. The exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth amounted to 398 millions and 1,057 million yards respectively, against 369 millions and 1,061 million yards in 1913-14, the figures for the war period being respectively 267 millions and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 742 million yards in the corresponding period of 1913-14. The prices of Hessian cloth (10½ oz-40″) per 100 yards were over 20*s.* in the first three months; prices fell to 15*s.* 4*d.* and 14*s.* 4*d.* in August and September, and touched 11*s.* 8*d.* in October. In the months of November to February they ranged between 14*s.* to 15*s.* 10*d.* but rose to 21*s.* in March. Similarly the prices of "A" Twill bags 44″ × 26½″, 2¼ lbs. hemmed, were during the months of April to July, between 46*s.* 8*d.* and 49*s.* per 100. They then fell to 36*s.* 8*d.* in February, but rose to 41*s.* 4*d.* in March. The average price for the year was 16*s.* 8½*d.* for 40″—10½ oz. Hessians and 43*s.* 3*d.* for "A" Twill bags, against 22*s.* 8*d.* and 48*s.* respectively in the previous year.

A detailed examination of the export figures of manufactured goods shows that there was a large export of gunny bags and cloth to the United Kingdom, the total value being £1½ millions against £1⅙ millions in 1913-14, partly owing to war demands, gunny bags increased by 20 millions and gunny cloth by 17 million yards to 47 millions and 68 million yards, respectively. These heavy shipments commenced in November, and continued till the end of the financial year. Russia (*vid* Vladivostock) imported largely both gunny bags and cloth. Japan also bought heavily. Exports to the Argentine Republic fell in value from £1·96 millions to £1·57 millions and to the United States from £7·83 millions to £6·73 millions. Trade with Germany, Turkey, Belgium, and Egypt was restricted. Chile took less, owing to a smaller business in nitrates. Brazil, which uses large quantities of gunny bags and sacking for sugar and coffee, gets the wrapping chiefly through the United States. Canada similarly obtains her jute goods chiefly through the United States. Australia also reduced her demand due to war conditions and to the failure of the harvest. Australian buyers cancelled their contracts for jute goods, September shipment, owing to their goods not being shipped in time. A conference was afterwards held in Calcutta and the shippers entered new clauses into the contract with a view to protecting themselves against similar cancelment during the war. Calcutta shippers have now insisted on a special clause in the case of all contracts with Australian buyers.

During the year 1914-15, there were 70 jute mills,* employing 238,274 persons, 37,830 looms, and 795,528 spindles. The share lists include 39 Companies with a subscribed capital of £4·4 millions,† of which one declared a dividend of 55 per cent, three 20 per cent and over, ten 10 per cent and over, and thirteen 5 per cent and over, and two less than 5 per cent. The average value of the shares in jute mill companies during 1914-15 was £10·6 for each £6·6 share against £8·4 in 1913-14 and £9 2*s* 5*d.* in 1912-13. The net profits earned amounted to £680,000 against £1·79 millions in 1913.

Lac.

Lac.

India continues to be the principal source of the supply of lac. As will be seen from the marginal table, prices have continued to fall since 1906. In 1914-15 largely, if not entirely, owing to the war, a further fall in prices took place. The lowest price of shellac T. N. throughout the year was in October (£1 10*s.* 8*d.* per maund of 82⅔ lbs) and the highest in April (£2 8*s.* 8*d.*) The United States of America are India's best customers, taking more than half the total exports (53·3 per cent or 195,500 cwts). The United Kingdom comes second, taking 27 per cent of the total exports or 98,800 cwts out of a total of 366,700 cwts. The other customers were chiefly Germany,

	Declared value per cwt £	*s.*	*d.*
1906-07	8	13	3
1907-08	7	10	0
1908-09	4	17	10
1909-10	3	6	7
1910-11	3	7	9
1911-12	3	2	8
1912-13	3	5	9
1913-14	3	17	3
1914-15	2	18	5

* These mills are located in the following districts: 24-Parganas 42, Howrah 12, Hooghly 13 (including one in French Chandernagore). In the Madras Presidency there are 3 mills. Two or more mills belonging to one Company have been taken as separate mills in arriving at the total number.

† Of this sum £1,838,000 are sterling capital.

France, Holland, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The exports consisted chiefly of shellac 307,800 cwts out of a total export of 366,700 cwts. The exports of button lac were 25,500 cwts, seed lac 12,300 cwts, stick lac 1,100 cwts, and other kinds 19,900 cwts.

Exports of Metals and Ores.

India, as is well known, is relatively a small producer of minerals. Her exports in the year under review of iron, steel, lead, manganese ore, etc., were only £1,065,000. The total quantity and value of metals and ores exported during 1914-15 amounted to 513,708 tons, valued at £1,065,000, against 822,827 tons, valued at £1,463,000 in 1913-14. The details for 1914-15 are given in the marginal table. The most important item is manganese ore,† the export of which declined from 718,049 tons, valued at £809,000 to 440,590 tons, valued at £502,000. The shipments were considerably restricted in the war period, and were 44 per cent of the total exports (as against 70 per cent the average of the previous three years). The largest customer, the United Kingdom, took 227,281 tons against 258,776 tons in 1913-14, but the other principal countries—Belgium, France, the United States, and Japan—reduced their demands. The average declared value for the year was £1 2*s*. 9 $\frac{7}{12}$*d*. per ton against £1 2*s*. 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d*. in 1913-14. Exports from India to any country except the United Kingdom and France have been prohibited. The United States, however, have secured much of the Brazilian supply, and with the British prohibition in force steel-making countries are likely to require all the ferro-manganese they can secure, without making any re-sales through neutral ports for German account.

Metals and Ores.

Manganese ore.

	Tons.	£
Iron or steel .	52,800	190,236
Lead . .	6,518	115,210
Manganese ore	440,590	502,019
Others . .	13,800	257,278
Total .	513,708	1,064,743

The heading "ores, unenumerated" is chiefly wolfram or tungsten exported normally from Burma to Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Federated Malay States. The chief source of supply until comparatively recent years was the United States, but some five years ago attempts were made to develop the wolfram deposits of the Indian Empire, and Lower Burma now heads the list as the world's greatest producer. According to the Director of the Geological Survey, the total production of the world is about 8,000 tons per annum of concentrates carrying from 60 to 70 per cent of tungstic trioxide, WO_3. Of this Burma produces one quarter. In Siam the mining of wolfram is a recent development. Wolfram is also produced in Australia and in the Malay Peninsula. Formerly, Germany used to take over 50 per cent of the total exports from India, but this is one of the minerals of which the export was restricted owing to the war. Thus shipments for Germany were diverted to the United Kingdom, which took 1,118 tons or 58 per cent of total exports of 1,916 tons, valued at £176,000. It is understood that English smelters have overcome the difficulty in handling this metal, and are now in a position to cope with any quantity that may be exported to them.

Wolfram.

Of metals the important items are iron or steel and also lead. The exports of iron or steel amounted to 52,800 tons, valued at £190,000, against 84,855 tons, valued at £299,000, in 1913-14. The output of iron ore in India, it may be noted, was practically stationary for many years at the average of about 80,000 tons per annum until 1911, when the average output was almost quadrupled owing to the increased production by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi. Tatas are producing iron and steel in considerable quantities, as noted in the margin. Improvements were effected in the quality and output of steel during the year ending June 1914, and the Government contract for rails has been in a large measure completed for the financial year 1914-15. The daily average number of employees at Sakchi was 8,574 men and women, including 185 Europeans, exclusive

Iron or steel.

Production in 1914.	Tons.
Pig iron (*a*) .	162,462
Steel . .	63,404
Blooms .	75,904
Rails and beams	55,443
Bars . .	6,704

† Although the Indian manganese industry dates from 1894, India is now next to Russia the greatest world producer with 36 per cent. of the total production in 1913 as compared with Russia's 50 per cent.

(*a*) The production of pig iron in the United States in 1914 was 23·3 million tons against 30·9 millions in 1913, in Russia 11·66 millions against 11·6 millions, and the United Kingdom 9 millions against 10·5 millions.

of 5,100 labourers at Gurumaishini, Panposh, Choitodih, and Bhelatand. During the year there was great depression in both European and American markets and more particularly in Japan, one of the largest consumers of pig iron. The exports to Japan reached 81,171 tons, valued at £300,000, in 1913. Scotland, Italy, and the Philippines have been added to the list of countries to which the products are being shipped. Rails and fishplates are also largely supplied to the various Indian railway lines, besides other products such as structural, spring, tool and octagon steel. As a result of the depression and want of freight, the stocks of pig iron have increased.

In 1913, a new discovery of a large area of iron ore enabled the Bengal Iron and Steel Company to extend their works at Barakar. They produced 72,444 tons of pig iron in 1914 against 59,379 tons in 1913, and 18,048 tons of pipes, railway sleeper and chairs, mill columns, and general castings.

Lead.

The quantity and value of pig lead exported from India were 6,509 tons, valued at £115,000, against 3,432 tons, valued at nearly £60,000, in 1913-14. Exports are almost entirely from Rangoon to the United Kingdom and Ceylon, with the exception of a single small consignment of 101 tons to Russia. Exports were prohibited soon after the outbreak of war, but, as the restrictions imposed did not affect these markets, the trade was not interfered with.

Exports of Oils and Oilseeds.

(1) Oils.

Oils.

The abnormal conditions of the year did not interrupt the slow but steady progress in the exports of oils. The increase was 4¼ million gallons in quantity and £44,000 in value, the total for the year being 30¼ million gallons, valued at £701,000. India's exports of oils are relatively very small, when compared with the great volume of her exports of oilseeds. The marginal table shows her exports of principal non-essential oilseeds and their oils and oilcakes during the last two years. It has often been pointed out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oilseeds, in large quantities, instead of manufacturing the oils and oilcakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturer's profits, and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of such potential wealth as cattle food and manure. An immense quantity of oil is, however, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks, and presses worked by hand, exist in all parts of the country. These supply most of the local demand for oils. There has been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oilseeds, and this development has been especially noticeable in the case of mustard oil, castor oil, and groundnut oil. Castor oil mills have been working successfully in Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and elsewhere; mustard oil manufacture is a flourishing industry in Bengal; there are several coconut oil mills on the Malabar coast and Cochin, and groundnut oil mills in Bombay. Some of the larger mills deal with a great variety of seeds.

	Seeds		Oils		Oilcakes	
Vegetable non-essential	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	000£	000£	000£	000£	000£	000£
Groundnuts	3,254	1,516	30	23	262	261
Linseed	4,458	3,502	17	28		
Rape	2,852	1,084	49	50	543	345
Mustard	71	40				
Sesamum	1,797	712	29	25		
Cotton	1,417	1,005	...	...	48	32
Castor	1,337	773	93	84	19	14
Copra	1,040	822	155	246	27	19
Mowa	364	51	...	...	...	...
Poppy	311	96	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	99	69	13	10	21	38
Total	17,000	9,670	386	466	920	709

Coconut oil.

Coconut oil.—Of vegetable oils the most important item is coconut oil. The exports rose from 1,091,500 gallons, valued at £155,000 to 1,824,500 gallons, valued at nearly £247,000. Hitherto Germany made coconut oil from copra, which was shipped in a large quantity to that country, and supplied it to the United Kingdom and other places. This year the

oil made in Malabar went to the United Kingdom, which took 1,254,000 gallons against only 223,700 gallons in 1913-14. The share of the United States was, in consequence, restricted to 189,000 gallons against 447,700 gallons in the previous year. The oil was in great demand in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of margarine to replace a shortage of dairy butter, and this increased demand will, it is expected, continue until the close of the war. There would seem to be a possibility, if the difficulty of carriage could be got over, and if a high class of refined oil were maintained, of supplying the United Kingdom with some of the oil which she imported until the outbreak of war from Continental countries. In 1913, for example, the United Kingdom imported from Germany £859,000 worth of unrefined, and £521,000 worth of refined, coconut oil. If it is remembered that the greater part of the raw material (copra) was imported from India, it may be assumed that large quantities of the coconut oil imported into the United Kingdom from Germany is made of Indian copra.

Mineral oils.—The trade in mineral oils, which is almost entirely confined to Burma, improved by nearly 4 million gallons. The exports were 26⅕ million gallons, valued at £170,000. The output of petroleum in Burma during 1914 was 254½ million gallons, a decrease of 18 million gallons, or nearly 7 per cent as compared with 1913. Shipments from Rangoon of kerosene oil abroad were 1,300 gallons only; while benzine, petrol, and other motor spirit, which have hitherto been included in other kinds of mineral oil, amounted to 21½ million gallons, valued at £137,000. The production of petrol and benzine in India including Burma was in 1914 over 26 million gallons. The estimated production for 1915 is about 24¾ million gallons. The United Kingdom was credited with over 20½ million gallons, valued at £129,000, almost the whole of the remainder having been shipped to Holland in April. Lubricating oils were exported to the extent of 154,385 gallons against 96,041 gallons in 1913-14. **Mineral Oils (Petroleum, etc.).**

Essential oils.—Under essential oils, lemongrass oil, which is exported from South Malabar, declined in quantity by 20,000 gallons and in value by £30,000. There was a considerable drop in the exports to France and Germany, the principal customers. Lemongrass oil is used by aerated water manufacturers. **Lemongrass oil.**

(2) Oilseeds.

The exports of seeds in the year under review decreased considerably. The total amounted to 953,900 tons, valued at £9¾ millions, against 1,582,600 tons, valued at over £17 millions, in 1913-14. In normal years about 95 per cent of the exports goes to belligerent countries, and the unexpected closing of some of these markets or the curtailment of their demands shortly after the outbreak of war led to a serious situation, especially in regard to copra and groundnuts. In the previous year Continental countries absorbed nearly 64 per cent of the oilseeds exported from India. There was a reduction in the value of exports of nearly £7½ millions in the last eight months of the year, representing over 40 per cent of the previous year's shipments in that period. With the decreased demand prices fell to a much lower level than in 1913-14. **Oilseeds.**

Exports of Oilseeds

	1913-14				1914-15			
	1,000 tons	000£	Value per cwt £	s.	d.	1,000 tons	000£	Value per cwt £	s.	d.
Castor	135	1,337	0	9	10⅖	83	773	0	9	4
Copra	38	1,040	1	7	2⅖	32	822	1	5	10⅖
Cotton	284	1,417	0	4	11⅕	208	1,005	0	4	9⅗
Groundnuts	278	3,254	0	11	8⅘	138	1,516	0	10	11⅕
Linseed	414	4,458	0	10	9⅗	322	3,502	0	10	11⅕
Poppy	19	311	0	16	4⅘	7	96	0	13	8⅘
Rape	249	2,852	0	11	5⅗	97	1,084	0	11	2⅖
Sesamum	112	1,797	0	16	0	47	712	0	15	2⅖
Mowa	33	364	0	10	11⅕	7	51	0	6	9⅗

The quantity and value of the different descriptions of oilseeds exported are noted in the margin, together with the declared value per unit, during 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14. Noticeable decreases occurred under rapeseed, groundnuts, sesamum, and castor seeds. The exports of oilseeds from Bombay showed a decrease of 42 per cent, Sind 64 per cent, and Madras 38 per cent.

The exports were derived from the crops of 1913-14 and the early crop of 1914-15. The finally reported area and outturn of the principal oilseeds are noted in the margin (in thousands). The special features of the trade in each kind of seeds are briefly noted below.

Area and Outturn of oilseeds

	1913-14		1914-15	
	1,000 acres	1,000 tons	1,000 acres	1,000 tons
Rape and mustard	6,266	1,087	6,402	1,195
Linseed .	3,031	386	3,332	396
Sesamum .	5,075	403	5,463	578
Groundnuts .	2,106	749	1,995	929

Linseed.

The average quantity of linseed exported is about 77 per cent of the total production. Seasonal conditions of the 1913-14 crop were on the whole not very favourable. The area sown with linseed covered over 3 million acres and the yield was about 386,000 tons. In the season of 1914-15 the condition of the crop was reported to be fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and parts of the United Provinces. The area sown was 3,332,000 acres or 9 per cent larger than in 1913-14, and the yield was estimated at 396,000 tons. The world's production of linseed in 1914 was estimated at 2,710,000 tons, or 7 times the Indian crop, against 3,031,000 tons in 1913. To this the Argentine contributed about 1,200,000 tons, Russia 550,000 tons, the United States 390,000 tons, India 386,000, and Canada 188,000 tons. The world's linseed shipments in 1914 amounted to 1,332,000 tons, against 1,850,000 tons in 1913, namely, from India 352,000 tons, the Argentine 863,000 tons, Russia 82,000 tons, and the United States and Canada 22,000 tons. The net imports into the United Kingdom were 450,000 tons or 34 per cent of the total shipments, of which over 200,000 tons were from India.

Shipments of linseed from India, which formed 34 per cent of the total exports of seeds, declined by nearly 92,000 tons or 22 per cent, owing to reduced demands from the continent of Europe (except Italy), in spite of larger shipments to the United Kingdom, which took nearly 50,000 tons more. The value fell from £4·46 millions to £3·5 millions, the declared value being 10*s.* 10⅔*d.* per cwt against 10*s.* 9¼*d.* in 1913-14. The prices in London ranged between 46*s.* 3*d.* to 52*s.* per quarter of 410 lbs, while those in Calcutta fell from 8*s.* 2*d.* per maund (of 82⅔ lbs) in April to 5*s.* 11½*d.* in October, which were also respectively the highest and lowest prices during the year.

Exports of Linseed

	1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
United Kingdom	157,315	206,110
Germany . .	48,326	10,053
Belgium . .	33,459	24,418
France . .	115,459	39,716
Italy . .	30,657	31,137
Other Countries .	23,657	10,143
TOTAL .	413,873	321,577

Groundnut.

The trade in groundnuts* was seriously affected by the war in the year of report. The exports were reduced by more than one-half from 278,000 tons, valued at £3,254,000 to 138,000 tons, valued at £1,516,000. The reduction was due to the lack of transport facilities, high freights, and the suspension of demand on the part of the Marseilles market. It is interesting to note that in the year before the outbreak of war 80 per cent of the exports was sent to France, which on account of the war had to curtail in 1914-15 the production of its refineries at Marseilles and elsewhere. Austria-Hungary took 5 per cent of the exports in 1914-15.

Exports of Groundnuts

	1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
Germany . .	9,436	3,790
Belgium . .	16,608	3,243
France . .	222,380	109,108
Austria-Hungary	10,706	6,972
Other Countries .	18,777	15,209
TOTAL .	277,907	138,322

Proauction.—The total area returned for the 1914-15 crop was 1,995,000 acres, which showed a decrease of 5 per cent, owing to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time, but the total yield was estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1913-14 crop. The chief producing countries of the British Empire are India, Gambia, and Nigeria. Attention is also being given to the crop in the Sudan, Uganda, East African Protectorate, Nyassaland, Rhodesia, Natal, and the West Indies. Since Marseilles cannot take ordinary quantities at present, it is urged by the Imperial Institute, London, that a market should be created in

* Known as pea nuts in America and also by the name of earthnuts, monkey nuts, manilla nuts, Chinese nuts etc.

the United Kingdom for Indian and other British grown groundnuts. A quantity of the Indian nuts was imported into Hull for the production of oil, but the amount so far disposed of in this way was small in comparison with the available supply from India.

Trade.— In the pre-war period the exports declined by 5,715 tons, and since the outbreak of war they have declined by 133,870 tons. The opening price in Madras, which was £2 14*s.* 8*d.* per candy of 529 lbs, rose to £2 16*s.* 8*d.* in July, but gradually fell to £1 13*s.* 4*d.* in January and £1 6*s.* 8*d.* in March. The freight rates for Marseilles advanced from 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton in April to 23*s.* 9*d.* in July, 55*s.* in January, and 87*s.* 6*d.* at the end of the year. Shipments to France, representing, as already noted, some 80 per cent of the total exports in former years, fell by 51 per cent to 109,108 tons only, those to Germany and Belgium by 60 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. The United Kingdom, however, took 4,348 tons in place of 480 tons in 1913-14. Ordinarily the share of Madras in this foreign trade was 70 per cent of the total exports. In the year 1914-15 exports from Madras fell by 42 per cent, leaving a large surplus which was sent coast-wise to Bengal where the oil extracted therefrom was mixed with mustard and rapeseed oil, the latter being comparatively cheaper. Exports from Pondicherry by sea also declined from 86,500 tons to 51,500 tons, a decrease of 40 per cent.

Rapeseed.

The trade in rapeseed decreased from 249,000 tons and £2·85 millions to 96,900 tons and £1·08 millions. The crop of 1913-14, which came into statistical consideration in the year of report, was estimated at 1,087,000 tons, and showed a decrease of nearly 12 per cent, as compared with the previous season, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The 1914-15 crop was, however, better than the 1913-14 crop by 10 per cent, the estimated yield being 1,195,000 tons. The percentage of exports to the production is about 19 in normal years. In 1914-15, owing to war conditions and contracted shipments to Continental countries, it was less than 10 per cent. The United Kingdom took a larger quantity than usual, because of the cessation of shipments from Russia. Prices in London varied from 48*s.* to 51*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of 416 lbs. The declared value averaged 11*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. The wholesale prices in Calcutta ranged between 11*s.* 2¾*d.* per cwt in May to 12*s.* 3¼*d.* in October.

	Exports of Rapeseed 1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
United Kingdom	14,099	24,681
Germany	58,199	8,107
Belgium	98,869	26,861
France	53,943	20,593
Italy	13,727	14,758
Other countries	10,168	1,912
Total	249,005	96,912

Sesamum, til or jinjili.

The percentage of exports of sesamum to the production is about 20. Shipments last year declined from 112,200 tons, valued at £1·8 millions, to 46,700 tons, valued at (£712,000), the average value being nearly 15*s.* 2$\frac{11}{12}$*d.* against 16*s.* per cwt in 1913-14. The decrease is due to smaller shipments to Continental countries. The crop of 1913-14 affecting the exports of 1914-15 was estimated at 403,000 tons on an area of 5,075,000 acres. The last season's crop exceeded this by 175,000 tons or 43 per cent, and was estimated at 578,000 tons.

	Exports of Sesamum 1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
Germany	16,510	1,870
Belgium	33,779	5,500
France	22,207	13,323
Italy	14,293	9,587
Austria Hungary	19,342	4,093
Other countries	6,070	12,332
TOTAL	112,201	46,705

Cotton seed.

The trade in cotton seed has fared better than rapeseed, sesamum, and groundnuts, as it is chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom, which took 202,440 tons, valued at £977,000, as against 279,200 tons, valued at £1,392,000 in 1913-14. The decrease in Indian exports is ascribed to the fall in prices in foreign markets and the difficulty of securing freights.

	Exports of Cottonseed 1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
United Kingdom	279,198	202,440
France	2,295	3,168
Other countries	2,834	2,181
TOTAL	284,327	207,789

Castor seed.

The exports of castor seed fell from 134,888 tons, valued at £1,337,000 to 82,815 tons, valued at £773,000. The principal importing countries are the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany, but the exports to the last three countries were considerably restricted. The imports of castor bean into the United Kingdom in 1914 were about 20 per cent under those of the previous year. It is not an extensive industry in the United Kingdom. The prices of the oil remained low, but there has recently been a large demand for export and the value has risen, affording an opportunity for more profitable working.

Exports of Castorseed	1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
United Kingdom	55,675	35,284
Germany	9,761	732
Belgium	14,822	5,669
France	20,989	11,584
Italy	11,788	11,203
United States	20,279	16,083
Other Countries	1,574	2,260
TOTAL	134,888	82,815

Copra.

The exports of copra or coconut kernel receded from 38,192 tons, valued at £1,040,000, to 31,846 tons, valued at £822,000, the average value declining from £1 7*s.* 2¾*d.* to £1 5*s.* 9¾*d.* per cwt. Shipments to Russia, Germany, and Belgium decreased, but those to the United Kingdom, Holland, and France increased. Formerly Germany was the principal consumer of Malabar copra, which was used in the manufacture of margarine and edible fats. The United Kingdom, it is interesting to note, took half her requirements in this respect from Germany. As a result of the war copra is now being crushed in the United Kingdom for home consumption. The importance of the several products of coconut palm may be gauged from the export figures quoted in the marginal table.

Exports of Copra.	1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
United Kingdom	352	8,523
Russia	3,652	2,959
Germany	23,990	9,712
Holland	837	2,763
Belgium	5,046	2,251
France	3,411	4,915
Other countries	904	723
Total	38,192	31,846

		Quantity in thousands	Value £000
Coconut	no.	272	1
Coir fibre	cwt	5	3
„ manufacture.	„	476	380
Cordage and rope.	„	45	57
Copra	„	637	822
Coconut poonac	„	67	19
„ oil gals.		1,825	246
		1,528	

OPIUM.

Opium.

The opium market was much disturbed in the months following the outbreak of war, and in the monthly sale* in August an average price of £80 16*s.* per chest was realised as compared with £105 4*s.* in July 1914. Although there was an improvement in price after August in consequence of a decision not to sell opium below the fixed upset price of £106 13*s.* 4*d.* a chest, the number of chests put up for sale was not sold in full in the sales from September to December and 1,352 chests remained unsold at the close of 1914. The total exports during 1914-15 amounted to 10,856 chests, valued at £1,176,000 as compared with 11,906 chests, valued at £2,280,000 in 1913-14. The average price realised in 1914-15 was £104 10*s.* 8*d.* against £141 6*s.*8*d.* in 1913-14. The exports of 1914-15 were entirely from Bengal and were distributed as shown in the margin.

Exports of Opium	1913-14 Chests	1914-15 Chests
From Calcutta		
To Straits	1,537	755
Java	3,265	2,650
Siam	1,130	2,000
Indo-China	875	2,690
Hongkong	1,156	1,000
Japan	799	900
Other Countries	389	861
From Bombay		
To Hongkong	2,755	...
Total	11,906	10,856

Rubber.

There has been a steady development in the exports of rubber from India. The exports increased from 23,264 cwts, valued at £524,000 in 1913-14 to the record figures of 32,825 cwts, valued at £622,000 in the year under review. India including Burma and the Mergui has increased its plantations † from 46,000 acres in 1913 to 65,000 acres in 1914. There are

* The opium sales are for calendar and not official years. A chest of opium is 140⅓ lbs.

† The production of rubber in India is confined to Assam, Burma, and the Madras Presidency. The yield of Assam plantations is relatively small, and the number of trees to the acre is much less than in Madras and Burma. The outturn of Madras in 1913 was more than double that of Burma, where most of the trees being less than six years old are not yet productive. All planting is stump planting about 9 to 12 months old. The trees can be tapped in four years from the date of planting. The average yield in Burma from 4 to 6 years old trees is 1½ to 3 lbs. per tree per year. The capital invested is from £22 to £25 per acre. The average cost of production is about 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10½*d.* per lb.

1913.	Acres.	No. of trees.
Assam	4,681	127,430
Madras	12,022	1,636,476
Burma	29,544	4,911,399
Total	46,247	6,685,305

220,000 acres in Ceylon, 500,000 acres in the Malay, 400,000 acres in the Dutch East Indies, and 40,000 acres in what were formerly German Colonies, Samao, German East and West Africa. A large number of rubber trees came into bearing in the Madras Presidency in 1914-15. In spite of the uncertainty as to arrivals, the lack of shipping facilities, and the financial difficulties, the English market remained steady and the demand was active. Some of the exports from America found their way to Germany through neutral countries, and the export of rubber from the East to the United States (which absorbs 45 per cent of the world's production estimated at 207,000 tons), was prohibited on October 22nd. The export of rubber was prohibited from the United Kingdom on November 17th. The United Kingdom and Ceylon are the principal markets for Indian rubber. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in value from £336,000 to £469,000 but those to Ceylon fell from £172,000 to £141,000. The declared value in 1914-15 was £18 18*s.* 11$\frac{5}{6}$*d.* against £22 10*s.* 10$\frac{5}{6}$*d.* per cwt in 1913-14. The value for March 1915 was £18 4*s.* 4*d.* as against £21 6*s.* 7$\frac{2}{3}$*d.* in March 1914. The value of rubber imported into India, it may be noted, also rose from £353,000 to £382,000.

Silk Exports.

The imports of silk have been discussed in the previous chapter. Silk, whether manufactured or raw, for export, is not one of India's chief exports, but it deserves notice because the trade, which amounted to £1,033,000 in 1869-70, declined to £700,000 in the eighties and to about £527,000 in the nineties, and in 1914-15 was valued at only £102,000. Of the export of £102,000 raw silk was valued at nearly £80,000. Silk, raw and manufactures.

I.—Exports of raw silk including chasam and cocoons.

		lbs. (1,000)	£000	Variation
Average of 10 years ending	1879-80	1,710	565	100
" "	1889-90	1,581	335	59
" "	1899-00	1,680	379	67
" "	1909-10	1,831	393	69
In the year	1910-11	1,851	337	60
" "	1911-12	1,750	306	54
" "	1912-13	1,678	278	49
" "	1913-14	1,208	165	29
" "	1914-15	516	79	14
Average of 5 years ending	1914-15	1,400	233	41

The marginal tables are intended to illustrate the decline of the industry. The exports of raw silk, both from mulberry and non-mulberry feeding silkworms, amounted to 82,700 lbs, valued at £53,000, against 160,200 lbs, valued at £102,000, in 1913-14, while that of chasam (waste) and cocoons fell from 1,042,900 lbs, valued at £63,000, to 433,600 lbs, valued at £26,000; the total value of raw silk (including chasam and cocoons) declined by 52 per cent to nearly £80,000. The decrease is most marked in the exports to France (which usually takes 70 per cent of Indian raw silk) from 712,110 lbs to 187,209 lbs, while those to the United Kingdom rose from 276,502 lbs to 287,630 lbs. The fluctuations are attributable to the war.

II.—Exports of silk manufactures.

		£000	Variation
Average of 10 years ending	1879-80	131	100
" "	1889-90	194	148
" "	1899-00	115	88
" "	1909-10	57	44
In the year	1910-11	51	39
" "	1911-12	43	33
" "	1912-13	49	38
" "	1913-14	38	29
" "	1914-15	23	18
Average of 5 years ending	1914-15	41	31

The export of silk manufactures in 1914-15 was valued at £23,000 as compared with £38,000 in 1913-14. Mixed goods accounted for a loss of £5,300 and piecegoods of £9,600. The United Kingdom, the chief customer of Indian silk piecegoods, took 80,200 yards worth £5,000 in place of 162,800 yards valued at £11,000 in 1913-14.

III.—Prices of raw silk per factory seer.*

		£	*s.*	*d.*	Index No.
Average of 5 years ending	1890-94	1	3	4$\frac{1}{4}$	100
" "	1895-99	1	1	4$\frac{5}{8}$	91
" "	1900-04	1	0	4$\frac{5}{12}$	87
" "	1905-09	1	1	5$\frac{1}{6}$	92
In the year	1910	0	18	1$\frac{1}{3}$	77
" "	1911	0	19	10$\frac{11}{12}$	85
" "	1912	1	1	2$\frac{1}{4}$	91
" "	1913	1	1	6	92
" "	1914	1	2	4$\frac{1}{2}$	96
Average of 5 years	1910-14	1	0	7$\frac{5}{12}$	88

The price of raw silk (European filature) in Calcutta in 1914-15 was £1 1*s.* 11$\frac{7}{12}$*d.* per factory seer* against £1 1*s.* 6$\frac{1}{3}$*d.* in the previous year. Prices have fallen in recent years, as will be seen from the marginal table.

* A factory seer is the equivalent of, 1·86 lbs.

Tea.

The war has had a beneficial effect on tea, which has been fortunate enough to have a large outturn coupled with remarkably high prices. The exports rose by £369,000, in spite of the inability to export during two months in which practically no tonnage was available. The exports to the United Kingdom increased by 28,000,000 lbs, and this offset the decline in the exports to Russia and other countries. The figures for 1913 established a record both in production and consumption. The year under review, however, surpassed its predecessor. The most remarkable feature of the market was the sustained demand in spite of the disturbing influences of the European war. A very satisfactory level of price has been maintained throughout the year, especially for useful, common, and lower medium sorts.

Tea Statistics

		1914-15	1913-14
Production	million lbs	312·98	307·25
Export	„ „	300·73	289·47
Average price	per lb	7¼*d.*	7 5/12*d.*
Total value of Exports in million £		10·35	9·98

Production.—The weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable from May to July. The weather in the following three months was only fair, and an early cold weather in November and December checked the growth severely. The production was estimated at 313 million lbs against 307 million lbs in 1913, an increase of 6 million lbs or 2 per cent. The comparative figures for Ceylon and Java are given in the margin. Of the increase in Indian production, the major portion was in Assam and Darjeeling. The Duars and Terai showed decreases. The area planted was 622,600 acres against 609,700 acres in 1913. The average production in the whole of India (excluding Burma) was 554 lbs per acre plucked, being the same as in 1913. The highest production, as will be seen in the marginal table, was 691 lbs in Darrang.

	1913-14 Acres (1,000)	1913-14 million lbs.	1914-15 Acres (1,000)	1914-15 million lbs.
India	608	307	622	313
Ceylon	399	192	403	195
Java	130	65	145	73

	Yield per acre lbs
Darrang	691
Lakhimpur	621
Jalpaiguri	613
Sibsagar	585
Sylhet	572
Travancore	568
Nowgong	548
Cachar	547
Coimbatore	477
Malabar	444
Dehra Dun	419
Nilgiris	416
Kamrup	395
Chittagong	389
Darjeeling	353

Prices.—The average prices realised for the total quantity of tea sold during the past season* at public auctions and privately were 7 7/12*d.* per lb, against 7¾*d.* in 1913-14, 7 1/12*d.* in 1912-13, and 7 7/12*d.* in 1911-12. The sales opened on the 26th May with an average price of 8⅙*d.* per lb, by the end of July this had fallen to 7⅚*d.* when the sales ceased: on re-opening, the third sale (the first two being hardly representative) gave an average of 7⅙*d.* on the 3rd November. From then the rates steadily advanced and the last sale closed with an average of 8½*d.* per lb. Prices in London were fairly maintained until September when the interference with shipments both from India and Ceylon made market conditions abnormal, and an extensive demand from near Continental countries, combined with smaller offerings, resulted in a considerable rise in prices, common leaf touching in the first week of November the high level of 9¼*d.* per lb—a figure not reached since June 1891. The stringent regulations referred to below as to exports to Holland, Scandinavia, and Denmark made on 17th November at once caused a sharp reaction, prices giving way as much as 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb within a week. The average of the calendar year in London was 9·13*d.* per lb against 9·11*d.* for Indian; 9·04*d.* against 8·98*d.* for Ceylon; and 8·6*d.* against 8*d.* for Java.

Consumption.—The quantity entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1914 was 317½ million lbs, against 305½ million lbs in 1913. In the first four months of 1915 the quantity entered for home consumption rose from 100 millions to 132 millions. It is probable that the pressure of an 8*d.* duty will call for a lower priced tea, such as that of China, which exported during January and April 1915 over 9½ millions against 2¾ millions in 1914. In other countries the consumption of tea continues to progress, although the war may exert some adverse influences. If the abolition of vodka drinking in Russia could be accompanied by a corresponding increase in tea drinking,

* From 28th July to 20th October 1914 tea auctions in Calcutta did not take place.

a further requirement of 50 to 100 million lbs may be estimated for that country. Unfortunately the duty is excessively high at 1*s.* 10¼*d.* per lb. The despatch of so many British troops to Europe made a considerable difference to the demand in this country. In India, however, the consumption of tea seems to be increasing. The quantity of tea available for consumption in India based on reported production added to imports and less the exports by sea and land was 19 million lbs, against 23 million lbs in 1913-14, or one-sixteenth of a pound per head of population as compared with a *per capita* consumption in the United Kingdom of about 6⅔ lbs.

Freights.—Freights for tea have not increased to the same extent as those for other articles. Until the 9th August freights for tea remained steady at the rates in force in the past two years, namely, £1 15*s.* per ton subject to a rebate of 5*s.* The outbreak of war disorganised shipping. The rates in consequence fell to £1 10*s.* with a surcharge of 25 per cent until the middle of September. Matters became normal in November, and the surcharge was reduced to 5*s.* until the middle of December and to 3*s.* 9*d.* during the remainder of the year. The Indian Tea Association had a five years' agreement with the Liners' Conference, which, however, has since been modified, whereby the rate was increased from £1 10*s.* to £2 7*s.* 6*d.* with effect from 1st June 1915.

Exports.—The exports to the chief consuming centres are shown in the margin. These are direct exports as declared in India, and do not include re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom. The United States and Australia apparently took more than they had previously done. About a million lbs for Australia were destroyed by fire on board the "Janus." Other markets took less excepting Persia. The noticeable features of the year under review are briefly, on the one hand, the growth of the exports to the United Kingdom, Persia, the United States of America, and Australasia, and on the other, the decline in the trade with Russia, Turkey, Ceylon, China, and Canada. The total figures have surpassed the record figures of 1913-14, showing an increase of 11 million lbs or 3·9 per cent in quantity, and £369,000 or 3·7 per cent in value. In view of the congestion of the Calcutta warehouses and the enforced retention at the estates of large portions of the crop, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining tonnage, the trade figures are satisfactory. The figures of exports by rail and sea to Bombay seem to indicate a change of route for Persian teas owing to the war. Russia, next to the United Kingdom, is ordinarily India's best customer, but was not in a position since the outbreak of war to make purchases until the necessary financial facilities had been provided by the joint action of the British and Russian Governments. Trade with Russia was, in fact, stopped from the end of July to November and was resumed in December. For the remainder of the year 1914-15 there was an active demand for Indian teas by Russia. In addition to the direct shipments *viâ* Vladivostok, Russia received through Hankow 4⅔ million lbs of Indian tea, against 11 million lbs in 1913-14. The United Kingdom, however, continues to absorb the major portion of Indian production. Of the quantities shipped about 7 million lbs were lost in transit to London by the depredations of German cruisers. According to the Board of Trade returns for 1914, the United Kingdom imported 374½ million lbs against 365 million lbs in 1913, or an increase of 9½ million lbs, namely, 203⅛ millions from India, 111 millions from Ceylon, 22½

Tea exports to Foreign countries

Exports of Indian tea by sea to—	1913-14 1,000 lbs Quantity	1914-15 1,000 lbs Quantity	Per cent-age Exports in 1914-15	1913-14 (000£) Value	1914-15 (000£) Value
United Kingdom	209,051	237,304	78·9	7,232	8,162
Russia	33,398	19,636	6·5	1,110	667
Turkey, Asiatic	2,830	1,230	·4	102	49
Persia	246	2,049	·7	9	83
Ceylon	3,900	3,293	1·1	163	136
China	11,007	8,309	2·7	340	262
Canada	11,565	10,951	3·6	430	395
United States of America	1,942	2,738	·9	69	86
Australasia	9,705	10,991	3·7	326	367
Total all countries	289,474	300,733	100	9,983	10,352
By land	2,196	1,782	...	67	53
GRAND TOTAL	291,670	302,515	...	10,050	10,405

Tea exports by rail and sea to Bombay, and by sea to Batoum each Season

	1912-13 1,000 lbs	1913-14 1,000 lbs	1914-15 1,000 lbs
To Batoum direct	7,350	5,650	1,100
To Bombay—			
By rail	1,647	4,092	8,406
„ sea	3,676	1,671	555
TOTAL	5,323	5,763	8,961

millions from China, and 37½ millions from Java and other countries. Included in British imports, however, is always a large quantity which is re-exported. In 1914, 68¾ million lbs were re-exported in place of 57½ millions in 1913, and the amount was inclusive of 30½ million lbs of Indian tea, which was sent to Russia (nearly 2 millions), other European countries (17 millions), the United States (3 millions), and Canada (4 millions). In the last week of August a sudden demand from other European countries arose as already noted, which quickly grew to so large dimensions that on enquiry it was discovered that the ultimate destination of the commodity sent to Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, were enemy countries. The export was, therefore, stopped on November 17. Germany, however, was not a tea-drinking nation but her troops wanted it, and Holland, it was considered, could supply the demand from Java. The recognition of this fact led the Government to withdraw its embargo.

Green tea.—The quantity of green tea* exported by sea remained at the level of 1913-14, namely, 548,000 lbs, the value declining from 10 pence to 9⅛ pence per lb. The bulk of last year's shipments was for the United Kingdom, Canada, and Ceylon. The quantity manufactured in 1914 was 3 million lbs, as compared with 3¼ million lbs in the previous season. The bulk of this was exported by land to Afghanistan and other frontier countries.

Tobacco.

Tobacco.

The exports of tobacco are considerably less in value, although greater in quantity, than the imports. The exports of tobacco showed a decrease of 11,341,800 lbs or 38 per cent in quantity, and of £74,000 or 23 per cent in value—the total trade amounting to 18,681,500 lbs, valued at £245,000. Unmanufactured tobacco accounted for a decrease of 11,327,273 lbs and cigars of 91,700 lbs. France, Aden, China (Hongkong), and the Straits (the principal consumers of Indian tobacco) reduced their demands by 53 per cent, 34 per cent, 56 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively. The area under tobacco in British India in 1913-14 was 1,001,700 acres, excluding 36,500 acres in Native States, as against 964,700 acres, and 68,700 acres, respectively in 1912-13. Despite the larger area and increased production, the exports of tobacco leaf decreased on account of higher rates of freight and other factors connected with the war, and also to some extent on account of the increased internal demand. An attempt has been made to grow and cure tobacco in Bihar and Southern India that will take the place of the American tobacco, which forms so large a part of the cigarette and pipe tobacco imported into this country. The Peninsular Tobacco Co., assisted by the Imperial Tobacco Co., has been able, not only to undertake the manufacture of cigarettes on a large scale, but to make experiments and to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in attempting to secure a tobacco of fixed and uniform grade for the manufacture of cigarettes. The experiments made by the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa have led to the discovery of a type of Indian leaf which has the light colour, the fine texture, and the necessary elasticity, when cut, to make good fillings for cigarettes. The flavour and aroma are said to be fair. The Peninsular Tobacco Co. has factories at Monghyr, Bangalore, and other places. They manufacture cigarettes. It has been calculated that 11½ million lbs or 4,340 million cigarettes were railed from Monghyr in 1914. In spite of considerable supplies to the United Kingdom for the use of the army, the exports of cigars declined. Owing to the war the cigar industry in Trichinopoly had not a very successful year.

Exports of Wood.

Wood.

The exports of wood and timber, excluding wood manufactures, were valued at £616,000 against £702,000 in 1913-14, of which teakwood accounted for £565,000 and sandalwood for £36,000. There has been a steady decrease in the exports of teakwood as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The heavy decrease of 10,684 cubic tons in 1913-14, due to deficient supply, has been followed by another fall of 6,111 cubic tons in 1914-15, although the value showed a considerable advance

Exports of Teakwood.

	cubic tons	(000£)	Average value per cubic ton £	s.	d.
1912-13 .	61,421	635	10	6	8
1913-14 .	50,737	524	10	6	8
1914-15 .	44,626	565	12	13	4

* The difference between green and black teas arises from the different methods of preparation; briefly, the distinction is that the process of fermentation, which gives to black tea its colour, is avoided or arrested in the case of green tea.

of £40,000, the value per cubic ton having increased from £10 6*s.* 8*d.* to £12 13*s.* 4*d.* Ten years ago (1905) the price in Calcutta was £8 6*s.* 8*d.* per cubic ton. The United Kingdom imported more Indian teak than in the preceding year, over 65 per cent of the total quantity exported from India. The outbreak of war resulted in a demand for teak for military purposes, but on the other hand Germany, the second largest consumer of Indian teakwood, got no supplies after August. Shipments to Natal, Cape Colony, Australia, the United States, and France showed increases, but in the case of other countries a decrease was noticeable. The exports of sandalwood fell from £129,000 to £36,000, owing to the postponement of the usual auctions in the Mysore forests and to the cutting-off of the German market, which imported previous to the war a large amount of this wood. Exports of wood manufactures, it may be noted, declined from £12,000 to £9,000. Sandalwood.

Exports of Wool and Woollen Goods.

The exports of raw wool from India during 1914-15 amounted to over 44½ million lbs, valued at £1,579,000, against 49 million lbs, valued at £1,670,000 in 1913-14. The decrease was due to the stoppage of shipments in August when tonnage was not available, and to the restrictions placed by Government on the exports of raw wool. The prohibition imposed by Government after the outbreak of war on the export of raw wool from India to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), and France, did not apply to qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in India. Subsequently on the 20th November it was notified that the taking of raw wool by sea or by land out of British India was prohibited, but this prohibition also did not apply to those qualities of wool required by manufacturers in India. Since local manufacturers required for army clothing contracts all varieties of Tibet wool, as well as the black and grey varieties of Madras wool, no exemption from the existing prohibition on the export of raw wool from India was permitted in respect of these varieties from the 13th January 1915. Wool, raw.

	Bombay (declared value) per lb	Karachi Kandahar wool per lb
	d.	*d.*
1910	9½	4⅝
1911	9 5/12	4⅝
1912	9½	4⅝
1913	9¾	5¼
1914	10⅛	5⅛

In 1914-15, the United Kingdom took 43¾ million lbs or 98 per cent of the exports from India, a decrease of 5 per cent as compared with 1913-14, the United States of America 620,800 lbs, or 1½ per cent, Germany 109,200 lbs, Italy 66,500 lbs, Japan 28,900 lbs, Holland 21,900 lbs, and Austria-Hungary 8,100 lbs. The prices per lb of wool at Bombay and Karachi are given in the marginal table.

Prices of Tibetan wool (Calcutta).

	1913-14 per maund (of 82⅔ lbs.)	1914-15 per maund (of 82⅔ lbs.)
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
April	1 15 4	1 14 8
May	1 13 4	1 18 0
June	1 13 4	1 18 0
July	1 13 4	1 17 4
August	1 14 8	1 17 4
September	1 12 0	1 16 0
October	1 13 4	1 16 8
November	1 13 4	1 17 4
December	1 12 0	1 9 4
January	1 13 4	1 8 8
February	1 13 4	1 9 4
March	1 13 4	1 10 8

The raw wool re-exported by sea during 1914-15 was nearly 10 million lbs, valued at £334,000 against 10¼ million lbs, valued at £331,000 in the previous year*. The re-exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £295,000 or 88 per cent of the total. The re-exports from Bengal amounted to 1½ million lbs, valued at £45,000, and mainly consisted of Tibet wool. It is not possible to estimate the Tibetan clip since wool is clipped over the British border and dribbles in slowly to Chumbi and Gyantse, where it is stored and sent on to Kalimpong when mule transport is available. The wholesale prices of Tibetan wool at Calcutta during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 are quoted in the margin. The fall in price in 1914-15 between November and December is noteworthy.

In 1914-15 India exported woollen goods to the value of £113,000, against £167,000 in the previous year. 90 per cent of these goods consists of carpets and rugs, of which about three-quarters went to the United Kingdom, and nearly half of the remainder, about one-tenth of the total, to the United States. There are, it may be noted, six woollen mills at present at work in India, one being in Bangalore. Two of the mills at Cawnpore and Dhariwal produce 79 per cent of the total outturn of the Indian mills, the value of which was estimated Woollen goods. Carpets and rugs.

* The raw wool re-exported is not included in the total exports mentioned in the previous paragraph. The re-exports include wool brought into India by land across the frontier and subsequently exported by sea abroad.

for 1913 at £411,000 and for 1914 at £534,000. These mills also import Australian wool, which is used either pure or mixed with Indian wool, for the production of high class goods.

CHAPTER V.

Trade and Currency.

Steps taken at the outbreak of war.

There is an intimate connexion between the trade of the year and currency operations. It will be sufficient here to refer briefly to the salient features of the year 1914-15. The Government of India undertake the supply of currency as well as the remittance of large sums of money on trade account. The actual currency, it may be remembered, which is scattered up and down the country in Treasuries, is under the direct control of the Government of India in the Finance Department, and not under Local Governments. The Government of India supply the currency in that form and to that extent, necessary to pay for the produce exported, and the Secretary of State's bills, which are cashed in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, are met with money from the trade at Presidency towns, while transfers are sold upcountry. These transfers are met from incoming revenue. In the year under review trade from April to July was comparatively dull and the weakness of exchange resulted in the Secretary of State's council drawings being lower than usual—£3,100,000 against £6,373,000 in the corresponding months of 1913. This, however, in view of the war that was shortly to break out, was peculiarly fortunate since the treasury balances in India in the beginning of August were accordingly in a strong position. With the dislocation of the world exchanges on the outbreak of war, there was some probability of exchange between India and London falling. Immediate steps were taken by Government to sell sterling bills and telegraphic transfers on London up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week, in order to provide a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. The sale of sterling bills (which meant merely a transfer from the Reserve in England to that in India) amounted to £8,707,000, for the months August 1914 to January 1915 inclusive. Steps were also taken early in August to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by an exchange of £4 millions of silver for an equivalent quantity of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve. This transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve took place entirely in India. Before it was announced that "reverse councils" and transfers would be sold on the Secretary of State, steps were taken first to prevent the issue of gold in India to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000, and finally on the 5th August the issue of gold for reasons explained in Chapter I, page 3, was refused altogether to private individuals. The stock of gold in India at the end of March was £10 millions, which will be used for the support of exchange, should occasion arise. Owing to the withdrawal of deposits from the Post Office Savings Banks, Government placed the Post Offices in possession of adequate funds and issued orders regarding the prompt payment of all claims. In August and September there was a net withdrawal of about £4 millions from the deposits, which in the previous July had risen to £16,333,000. After September, however, the drain very materially slackened. In regard to the steps taken, which resulted in a return of confidence, Sir William Meyer remarked in his last Financial Statement, that "it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our enemies that a number of German prisoners at Ahmednagar have themselves opened accounts with the Government savings banks." Every attempt was made to encash notes promptly at district treasuries, whereas they are legally encashable only at a Currency Office. The demand for the encashment of notes shortly after the outbreak of war was chiefly in Bombay, where the bank failures of the previous two years were still fresh in memory. Nearly £3,000,000 was the abnormal encashment, of which less than £2,000,000 was in the Bombay Presidency. The necessity of strengthening the cash balances in district treasuries, in the Post Office Savings Banks, and in the branches of the Presidency

Trade and Currency.

Banks precluded in the early months of the war the economy of concentrating Government balances at important commercial centres. The position of the Presidency Banks and, it is understood, also of the Exchange Banks was strong at the outbreak of war. The bank rate was 3 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay, and 4 per cent in Madras, in the first few days of the war. On 6th August it rose to 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in Calcutta and Bombay, and in Madras on 20th August to 5 per cent. The rate was increased to 6 per cent on the following dates:—in Bombay on 20th August, in Madras on 12th October, and in Calcutta on 5th November,—the rate at which it also stood on 31st March 1915.

Council bills.

In the year under review, the sale of Council bills (including telegraphic transfers) on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was only £7,748,111, as against £31, 200,826 in the previous year. It will be seen from the marginal table that the amount sold is much less than in any year of the last decade. Indeed we should have to go back to the year 1870-71, when a similar amount (£8,443,509) was sold. The sale of Council bills in the first four months was, as already noted, small. The largest weekly sale before the outbreak of war was in the first week of April, 1914, when £571,000 was sold. After the outbreak of war the demand for Council bills was further restricted. In the cold weather months, when bills are chiefly sold, the amounts were small as against the previous year.

	£
1905-06	31,566,973
1906-07	33,432,196
1907-08	15,307,061
1908-09	13,915,426
1909-10	27,416,586
1910-11	26,463,303
1911-12	27,058,550
1912-13	25,759,706
1913-14	31,200,826
1914-15	7,748,111

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1914-15 (in £1,000)	480	167	273	213	200	193	1,207	1,913
1913-14 (in £1,000)	1,133	2,727	4,073	2,740	3,933	4,533	3,273	2,273

Reverse councils.

Against the sale of Council bills on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, there has to be set the sale of Reverse Councils and Telegraphic Transfers paid on London, which amounted to no less a sum than £8,707,000. On the previous occasion in 1908-09 Reverse Councils were sold to the extent of £8,058,000.

The net remittance to India by the Secretary of State has already been referred to as a novel feature in the history of Indian finance in Chapter I. The point arises in this connection as to how the Secretary of State was able to make a net payment on account of the Government of India in addition to meeting his liabilities and those of the Government of India in London, since as is well known the Secretary of State does not collect, generally speaking, revenue in London. This was effected (1) by the recovery of £8·7 millions from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of the Home Government, (2) by the transfer of £1 million from the Paper Currency Reserve in London in August 1914, a corresponding transfer taking place from the treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve in India, and (3) by the Secretary of State's borrowing £10·9 millions in place of £5·9 millions, the amount for which he had budgeted for the year under review.

Exchange.

The course of exchange varied from 1*s.* $3\frac{7}{8}$*d.* on 31st July 1914 to 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{16}$*d.* on 17th February 1915. The average rate of exchange during the year was only ·065 of a penny lower than in the previous year. The marginal table gives the rate during the last ten years. The difference between the highest and lowest average rates was less than $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny, and the steadiness of exchange is striking. The monthly rates of exchange with the rates in the corresponding months of the previous year are as follows:—

Year	Average rate. *d.*
1905-06	16·042
1906-07	16·084
1907-08	16·029
1908-09	15·964
1909-10	16·041
1910-11	16·061
1911-12	16·083
1912-13	16·058
1913-14	16·07
1914-15	16·005

	Apl. *d.*	May *d.*	June *d.*	July *d.*	Aug. *d.*	Sept. *d.*	Oct. *d.*	Nov. *d.*	Dec. *d.*	Jan. *d.*	Feb. *d.*	Mar. *d.*
1914-15	16·049	15·986	15·983	15·977	15·994	15·945	15·967	15·961	15·971	15·978	16·036	15·981
1913-14	16·054	16·060	16·000	15·953	16·012	16·099	16·109	16·082	16·064	16·068	16·100	16·046

Exchange is usually most firm in the busy season, especially in the months of October to May, and weakest in the slack season, notably in the months of June to September.

Gold Standard Reserve.

Next with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve. This Reserve was strengthened in the beginning of the crisis by exchanging £4 millions of silver held therein in India for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held in the Paper Currency Reserve. On the last day of the year under review the Reserve was £25⅔ millions, as against £25½ millions in the previous year, the decrease in the earmarked gold of the Reserve during the year being no less than £3·1 millions.*

	31st March 1914 £	31st March 1915 £
Gold in India	...	5,238,184
Rupees in India	4,000,000	...
Gold in Bank of England	4,320,000	1,250,000
Cash placed by Secretary of State at short notice	24,962	8,150
British and other Securities	17,165,069	12,148,746
Temporary loan to Treasury balances, India	...	7,000,000
Book credit in Treasury Accounts—India	22,199	3,205
Total	25,532,230	25,648,285

Money and Presidency Bank rates.

Money in 1913-14 continued on the whole plentiful, except from September to December, when the Bank failures in the Punjab and Bombay (referred to in Chapter I) had a tightening effect on the market. The Government of India, however, promised to give the requisite assistance through the Presidency Banks, if necessary, and this had a reassuring effect throughout Northern and Western India, where the crisis was chiefly felt. In 1914-15 the money market was strong, and the Bank of Bengal rate, indeed, did not reach 7 per cent, as in the previous year; the minimum rate of 3 per cent in July and the first week of August lasted only for 28 days (from 9th July to 5th August), while the maximum rate (6 per cent) continued from 5th November 1914 to 31st March 1915. In Bombay, the Presidency Bank rate was 6 per cent from April to 20th May 1914 and again from 20th August to the end of the year; 5 per cent from 21st May to 3rd June 1914, and in August which lasted for a week (from 13th to 19th), the minimum and maximum rates being 3 and 6 per cent. In Madras, the maximum rate was 7 per cent from January to 25th May 1914, and the minimum, 4 per cent, from 23rd June to 19th August 1914, as will be seen from the marginal table. Before the outbreak of war the position of the Presidency Banks was strong. In order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits, which the three Presidency Banks already held, were increased in August and remained during the year at as high a level as Government resources could permit.

		Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
April	1914	6	6	7
May	„	5	6-5	7-6
June	„	5-4	5-4-3	6-5-4
July	„	4-3	3	4
August	„	3-5	3-4-5-6	4-5
September	„	5	6	5
October	„	5	6	5-6
November	„	5-6	6	6
December	„	6	6	6
January	1915	6	6	6
February	„	6	6	6
March	„	6	6	6

Treasury balances.

The total cash balances in Civil Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks at the beginning (1st April 1914) and the end of the year (31st March 1915) and also at the commencement of the busy season (30th September) were £15,608,000, £14,782,000 and £10,150,000 respectively. The balances in Reserve Treasuries on 31st March 1914, 30th September 1914 and 31st March 1915 are given in the margin and are included in the larger figures above.

	£
1st April 1914	15,608,000
30th September 1914	10,150,000
31st March 1915	14,782,000

	31st March 1914 £	30th September 1914 £	31st March 1915 £
Calcutta	2,385,000	393,000	1,648,000
Bombay	1,601,000	293,000	1,110,000
Madras	947,000	471,000	1,229,000
Total	4,933,000	1,157,000	3,987,000

Paper Currency and Paper Currency Reserve.

The average gross circulation of Paper Currency during the year 1914-15 was £42,700,000. The marginal table shows the average active circulation (*i.e.*, excluding the quantities held in Government Treasuries and the Presidency Banks) for 1914-15, and the previous years of the decade. It would seem on the whole that the increase in the circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes is to be explained by the increased demand for these notes purely for currency purposes, while the increase in the circulation of R100 notes and over is due to their increased use as a store of value and for remittance purposes. The Paper Currency

Year.	Average active circulation. £1,000
1905-06	20,347
1906-07	22,620
1907-08	22,947
1908-09	22,067
1909-10	24,807
1910-11	25,827
1911-12	27,927
1912-13	30,260
1913-14	31,087
1914-15	30,287

*The gold in the Paper Currency Reserve on 31st March 1914 and 1915 was respectively £21,056,872 and £10,196,384

	31st March 1914	31st March 1915
Reserve held in India—	£	£
Gold	14,956,372	5,096,384
Silver	13,688,194	21,556,927
Government Securities	6,666,663	6,666,663
Reserve held in England—		
Gold	6,100,000	5,100,000
Sterling Securities	2,666,667	2,666,667
Total	44,078,396	41,086,641

Reserve, which is maintained at the currency offices at the head-quarters of each circle and is also scattered all over the country in currency chests—transfers through currency being a recognised means of supplying the requirements of trade and Government—is shown in the margin. The Reserve during the last week of the year was held in coined silver rupees (53 per cent), gold in India (12 per cent), securities in India (16 per cent), gold in England (12 per cent), and securities in England (7 per cent). It is interesting to compare the Reserve in the corresponding week of the previous year; the percentages were coined silver rupees 31 per cent; gold in India 34 per cent; securities in India 15 per cent; gold in England 14 per cent; and securities in England 6 per cent. There was, therefore, owing largely to conditions brought about by war, a decrease in the percentage of gold held in India, but an increase in England. There was a very noticeable increase in the coined silver held against these notes. Reference has already been made to the demand for encashment of Currency notes, which took place chiefly in the Bombay Presidency and to some extent in the Punjab and Burma.

Receipts of gold into the Mints.

The marginal table compares the receipts of gold into the two mints at Calcutta and Bombay in 1914-15 with those of the preceding year. These figures exclude (*a*) £11,849 worth of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns received from treasuries and other Government departments, and (*b*) 2,762 sovereigns tendered at the mints as current weight, but subsequently withdrawn by the tenderers, as they were found to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, or of foreign mintage. After the outbreak of the war an arrangement was made, whereby the Government of India agreed to receive, on behalf of the Bank of England, gold produced by certain Indian Gold Mining Companies for safe custody at the Bombay Mint. The gold is melted and assayed before deposit, the charges being one penny for melting every ten tolas, and 5½ shilling for each assay. The amount deposited to the end of March 1915 was 345,980 standard ounces.

	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£
Calcutta	1,332,659	179,360
Bombay	5,445,911	1,711,530
Total	6,778,570	1,890,890

Coinage.

The one significant fact as regards coinage was that there were no additions to the rupee currency in the year under review. The abnormal conditions of trade precluded any demand for additions to the rupee currency which, on the contrary, Government were steadily reabsorbing by the sale of Reverse bills.

Bank failures.

In the year under review about 22 Indian Banks failed. These banks were Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head offices are located in India.* Of these the two important banks which had been badly shaken by the crisis of the previous year, noticed in last year's review, were the Punjab Co-operative Bank, which was established in 1904 and had an authorised capital of £167,000 and the Bank of Upper India† established as far back as 1862 and having an authorised capital of £67,000. From November 1913 to July 1915 altogether some sixty-two banks failed, the authorised capital of these being £6,667,000, the subscribed capital over £2,667,000 and the paid-up capital nearly £1,000,000. The paid-up capital of these banks was only 14·5 per cent of the authorised capital, and 35·4 per cent of the subscribed capital.

* Banks in India may be classified into (1) the Presidency Banks, *i.e.* the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras. (2) The European Exchange Banks, whose head offices are located outside India. (These Exchange Banks may be subdivided into two classes, *viz.*, those which do a considerable portion of their business in India such as the National Bank of India, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and several others; and those banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing business all over Asia, such as, the International Banking Corporation, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others). (3) The Indian Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head quarters are located in India. (4) Private and unincorporated bankers or money-lenders.

† The Bank of Upper India has been permitted to resume its business and to start work from 1st July 1915.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous matters relating to trade and currency, such as the imports and exports of gold and silver, the absorption of gold, and the balance of trade have already been referred to in Chapter I. The tables (nos. 36—38) in Part II of this Report give the statistics relating to these questions in detail. It will be noted from the tables that £5,474,000 of gold bullion was imported during the year, of which £4,816,000 came from the United Kingdom. Egypt, followed by the United Kingdom, sent most of the coined gold that was imported. £5,693,000 of silver bullion, out of a total import of £6,865,000 came from the United Kingdom. The exports of silver coin were £1,482,000 and the imports £538,000 only. It may be noted in connexion with the financing of the jute and cotton crops in 1914-15 that there was a very large reduction in the amount of currency, which was quite out of proportion to the fall in the value of these crops. In the Calcutta Circle the absorption of rupees in the jute season, which has been exceedingly large in recent years, fell to R64 lakhs, and this took place concurrently with a large return of notes from circulation. The Controller of Currency thinks that "the explanation apparently is that the decline in the prices for these commodities led to their being temporarily held up by the cultivators and to their coming forward much more slowly than usual to the large trade centres. Whereas therefore in normal years the bulk of these crops is financed within a relatively short period, in the year under review the finance was spread over a much longer term, the practical result being that the rupees used to pay for the earlier portion of these crops were again available for the finance of the portions of them which came on the market at a later period."‡

CHAPTER VI.

Customs, Shipping, and Freights.

Customs.

Customs revenue.

Indian customs revenue is mainly derived from the general import duty, certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquors, sugar, petroleum, and tobacco, and an export duty on rice. General import duties, which were abolished in 1882, were reimposed in 1894,* since which date, the general rate of duty on commodities imported into British India by sea has been 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Cotton was exempted in 1894 when the general duties were revived; in December 1894, a 5 per cent duty *ad valorem* was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarns, while an excise duty of 5 per cent was imposed on all yarns of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India; in February 1896, cotton yarns and threads imported or manufactured in India were freed from duty, while a uniform 3½ per cent *ad valorem* duty was imposed on all woven cotton goods imported or manufactured in India at power mills. The products of hand looms are exempted. General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes, and not for the protection of Indian industries. It will be noted that machinery (excluding tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour), railway materials, gold, living animals, food grains, coal, raw cotton, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn, sewing and darning threads, printing materials, and books (but not paper) are, among others, on the free list. The rapid expansion of the cotton and petroleum industries of India has interfered with the further improvement of the import duty realised. In 1896-97, the first year of the existing arrangements, the net customs revenue (imports) amounted to £2,300,000 and in 1902-03 to £2,840,000. Last year the net revenue reached £5,245,000. The gross revenue from imports, salt excluded†, was £5,378,000—a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the customs revenue £6,240,000 realised in the previous year.

Free articles.

Total revenue.

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‡Report of the Controller of Currency for 1914-15, page 12.

* Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and Indian Tariff Amendment Act, III of 1896.

† While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt," and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts.

In the margin are noted the principal items from which the revenue was derived in 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, and although the Indian tariff comprises a lengthy list of dutiable articles,* there are but few on which individually any revenue of importance is collected: these are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals including silver bullion and coin, and cotton goods. Increases were noticed only under petroleum, due to the heavy imports of American oil, and silver, the imports of which were stimulated by low prices. The most important decreases occurred under sugar, cotton goods, and manufactured articles, mainly attributable to the abnormal trade conditions consequent on the outbreak of war.

Principal items.

Articles subject to special rates of duty—	Rates of duty.	Revenue. 1912-13 £ (thousands)	1913-14 £ (thousands)	1914-15 £ (thousands)
Liquors	Varying from 3*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.* per Imp. gal. and also 5 per cent *ad valorem.*	840	891	811
Petroleum	1½*d.* per Imp. gal. and 5 per cent *ad valorem.*	468	470	571
Silver bullion and coin	4*d.* per ounce	723	662	1,030
Tobacco	Varying from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. and also 4*s.* 2*d.* per 1,000 of cigarettes weighing less than 3lbs.	133	195	179
Articles subject to General Import duties—				
Cotton manufactures	3½ per cent *ad valorem*	1,282	1,420	1,024
Other manufactured articles.	5 per cent *ad valorem*	927	1,023	718
Sugar	5 per cent	489	616	293
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per cent.	355	489	328
Oils, excluding petroleum.	5 per cent	11	13	11
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	.....	110	92	91
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar.)	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	194	203	195
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	123	123	91

The amount of excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in British India was over £329,000 and in the Native States the duty amounted to £16,000 as against £363,000 and £16,000 respectively in the previous year.

Excise duty.

The value of goods woven in Indian mills is estimated from the excise duty returns at £9,833,000 in 1914-15. The value of cotton goods imported was £30,098,000 in the same period.

The export tariff schedule is limited to rice and riceflour only, a duty of 3 pence being levied on each maund of 82⅔ lbs. The duty realised was £553,000 as against £858,000 in 1913-14, the decrease being due (1) to the diversion to India from Burma of a part of the exportable surplus, and (2) to the scarcity of tonnage to foreign countries.

Export duty on rice.

The export duty on raw jute and jute manufactures for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded £60,000 being £13,000 less than in the previous year. The tax was introduced in 1912, when £110,000 were collected. Since 1903, a duty known as the tea cess, a small tax of $\frac{1}{48}$ of a penny per lb levied on all Indian tea exported, and imposed at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, yielded in the year under review nearly £27,000. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting agency in regard to this duty.

Duty on jute.

Duty on tea.

The details of Customs Revenue under each head are shown in part II of this report (table 51 on page 126), together with the schedule of Indian Tariff in an abridged form in table No. 52 on pages 126-127. The rates of import duties levied in different foreign countries on certain staple Indian merchandise are also shown in table 53 on page 128 of Part II.

Shipping.

Shipping statistics, which afford a useful, though not a definite, measure of the volume of trade, were of special interest in 1914-15. As trade was affected by the outbreak of war, the total tonnage was reduced‡. The number of vessels was much smaller than it had been for the preceding five years, but they were, on the average, of the same carrying capacity as in 1908-09. These

Foreign shipping.

Total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.

	No.	Tons (1,000)	Average
1910-11	8,561	14,994	1,751
1911-12	8,868	16,616	1,874
1912-13	8,749	17,484	1,998
1913-14	8,617	17,386	2,018
1914-15	7,960	12,858	1,615

* *Vide* table No. 52 on pages 126-127.

‡ *Vide* table No. 55, page 129.

figures do not, it is important to remember, include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, foreign trade has been carried mostly in steamers at the expense of sailing vessels. A few sailing vessels still visit Calcutta, but the sailing ships entering other ports are now almost entirely those classed as native craft which, though numerous, contributed in 1914-15 less than one per cent of the tonnage, and were engaged in trade chiefly with Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and Southern Asia. They are slowly, but surely disappearing. The proportion of steamer tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in 1914-15. The number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,611 with an aggregate burden of nearly 13 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,258 as against 2,683 in 1913-14. This is, perhaps, striking in view of the great European war. In the preceding year (the year before the outbreak of war) the number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,410 with an aggregate burden of over 17 million tons. About 9·4 per cent of the steamers which cleared left in ballast. The average tonnage of each sailing ship fell from 84 to 81. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3 million tons, being 27 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3½ million tons or 21 per cent in 1913-14. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to over 4 million tons, representing 33 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 60 per cent of the total tonnage. The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels sailing under that flag representing about 80 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry. The number of vessels, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 7,960*, of which vessels of foreign nationalities were 922. Vessels belonging to foreign countries are obtaining an increasing proportion of the carrying trade, although last year they showed a decrease. Japan had the largest share followed by Germany, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, and Russia.

Native craft.

Native craft	No.	Tons
1906-07	2,568	170,132
1908-09	2,063	146,979
1911-12	1,868	144,042
1913-14	1,697	126,933
1914-15	1,611	116,410

Steamers.

Nationality of vessels.

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
British	5,117	5,131	4,951	4,827
British Indian	647	609	503	600
Japanese	121	198	191	183
German	472	509	559	172
Norwegian	134	131	80	153
Austro-Hungarian	213	245	285	83
Italian	83	90	73	83
French	58	47	60	35
Russian	45	47	44	33
Other nationalities	110	154	174	180
Total	7,000	7,161	6,920	6,349

Ship-building.

India, it may be noted, is not yet a ship-building country and the industry is conducted on the smallest basis. Last year 8 steamers were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 843 tons, that is, an average of 105 tons each, and 99 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,442 or 35 tons each. The British India Steam Navigation Company purchased, built, and commissioned 24 additional steamers with a net tonnage of 126,648 tons, and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, commissioned 4 steamers with 20,931 gross tonnage. Towards the close of the year, a direct service between Calcutta and Swedish ports was commenced. The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company had made a special direct service of fast passenger steamers between Karachi and Europe, but the outbreak of war interfered with the working of this scheme.

Coasting shipping.

The marginal table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes in the Indian coasting trade during 1914-15. The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes declined from 178,202 vessels and 31 million tons in 1913-14 to 163,364 vessels and about 24 million tons in 1914-15. The number of British vessels declined 25 per cent, British Indian 13 per cent, Foreign 30 per cent, and Native craft 7 per cent.

	Entered		Cleared	
	vessels.	Tons.	vessels.	Tons.
British	4,741	8,362,478	4,783	8,360,519
British Indian	2,243	1,035,696	2,191	910,048
Foreign	406	1,140,528	434	1,223,488
Native craft	82,254	1,414,323	66,312	1,375,352
Total*	89,644	11,953,025	73,720	11,869,407

* Exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade. The figures for the coasting trade are: 163,364 vessels entered and cleared with cargoes including native craft.

The marginal table shows the entries and clearances of Japanese vessels in the coasting trade of the several maritime provinces of British India during 1914-15. The number of vessels entered with cargoes increased from 68 with a tonnage 226,276 to 86 with 282,291 tons, and that of vessels cleared from 71 with a tonnage of 236,323 to 87 with 285,704 tons. The increase is noticeable, especially when the total entries and clearances of foreign vessels in the coasting trade declined 30 per cent. The bid which Japan is making for an increased share of the coasting trade was also referred to on page 49 of last year's Review (1914).

Japanese vessels (coasting trade) 1914-15.

	Entered		Cleared	
	vessels.	Tons.	vessels.	Tons.
Bengal .	29	102,181	29	100,884
Bombay .	4	12,343	9	31,011
Sind .	1	3,248	3	9,096
Madras .	23	63,830	13	32,240
Burma .	29	100,689	33	112,473
Total .	86	282,291	87	285,704

Freights.

Maritime Freights.

Freights since the outbreak of war have been of peculiar interest and importance. History repeated itself, but with greater emphasis. At the time of the European war of 1853-54 freights between London and Calcutta rose rapidly. The deadweight rates rose from 15s. to 45s. and measurement rates rose from 20s. to 50s. The movement of freights since the outbreak of war in August may be briefly summed up as follows:—In the beginning of the year 1914 the freight market in India was extremely weak, and rates continued steadily to fall. With the outbreak of war the position rapidly changed, and the rates of freight commenced to rise rapidly. The level reached at the end of March 1915 was about three times that of the level before the war. The abnormal rates owing to the existence of war will be seen in tables 56 and 57 (pages 129-130). Inspite of the high rates that prevailed during the latter half of the *calendar* year 1914, the average rates for 1914 were generally lower than the average rates for the year 1913, owing to the exceptionally low freights in the first seven months of 1914. The low freights from January to July 1914 are shown side by side with the high freights for the remaining five months (August to December), and to these have been added the still higher rates that ruled from January to March 1915. The monthly variations in Indian freight levels from August 1914 to March 1915 are given in Table No. 57 (page 130). The average rise for all the chief ports in India over the rate in July was 3 per cent in August, 45 per cent in September, 47 per cent in October, 51 per cent in November, 54 per cent in December, 110 per cent in January, 167 per cent in February, and 213 per cent in March. The rise in freight rates must be ascribed to the fact that the supply of ships available to carry goods was, for the time being, very much less than the demand, since a large proportion of the world's mercantile marine was employed in carrying troops, and at the same time the German mercantile marine was confined to port.

The rate of freight to the United Kingdom for jute and linseed in Calcutta stood at 20*s.* per ton in the beginning of the year, and at 22*s.* 6*d.* when the war broke out. The rates rose rapidly and at the end of August they were raised by 60 to 70 per cent, exclusive of a surtax of 25 per cent. In October the surtax of 25 per cent was reduced to 20 per cent. In January freight charges were 52*s.* 6*d.* exclusive of a surtax of 20 per cent, and by the end of the official year 1914-15 they stood at 72*s.* 6*d.* exclusive of surtax. The freight rates for tea* in Calcutta remained unchanged till the war broke out, when a surcharge of 25 per cent was added. This was subsequently reduced to 5*s.* and then to 3*s.* 9*d.* Coal freights from Calcutta to Bombay and Colombo declined till June, when the low level of 5*s.* for Bombay and 3*s.* 8*d.* for Colombo was reached. They rose again in July, but the war intervening, coal chartering became practically non-existent, tonnage being scarce. Later coal freights commenced to rise again, and the year closed with 12*s.* for Bombay and 10*s.* 8*d.* for Colombo. The rates

* The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liner's Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30*s.* for a period of 5 years (with effect from 1st April 1912). At the beginning of the present tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47*s.* 6*d.* net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conferenee undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamers loading outward and homeward was promised.

for coal from Cardiff to Bombay were obtainable at 11*s.* with slight variations from April onwards until the war broke out. The rates then rose steadily until 30*s.* was reached in the middle of January, since when quotations have not been available. The rates of homeward freights from Bombay, which were 12*s.* per ton for general cargo in July 1914, rose to 60*s.* per ton in March 1915. In Burma, too, a weak freight market was rapidly changed on account of the strong demand for tonnage. The rate of freight for rice from Rangoon to London was in March, 1915, £4 per ton, as against £1 2*s.* 6*d.* in March, 1914. Madras and Sind showed similar increases.

Maritime freights from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern Ports.

From an examination of tables Nos. 59 and 60 (page 130) it will be seen that the rates from Calcutta to Rangoon were about twice as high in January 1915 as in January of the previous year—the freight for gunnies having risen from 5*s.* to 9*s.* per ton, and for deadweight from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.* per ton.

As regards the rates from Calcutta to Eastern ports, abnormal rises are also recorded in all commodities. The rises in the freight rates for gunnies and pig iron are most noticeable. For instance, the rates for gunnies from Calcutta to Shanghai rose from 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton in January 1914 to £2 in January 1915, and the rate for pig iron from 10*s.* per ton to £2 6*s.* 8*d.* during the same period. In sympathy with the rise in freights, the deck passages from Calcutta to Rangoon and the Eastern ports rose very considerably as will be seen from table No. 58 on page 130 of the report.

The Indian Freight War.

The keen competition before the outbreak of war, of which a detailed account was given in last year's report, between the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, resulting in the decline in freights, has, owing to war conditions, been considerably suspended.

Railway Freights.

Little need be said regarding railway freights. The goods traffic is carried at an extremely low rate. The average rate for all kinds of goods carried is less than half a penny per ton per mile. Grain (cereals and pulses) and coal account for half the weight, and more than a third of the earnings from goods.

CHAPTER VII.

Frontier Trade.

Frontier trade.

Frontier trade is carried on with adjoining foreign countries across a land frontier of approximately 6,800 miles.§ The value is comparatively small, being in 1914-15 about 6 per cent of the sea-borne trade. It has, however, increased recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15.* The principal imports across the land frontier are rice, oilseeds, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, imported largely from Nepal; horses, ponies, and mules chiefly from the Shan States; teak from Siam and Karennee in the eastern frontier of Burma; other timber from the North West frontier (Tirah, Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and Waziristan); raw wool† mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet; and fruits and vegetables, chiefly from Afghanistan. The principal exports are cotton manufactures‡ and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which

	1913-14 £ (1,000)	1914-15 £ (1,000)
Imports—		
Merchandise	7,240	6,713
Treasure	773	913
Total	8,013	7,626
Exports—		
Merchandise	5,593	5,680
Treasure	687	653
Total	6,280	6,333
Total land trade	14,293	13,959

	1913-14			1914-15		
	Exports £(1,000)	Imports £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Exports £(1,000)	Imports £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)
N.-W. Frontier—						
Afghanistan	1,013	860	1,873	907	807	1,714
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	580	520	1,100	600	500	1,100
Central Asia	120	80	200	100	60	160
Persia	147	20	167	107	20	127
N. and N.-E. Frontier—						
Nepal	1,367	2,887	4,254	1,273	2,567	3,840
Tibet	133	220	353	120	233	353
Sikkim	107	207	314	107	193	300
Bhutan	120	140	260	120	147	267
Eastern Frontier—						
Shan States	1,220	1,347	2,567	1,453	1,287	2,740
W. China	373	193	566	353	127	480
Siam	113	293	406	113	287	400
Karennee (North Tenasserim)	40	233	273	20	160	180

Principal articles.

§Taken from the 32 mile Map of India prepared by the Survey of India Department, the figure is approximate the frontier in many places being indefinite.

**Vide* table No. 66, page 133. †*Vide* table No. 69, page 134. ‡*Vide* table No. 68, page 134.

spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale. The marginal tables above summarise some of the main facts of this trade.

North Western Frontier Trade.

About 25 per cent of the total frontier trade crossed the North West frontier last year. This frontier includes the frontier of Sind, the Punjab, and the North West Frontier Province.

Trade with Persia.—The trade with Persia continues very small, in spite of the efforts made to develop the route from Quetta by way of Nushki and Seistan. The Quetta-Nushki Railway was opened in 1905, and rebates of freight have been granted by some Indian railways on goods for Persia, but the trade has been subject to various drawbacks, and is yet small. From £80,000 in 1909-10 it increased to £127,000 in 1914-15, the largest items in the exports from India being cotton piecegoods, leather, and tea. Persia.

Trade with Afghanistan.—Formerly the trade with Afghanistan was subject to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties, monopolies, etc., but with the removal of some of them, the trade has expanded of late years, but not to the extent that may be expected. Last year the total value of the trade of Afghanistan (£1,713,000) was less than that in 1913-14 (£1,873,000). The trade was hampered during the earlier part of the year by changes in fiscal arrangements across the border. Under imports raw wool decreased in value to £387,000, representing 23 per cent of the total, and in quantity to 6,000 tons, as against 7,000 tons in the previous year. The fall is ascribed by the Political Agent, Chagai, to the opening of woollen mills in Kabul, and to the Amir's prohibition against exports. The low prices for raw wool obtainable in Karachi during the latter part of the year also were responsible for the curtailment of this trade. Prices in Karachi were in September to December £1·7 to £1·8 per maund of 82 lbs, as against £1·8 to £1·9 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Fruits and nuts increased by £60,000 to £233,000. The increase was due to a large demand for raisins from the United Kingdom, owing to the stoppage of shipments of Sultana raisins after the declaration of war with Turkey. A certain amount of the increase is probably of a more permanent character, owing to an increasing demand for pistachio nuts in India. Cotton piecegoods, sugar, and tea mainly accounted for the decrease under exports from India. This decrease in exports is attributed to the tightness of the money market owing to the failure of certain Indian banks and to the European war. Afghanistan.

Trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur.—The trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur (which are situated on the north of the Peshawar district in the Punjab) remained stationary. The chief exports are cotton piecegoods and yarn, which accounted for 73 per cent of the total export trade with those territories. Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

Trade with Central Asia.—The Central Asian trade with the Punjab passed through Leh, which is also a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet. This trade showed a considerable decrease last year. The staple imports are charas,§ raw wool and silk, while cotton piecegoods and manufactured silk are exported. Central Asia.

Northern and North-Eastern Frontier Trade.

Trade with Nepal.—Of the trade which crosses the Northern and North Eastern frontier, that with Nepal is by far the most important, amounting to £3,840,000, or 31 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India last year. A large proportion of this trade does not pass into or from Nepal proper, but is between the Terai, which was ceded to Nepal in 1816, and the adjoining British districts. Imports from Nepal consist largely of agricultural produce, such as grain and pulse, oilseeds, jute, and are influenced chiefly by seasonal conditions. Parts of the country suffered last year from deficient rainfall. The Nepal.

§ *Charas* is a narcotic resinous product of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*).

most noticeable decreases are under live animals, mainly cattle, hides of cattle, ghi, raw jute, and rapeseed. Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute, and its importation declined last year to 58,500 bales of 400 lbs each, valued at £113,000, or about one-half per cent of the total estimated production in India. The decrease in the import of hides and skins and jute may be attributed to restricted exports to foreign countries on account of the war. Under exports, cotton piecegoods and yarn, and metals and metal manufactures accounted for 58 per cent of the trade.

Tibet.

Trade with Tibet.—The trade with Tibet has always been on a small scale, owing to the conditions of the country and the difficultes of communication. With improved roads and better political relations with the Tibetans, it promises to expand. In 1914-15 the trade remained almost the same as in the previous year (£353,000). Raw wool accounts for an increase of £20,000 under imports; the quantity imported in the year under report was 3,100 tons, valued at £167,000. Prices of Tibetan wool are shown in the chapter on exports. The decrease in the exports of Indian piecegoods is noticeable, from £42,000 in 1913-14 to £22,000 last year.

Sikkim and Bhutan.

Trade with Sikkim and Bhutan.—The trade with Sikkim and Bhutan showed slight decreases in the year of report. The exports to Bhutan, valued at £120,000, consist chiefly of cotton and silk goods, and raw silk, and the imports therefrom of woollen piecegoods, blankets, and spices. There was some improvement in the imports from Sikkim of fruits, grain and pulse, and provisions. The imports were valued at £193,000, or a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with last year.

Eastern Frontier Trade.

Western China.

Trade with Western China.—The trade with Western China is really the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. The destination of the merchandise exported is the settled Chinese districts, but the passage to them is a mountainous region inhabited by marauders. Exports fell off last year, owing to a contraction in the trade in cotton piecegoods. Otherwise the trade appears to be increasing satisfactorily. The principal articles of imports are raw silk, hides, and live animals, while among exports cotton yarn and piecegoods, woollens, provisions, and jadestone predominate.

Shan States.

Trade with the Shan States.—The trade with the Shan States is, like the trade with Kashmir, internal rather than external, for these States are British territory, administered under local chiefs. More than 70 per cent of the trade across the Eastern frontier passes through them to China and Siam. There was a noticeable increase in the total trade for 1914-15. The marked increases are under exports of metals (mainly iron), silk goods, and apparel, while imports of pickled tea (*letpet*), teak timber, horses and cattle fell off considerably.

	1913-14 £ (1,000)	1914-15 £ (1,000)
Imports—		
Cattle . .	200	140
Teak timber .	87	53
Pickled tea .	220	200
Horses . .	53	27
Exports—		
Silk goods .	40	60
Metals . .	207	360
Apparel . .	27	40

Siam.

Trade with Siam.—The trade with Siam across the frontier is much smaller than the trade by sea. There was a slight decrease under imports, but exports were the same as in the previous year, the total value of both being £400,000. Imports of animals, mostly cattle and elephants, and timber from North Siam represented 92 per cent of the total import trade with that country. Silk goods imported from South Siam decreased considerably. Under exports the principal articles are cotton yarn and piecegoods, silk goods, apparel, and metals.

Karennee.

Trade with Karennee.—The trade with Karennee (which is situated on the north of the Tenasserim district in Burma) shows a marked decline, mostly under the imports of teak timber and elephants, *vid* the Salween river and Toungoo routes.

For the detailed trade with the above mentioned frontier countries, table No. 67, pages 133-134, may be referred to.

Shares of Provinces.

Shares of Provinces.

In conclusion it is interesting to note the shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1914-15, which are given in the margin in thousands of pounds. It will be seen that most of the frontier trade is with Burma (36 per cent) and with Bihar and Orissa (18 per cent), which taken together account for more than half of the total frontier trade. The frontier trade of other provinces is of minor importance—the percentage being 17 in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, 9 per cent in the United Provinces, 8 per cent in Sind, and 5 per cent in Bengal.

Shares of Provinces in the Frontier Trade.	Exports. (£ 1,000)	Imports. (£1,000)	Total. (£ 1,000)	Percentage.
Burma	2,513	2,607	5,120	36·6
Bihar and Orissa	887	1,607	2,494	17·8
N. W. Frontier Province	1,387	973	2,360	16·9
United Provinces	427	927	1,354	9·7
Sind and British Baluchistan	533	653	1,186	8·6
Bengal	247	527	774	5.5
Punjab	113	100	213	1·5
Assam	107	133	240	1·7
Kashmir	120	113	233	1·7
TOTAL	6,334	7,640	13,974	100

CHAPTER VIII.

Coasting Trade.

Volume of Coasting Trade.

The total value of India's coasting trade in merchandise but excluding bullion and specie,* represents about 30 per cent of her foreign sea-borne trade. Twenty years ago, in 1895-96, the total value of merchandise imported and exported coastwise was approximately £48,667,000; ten years ago, in 1905-06, it was £56,667,000 and in 1913-14 the record figure of £80,667,000 was reached. The trade has generally been a progressive one, notwithstanding the developments in internal communications, especially of new railways. The rise in the last twenty years has been one of 55 per cent.

Total value.

It will be seen from the marginal table that the aggregate total has declined this year by £5,333,000 to £75,333,000. These figures represent the combined value of imports and exports and do not show the actual value of the coasting trade, as the coastwise exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces.

	Merchandise only.* Private	Govt.	Total.
	£	£	£
1910-11	69,173,000	1,413,000	70,586,000
1911-12	69,000,000	1,493,000	70,493.000
1912-13	75,773,000	1,587,000	77,360,000
1913-14	79,146,000	1,367,000	80,513,000
1914-15	73,813,000	1,367,000	75,180,000

Actual value.

The actual value of the coasting trade during the past five years is shown in the marginal table, and the figures for 1914-15 show a decline of about £4,000,000. These figures have been arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only, the latter transactions being recorded once only at the British ports since trade is not registered at the non-British ports.

Merchandise and treasure (actual value).	£
1910-11	40,047,000
1911-12	39,840,000
1912-13	42,847,000
1913-14	46,300,000
1914-15	42,327,000

Provincial Trade.

The marginal table shows the aggregate total value of the coasting trade for each province of British India for 1914-15. The share of Bombay in the total trade was 33 per cent, of Burma 27 per cent, of Bengal 20 per cent, of Madras 12 per cent, and of Sind 8 per cent. The greater part of the trade is carried on between Burma and Bengal, and Bombay and Sind. The principal articles of exports from Bengal are jute bags and cloth, and coal, from Bombay, cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, and from Burma, rice, mineral oil, and teak wood.

Private Merchandise (Indian and Foreign)	Import	Export	Total
	£	£	£
Bengal	9,387 000	5,413,000	14,800,000
Bihar and Orissa	133,000	127,000	260,000
Bombay	13,666,000	10,667,000	24,333,000
Sind	3,887,000	1,960,000	5,847,000
Madras	4,994,000	3,693,000	8,687,000
Burma	6,513,000	13,373,000	19,886,000
TOTAL	38,580,000	35,233,000	73,813,000

* The total value of Indian coasting trade, including merchandise and treasure, both private and Government, was £77,247,000 in 1914-15 as compared with £122,880,000 in 1913-14.

Principal Articles.

The values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise are noted in the margin. There were decreases in almost all the important articles excepting rice. The most noticeable decreases were in coal (—£333,000), cotton raw (—£240,000), cotton piecegoods (—£200,000), and jute bags (—£673,000).

Exports	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£
Coal . . .	1,447,000	1,113,000
Cotton, raw . .	1,400,000	1,160,000
„ twist and yarn	1,180,000	1,013,000
„ piecegoods .	2,673,000	2,473,000
Rice in the husk .	1,427,000	1,547,000
„ not in the husk	4,993,000	6,647,000
Jute bags . .	1,853,000	1,180,000
Oil—kerosene .	2,493,000	2,440,000
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured.	427,000	293,000
Teakwood . .	820,000	800,000

Rice.

Rice is the most important article in the coasting trade, and is chiefly exported from Burma. Burma increased her shipments to India by 333,000 tons, due to deficiency of supplies in India, and to buyers in Calcutta and elsewhere taking full advantage of the lower prices of Rangoon rice. Shipments of grain and pulse from Bengal were restricted on account of the partial failure of the Bengal crop. Exports of rice and paddy from Bengal decreased from 21,400 tons to 9,900 tons. Shipments from Bombay showed a slight increase.

Cotton piecegoods.

Cotton piecegoods, mainly manufactured in Bombay, are next in order of importance. Coastwise exports of cotton piecegoods from Bombay, which represent the major portion of the coasting trade of the Presidency, declined from £2,513,000 to £2,347,000, due to restricted shipments to Bengal and Madras, partly set off by an increase in the exports to Sind.

Mineral oil. (Petroleum, etc.)

Coastwise exports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper declined by 2 million gallons to 107 million gallons. Bengal took 52 per cent, Bombay 20 per cent, and Madras 18 per cent. Exports of mineral oil other than kerosene from Burma increased from 7,861,000 gallons, valued at £360,000, to about 9 million gallons, valued at £467,000. These figures include about 2 million gallons of lubricating oil and about 4 million gallons of petrol to meet the requirements of the growing trade in motor-driven vehicles.

Coal and Jute manufactures.

Coal, gunny bags and cloth exported from Bengal are also important items in the coasting trade. Shipments of the former, hampered by difficulties in obtaining freight, declined from 2,293,000 tons to 1,884,000 tons. Gunny bags and cloth also declined in value by £793,000 to £1,180,000. Other principal articles in the coasting trade are cotton, raw exported chiefly from Sind, teak wood from Burma, and tobacco unmanufactured from Bengal. All these exports showed decreases. Imports of cotton, raw into Bombay declined by £927,000 to £3,693,000, due mainly to smaller arrivals from Kathiawar.

Cotton raw.

Treasure.

Imports and exports of treasure on private account (consisting chiefly of Government of India rupees) declined heavily from £927,000 to £313,000 in 1914-15. On Government account the imports into Bombay declined from £11,000 to £3,000 only, and the exports from £1,373,000 to £647,000. Imports and exports of treasure on Government account into Burma also showed large decreases.

Coasting shipping and freights, with special reference to Japanese competition, have been dealt with separately in Chapter VI along with foreign shipping. The detailed tables on coasting trade will be found in Part II of this Report, page 134.

CHAPTER IX.

Inland Trade.

Inland trade statistics.

The inland trade returns * show where the commodities after importation at the ports go for consumption, and whence the ports draw their goods for

* These statistics are compiled by the audit offices of railways. The information is collected from railway invoices, and the weight recorded represents net weight. Except in the case of treasure, luggage and parcel traffic is not registered, and Government stores are classed in the returns according to the commodities of which they consist. The river-borne trade represents the trade carried by country boats, as well as by inland steamers. Boat traffic is registered at selected river stations by clerks who collect the information and forward it to the provincial officers. The traffic by steamer is compiled from invoices in the office of steamer companies. The value of the goods carried by rail and by steamer is not recorded on the invoices, but values based on market rates are assigned to each article by the provincial officers when the accounts are made up annually. This method of valuation in internal trade is similar in some respects to that prevailing in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, etc., in the determination of values for seaborne trade. The simplification and improvement of these inland trade statistics are under consideration.

export. They also illustrate the extent to which the several provinces interchange their commodities. In times of scarcity or famine these returns are of considerable value. The statistics relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, the whole country, with the exception of Burma (which is unconnected with the railway system in India), being divided off for the purpose into 17 principal blocks as stated in the margin. In the inland trade the same merchandise appears once as exports from one block, and again as imports into another block, and the total exports and total imports of India, therefore correspond. There are two serious drawbacks in dealing with this branch of trade, namely, (1) complete figures for the year under review (*i.e.*, ending March) are not yet available, and (2) values are not shown in the Imperial accounts of inland trade. The quantity figures for nine months, April to December 1914, are however available, and are dealt with in this report as against those for the corresponding months of the previous year, together with the total figures for that year. It should be remembered that the volume of inland trade reaches its highest point in the last three months of the official year.

British Provinces—
- Bengal Presidency.
- Madras Presidency.
- Bombay Presidency.
- United Provinces.
- Bihar and Orissa.
- Punjab.
- Central Provinces and Berar.
- Assam.
- Sind and British Baluchistan.

Native States—
- Rajputana and Central India.
- Nizam's Territory.
- Mysore.
- Kashmir.

Chief Seaports—
- Calcutta.
- Bombay Port.
- Madras Ports.
- Karachi.

Estimated quantity and value.

An estimate has been made for the total trade of the whole year, both in quantity and value, as explained in the notes appended to table No. 62, on page 131, and the estimated figures of import and export are each 31,434,000 tons, valued at £276 millions, as against 33,751,000 tons, valued at £298 millions in 1913-14.†

Distribution.

The quantity of goods imported into, and exported from, each province, together with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on, is shown in thousands of tons in table No. 64, page 132. The inland trade falls under two classes, namely, (1) trade of the Port towns and (2) that of the provinces, including in the latter term the Native States.

Trade of Port Towns.

The trade of the Port towns, which is about one-third of the total inland trade, is largely concerned with the collection of produce and manufacture for export, and the distribution of imported goods. It may be mentioned, however, that the traffic from the Port towns is not wholly in foreign merchandise, nor is the traffic which flows to them wholly country produce or produce intended for exportation. A portion of the traffic, which is distributed inland, although what portion it is difficult to say, is country produce and manufactures brought to Port towns by coast, or produced in the towns themselves and sent inland. Similarly a portion of the exports to the Port towns is intended for consumption in the ports, or for despatch by coast to other parts of the country. The figures in the margin show the volume of inland trade of the Port towns, as also their percentage share in the total inland trade. As a trading centre Calcutta holds the premier position amongst the Port towns, its trade being larger than the combined trade of all other Port towns. The inland trade between one Port town and another is small. It amounted to 66,000 tons in the first nine months of the year, and consisted mainly of an interchange of foreign cotton manufactures, grain and pulse, gunny bags, and hides and skins between Calcutta, Bombay port, and Madras ports.

Volume of Inland trade of the Port towns.

	Average three years ending	Twelve months	Nine months		Share in total trade (imports and exports.)
	1912-13	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	per cent
Calcutta	11,975	12,418	9,270	8,495	18
Bombay	4,111	4,734	3,376	2,823	7
Madras Ports	2,285	2,624	1,878	1,708	4
Karachi	2,677	2,677	2,064	1,536	4

† The value for 1913-14 has been obtained by adding the total imports or total exports in the provincial reports. Values are reported only in the annual provincial reports which are not yet available, and hence the value for 1914-15 has been calculated on the rate obtained by taking the unit values of the previous year.

Principal Articles.

The trade of the Port-towns in principal articles is shown in the margin. The traffic flowing from the Port towns to the interior of the country consists principally of foreign merchandise imported by sea, namely, cotton manufactures, metals and metal manufactures, kerosene oil, and sugar. In addition to these, railway plant and rolling stock, gunny bags, and salt are despatched from Calcutta to the interior. The inward traffic of the Port towns comprise chiefly such Indian produce as raw cotton, grain and pulse, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a large quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunnybags, hides and skins, and tea; Bombay port receives metallic ores; Karachi raw wool; and Madras ports hides and skins.

Inland Trade of the Port towns in chief commodities

	Twelve months 1913-14	Nine months 1913-14	Nine months 1914-15
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons
Cotton manufactures	347	216	239
Metals and manufactures	1,606	1,206	929
Kerosene oil	513	379	380
Sugar	667	498	344
Salt (from Calcutta)	431	316	308
Cotton raw	724	396	301
Grain and pulse	3,903	2,649	2,415
Oilseeds	2,016	1,292	830
Coal and coke (into Calcutta)	5,607	4,202	3,949
Jute, raw „	1,063	879	527
Gunny cloth „	196	148	191
Tea „	91	84	100
Ores (into Bombay)	573	472	294

Shares of Port towns.

The shares of different ports in the total trade of each province are shown in the margin in percentages. About 63 per cent of the trade of the province of Bengal is with Calcutta. A large portion of the trade of the United Provinces, of Bihar and Orissa, and of Assam is also with Calcutta. About 36 per cent of the trade of the Punjab is with Karachi, and the trade of Sind and British Baluchistan with Karachi is about 79 per cent. The trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with its port town (Bombay) is 51 per cent. The Central Provinces and Berar have 49 per cent, Rajputana and Central India 24 per cent, and the Nizam's Territory 36 per cent, of their trade with the Bombay port. 71 per cent of the trade of the Madras Presidency and 22 per cent of the trade of Mysore are with Madras ports.

Shares of Port towns in the total trade of each Province (Percentages).

Province.	Share of province in total trade (imports and exports)	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras ports	Karachi
Bengal	15	63	...	...	...
Madras	5	2	1	71	...
Bombay	5	...	51	...	...
United Provinces	8	19	6	...	5
Bihar and Orissa	15	42	1	1	...
Punjab	7	2	3	...	36
Central Provinces and Berar	4	10	49	...	...
Assam	1	36	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	1	...	...	...	79
Rajputana and Central India	3	2	24	1	...
Nizam's Territory	2	...	36	6	...
Mysore	1	...	4	22	...

Articles of Imports and Exports.

The principal articles of the import and export trade of each province, with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on, are shown in detail in table No. 63, pages 131-132. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of its large production of jute, rice and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam; cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency and Sind; cotton and groundnuts of the Madras Presidency; and spring and winter crops (*e.g.*, rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rapeseed, etc.) of the United Provinces and the Punjab, and these are the articles which flow largely from the interior to Calcutta, Bombay (port), Madras ports, and Karachi.

Trade during the war period.

Table No. 65 on page 133 shows the exports, imports, and total inland trade of each of the provinces, Native States, and chief seaports during the war period, July to December 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. The total trade declined, but not to the extent anticipated on the outbreak of hostilities. The principal decreases were in the trade of the ports; while the trade of the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras also showed a falling off. The decreases were due chiefly to restricted movements of raw jute, food grains, oilseeds, metallic ores, sugar, and raw cotton. It will be noticed, however, that the trade of Bihar and Orissa increased (from 4,668,000 tons in the six months of 1913 to 5,097,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1914), mainly on account of large movements of coal and coke.

CHAPTER X.

Conclusions.

General Summary.

It must frankly be admitted that in view of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war, it has been a matter of unusual difficulty to place the changes in trade, referred to in previous chapters, in their proper setting, and at the same time to keep the Review within manageable compass. It has frequently been necessary to avoid detail altogether and simply to keep to those facts which are directly deducible from the statistics themselves. The word 'war' seems writ large on all the pages. India was unable to escape the effects of being linked up to the world markets, and this was not unexpected, since in recent years her economic solidarity has bound her tightly to the outside world.

In chapter I the effects of the war on imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, on gold absorption, on the balance of trade, on prices, and on wages have been briefly analysed. It was seen that, notwithstanding the fact that eight out of the twelve months of the year under review were 'war months,' the decrease in India's foreign trade was much less than was anticipated. The decrease in total trade was 28 per cent; in exports 27 per cent; and in imports 29 per cent. These comparisons are with the previous year. The total trade in merchandise was approximately equal in value to that of 1907-08; imports to those of 1911-12 and exports to those of 1909-10; re-exports (which are of small importance) were approximately equal to those of 1910-11. The decrease in imports was chiefly in cotton yarn and piecegoods (25 per cent), metals and metal manufactures (38 per cent), sugar (32 per cent), hardware (35 per cent), machinery (22 per cent), glassware (50 per cent), and precious stones and pearls, unset, (81 per cent). There were, however, increases in kerosene (15 per cent), matches (26 per cent), and locomotives (26 per cent). The decreases in exports were in raw jute (58 per cent), oilseeds (43 per cent), rice (36 per cent), raw cotton (18 per cent), wheat (37 per cent), hides and skins, raw (33 per cent), cotton twist and yarn (36 per cent), gunny cloth (16 per cent), and opium (48 per cent). There were increases in the exports of tea (4 per cent), indigo (322 per cent), hides, tanned or dressed (52 per cent). It was shown that of the decrease in total trade in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14, 22 per cent was due to a decrease in volume and 5 per cent to a decrease in prices.

In chapter II (trade before and after the outbreak of war with certain countries) it was pointed out that most of the import trade in 1914-15 was, as usual, with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, while most of the export trade was with countries outside the British Empire. The decrease in trade with China and Hongkong (chiefly owing to the curtailment of the opium trade), and the rapid increase in trade with Java and Japan are of special interest. The rapid increase in Japan's trade with India was ascribed, among other causes, to the fact that Japanese articles, such as cotton hosiery, matches, etc., are cheap, and cheapness in the Indian bazars is at present even of greater importance than quality.

In chapters III and IV the trade in principal commodities in the year under review was discussed, and in chapter V on the general relations between trade and currency it was indicated how the Indian currency system had been able to meet the crisis consequent on the declaration of war. No moratorium was declared and the exchange value of the rupee was maintained throughout between the gold points. It is doubtful whether this can be said of any other important country. The scarcity of shipping and the phenomenal rise in freights were briefly referred to in chapter VI. The salient features of the year as regards inland, frontier, and coasting trade have already been summarised in the chapters immediately preceding the present chapter. It is, therefore, unnecessary again to refer to the characteristics of the year's inland, frontier, and coasting trade.

The more important statistics are brought together in the summary table below :—

		1905-06	1913-14	1914-15
Total Foreign Seaborne trade (*a*)	(£millions)	214·0	327·2	236·1
Exports, including re-exports (*a*)	„	*118·2*	*170·7*	*125·0*
Imports (*a*)	„	*95·8*	*156·5*	*111·1*
Net imports of treasure	„	10·8	24·2	11·0
Net imports of gold	„	*·3*	*15·5*	*5·1*
Total inland trade (merchandise)	„	418·9	596·1	553·2
„ Coasting trade „	„	56·6	80·5	75·2
„ Frontier trade „	„	9·9	12·8	12·4
Gross Railway earnings	(£1000)	27,800(*c*)	42,387	39,793
Railroad mileage	miles	28,611	34,656	35,368
Total area	(1,000 acres)	556,599(*d*)	619,594	619,594(*e*)
Cultivated area	„	207,684	219,192	219,192(*e*)
Wheat raised	(1,000 tons)	8,570	8,358	10,269
Rice „	„	21,657	28,790	27,964
Cotton „	(1,000 bales)	3,416	5,066	5,233
Jute „	„	8,141	8,894	10,444
Coal (*c*) „	(1,000 tons)	8,418(*c*)	16,208 (*c*)	16,464(*c*)
Shipping tonnage	„	12,598	17,386	12,858
Sea Customs revenue	(£millions)	4·1	7·1	5·9
Joint stock companies registered. Total	No.	264	(*f*)345	107
Joint stock companies registered. Authorised capital	(£millions)	5·1	(*f*)44·4	2·6
Paper Currency (gross circulation)	(£1000)	27,680	43,700	42,693
Population, Total India (*b*)	(thousands).	300,223	319,486	321,747

percentage of exports to production.

This table perhaps speaks for itself. As most of these statistics have already been referred to, reference need be made only to (1) the figures of outturn, (2) the companies registered in 1914-15, and (3) the trade per head of population. The outturn of crops was good, especially that of wheat. This is of high importance in a country where agriculture has always been the chief industry, and where two-thirds of the population depend directly upon that industry. In this connexion it is interesting to note the changes, in 1914-15, in the percentage of export to the total production. The percentage exports in 1914-15 to the total production were as follows (the figures of the previous year 1913-14 are given in brackets) :—Rice 6 (9) ; wheat 8 (12) ; raw cotton 55 (59) ; rape and mustard 9 (21) ; linseed 83 (77) ; sesamum 8 (27) ; indigo 69 (40) ; raw jute 27 (48) ; sugar ·2 (·4). These are the crops of which forecasts are prepared, and, therefore, for which production is calculated. The percentage of exports to total production for the quinquennium ending 1914-15 is given in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the exports of food grains are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. From calculations made some time ago for rice, wheat, and also other foodgrains (*i.e.*, jawar, bajra, ragi, etc.), the

Percentage of Exports by sea to production in the Quinquennium (1910-11 to 1914-15)

Crop.	Exports by sea 1,000 tons	Production 1,000 tons	Percentage exports
Rice	2,360	28,642	8
Wheat	1,239	9,566(*g*)	13
Cotton (raw)	444	787	56
Rape and Mustard	230	1,235(*g*)	19
Linseed	396	514(*g*)	77
Sesamum	99	469(*g*)	21
Sugar	10	2,382	·4
Indigo	1	2	50
Jute, raw	719	1,620	44

(*a*) Merchandise and treasure, both private and Government.

(*b*) Estimated. The census of 1901 showed a population of 294,292,433 and of 1911, 315,083,772.

(*c*) Figures are for the calendar year.

(*d*) Excluding areas for which no returns were available.

(*e*) Last year's figures repeated, figures for 1914-15 not being available.

(*f*) The increase is due to (1) registration of several banking Companies with a large authorised capital in the Punjab, (2) eagerness of promoters of Companies to avoid the provisions of the new Companies Act of 1913, and (3) formation of a number of Motor Companies, and (4) conversion into Limited Companies of several large mercantile firms in Bengal.

(*g*) Relates to the quinquennium ending 1913-14.

proportion of total export to total production in exceptionally good years does not rise much above 4 per cent. In 1904-05 the percentage was 4·5 and in 1911-12 4·4, while in 1897-98 only ·86, in 1900-01 ·89, and in 1908-09 1·01. The marginal table above shows that in ordinary years about half of the cotton and jute crops and three-fourths of the linseed crop are exported as against only 8 per cent of the total rice crop grown in India. The exports of wheat to foreign countries in 1914-15 and in the previous quinquennium are as follows:— **Wheat exports.**

Exports of wheat abroad.

	United Kingdom	Belgium	France	Italy	Germany	Other countries	Total
Exports in tons 1914-15	602,640	27,752	50,321	—	2,339	23,331	706,383
Exports in tons (average of 1909-10—1913-14)	985,141	137,878	105,617	33,991	16,252	29,178	1,308,057
Exports per cent to total exports 1914-15 .	85·3	3·9	7·2	—	·3	3·3	100
Exports per cent to average total exports 1909-10—1913-14 .	75·3	10·6	8·1	2·6	1·2	2·2	100

Of the exports of Indian wheat the United Kingdom in 1914-15 took 85 per cent of the total, as against 75 per cent in the quinquennium ending 1913-14. The next best customers for wheat in normal years are Belgium and France. Rather more than three-fourths of the exports go ordinarily from Karachi, the natural outlet of the principal wheat-growing provinces, while Calcutta and Bombay divide the balance.

Next with regard to the companies registered in the year under review. The year 1914-15 was not, as was to be expected, so popular for Company formation in India as its predecessor. Only 107 Companies were registered with an authorised capital of £2·6 millions against 345 Companies and £44·4 millions in 1913-14, and 284 Companies and £8·1 millions in 1912-13. The decrease is due partly to the war conditions and partly to the stringent provisions of the new Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, which came into force in April 1914. Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of £133,000 and above, seven with £67,000 and under £133,000 and eighteen Companies from £27,000 to £53,000. The capital invested was distributed amongst the different industries as shown in the margin. **Joint Stock Companies.**

Joint Stock Companies registered in 1914-15.

	Authorised capital. (£1,000).	Percentage to total authorised capital.
Banking, loan, and insurance	267	11
Railways	467	18
Trading	733	28
Cotton mills	313	12
Jute and other mills	93	4
Tea planting	120	4
Rubber planting	53	2
Coal mining	180	7
Land and building	140	5
Breweries	120	4
Sugar factories	67	2
Others	73	3
Total	2,626	100

Lastly with regard to the trade per head of population. Our foreign trade is still low when compared with that of some other countries as will be seen from the following table:— **Trade per head of population.**

Trade per head of Population in selected Countries. (*a*)

	Population in millions	1900		1905			1910			1911			1912			1913			1914			Percentage decrease per head as against 1913
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
India	315	0	8	4	0	11	4	0	14	3	0	15	2	0	16	8	0	17	7	0	15	9	—10
Russia	164	1	1	4	1	4	6	1	12	7	1	12	3	1	11	0	1	12	10	1	3	2	—29
United Kingdom	45	18	5	0	19	0	2	22	7	6	22	15	6	24	10	7	25	14	10	25	1	4	— 3
France	40	9	1	2	9	16	10	13	10	0	14	6	0	15	1	4	15	9	7	11	3	6	—28
Germany	65	9	1	0	10	8	6	12	8	6	13	7	9	14	13	0	15	7	7	(*b*)			(*b*)
Italy	35	3	15	2	4	11	0	6	2	7	6	7	7	7	0	10	7	1	9	5	16	7	—18
United States	92	6	0	6	6	7	10	7	7	5	7	19	5	9	2	2	9	1	7	8	14	10	— 4
Japan	50	1	3	3	1	15	5	1	18	0	1	18	0	2	4	9	2	12	7	2	8	3	— 8
China	400	0	2	10	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	6	5	0	7	4	0	6	3	—15

(*a*) Figures are for the calendar year.
(*b*) Twelve months' average not available.

The share of trade per head of population in India is 3 per cent of that of the United Kingdom, 7 per cent of France, and 9 per cent of the United States of America. In view of the effect of war on trade, the decrease per cent per head of population as compared with the previous year is noteworthy. It will be seen from the table above that the decrease in the case of India for the calendar year 1914 is only 10 per cent.

Commercial museum.

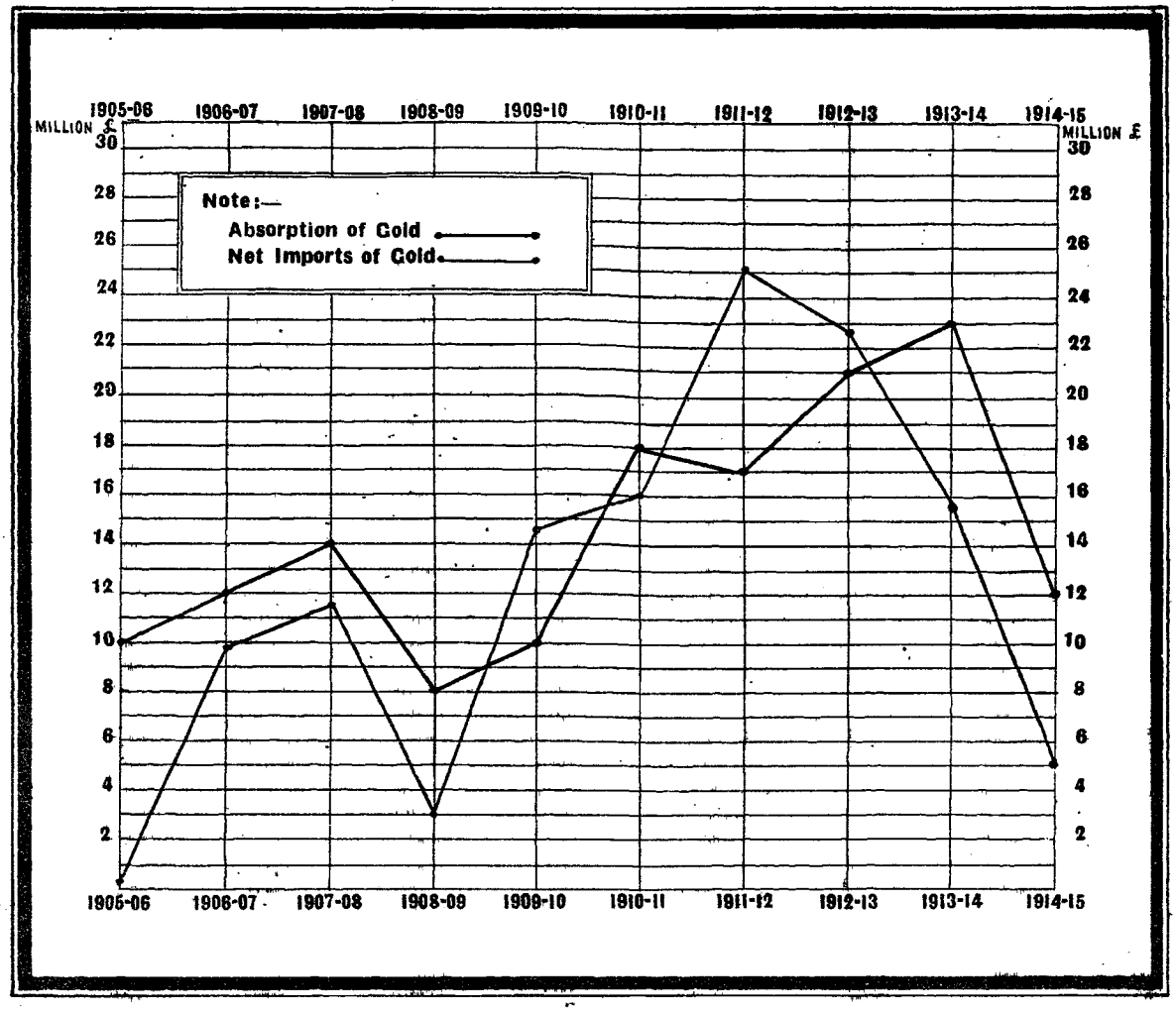
In conclusion, it may be noted that as a practical means of drawing attention to the imports of manufactured articles, which India normally receives from Germany and Austria, and also with the idea of encouraging indigenous industries as far as possible to seize the opportunity afforded by the war to extend their own markets, the Commercial Intelligence Department organised an exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods, and of competing Indian manufactures. The exhibition was held in December 1914 in Calcutta, and was subsequently transferred to Madras, Cawnpore, Delhi, and Lahore. At the same time were issued a number of pamphlets dealing with the different industries concerned. The exhibition attracted considerable interest and is believed to have had the effect in many instances of stimulating the business of local manufacturers. One of the causes militating against the development of Indian industries is the want of a satisfactory organisation for bringing small manufacturers and buyers of their goods into touch with one another, and the lack of enterprise on the part of manufacturers in advertising their own goods. Instances were brought to notice of firms, who were short of articles which they formerly imported from Germany and Austria, discovering for the first time through the exhibition that the articles were being produced of good quality in India, and in one case, even in the same town, without their knowing it. The success which attended this exhibition was such that the Government of India subsequently decided to establish a permanent Commercial Museum in Calcutta, and steps are now being taken to give effect to this decision.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS.
Director of Statistics.

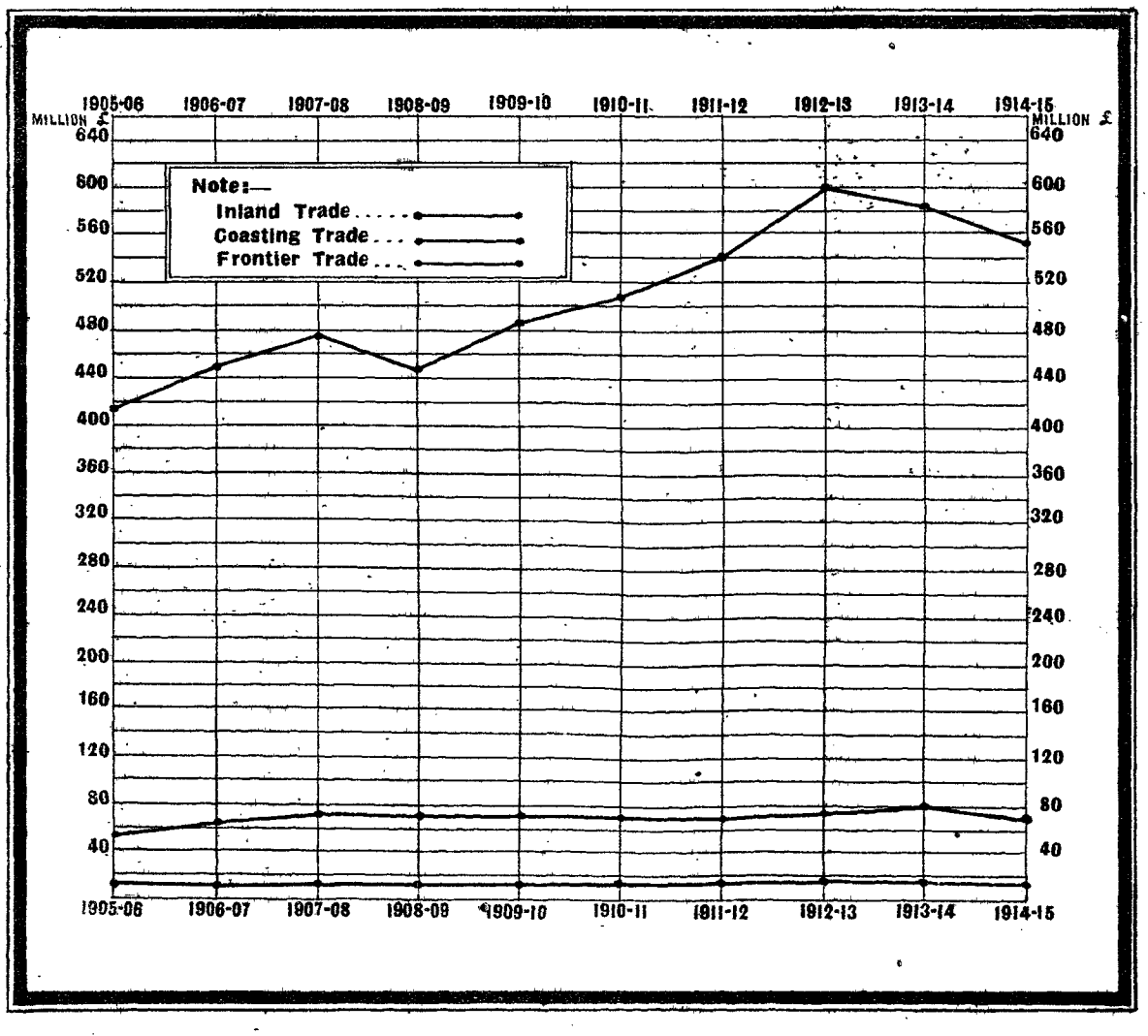
The 10th November, 1915.

CHARTS.

3. NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA from 1905-06 to 1914-15



4. GROWTH OF INLAND TRADE, COASTING TRADE AND FRONTIER TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA from 1905-06 to 1914-15.

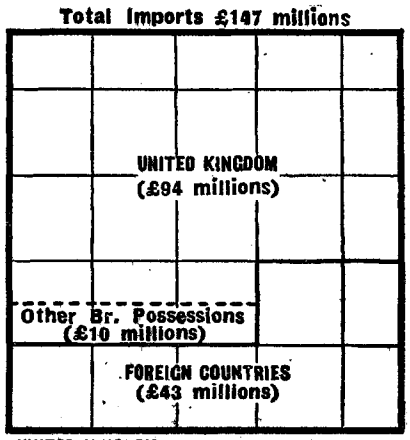


5. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA BETWEEN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14.

It will be seen India imports chiefly from the British Empire and exports to countries outside the Empire.

1913-14

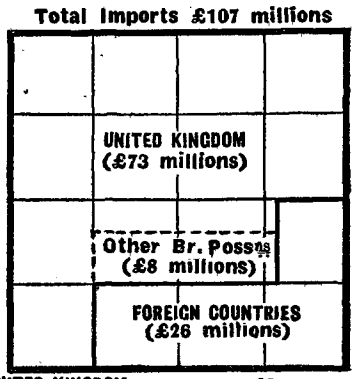
Total Imports £147 millions



UNITED KINGDOM..... 64 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 7 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....29 per cent

1914-15

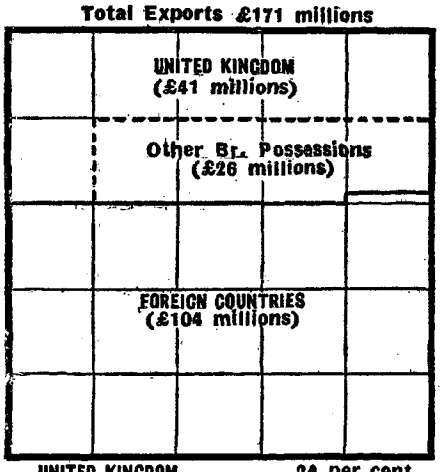
Total Imports £107 millions



UNITED KINGDOM.....68 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 8 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 24 per cent

1913-14

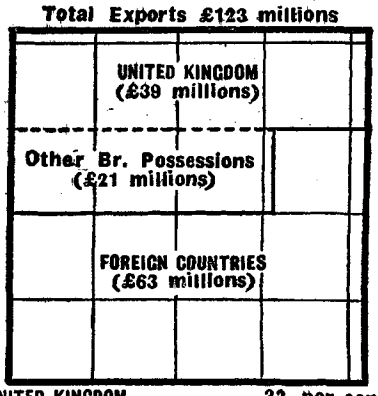
Total Exports £171 millions



UNITED KINGDOM..... 24 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 15 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 61 per cent

1914-15

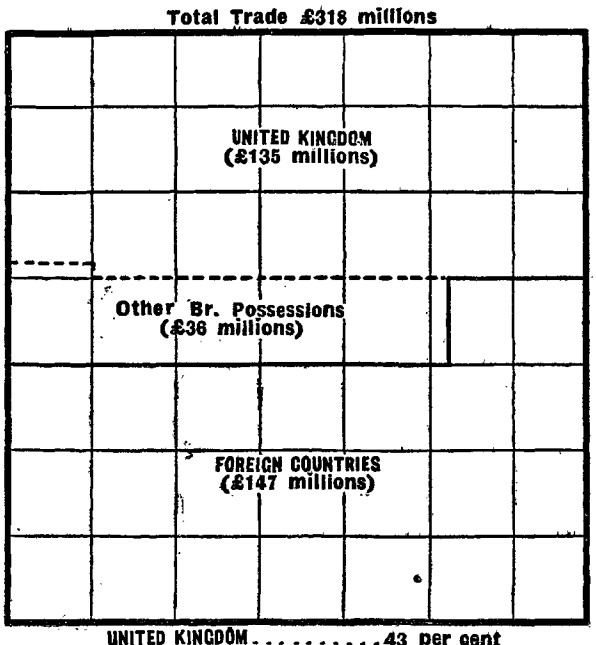
Total Exports £123 millions



UNITED KINGDOM..... 32 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 17 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 51 per cent

1913-14

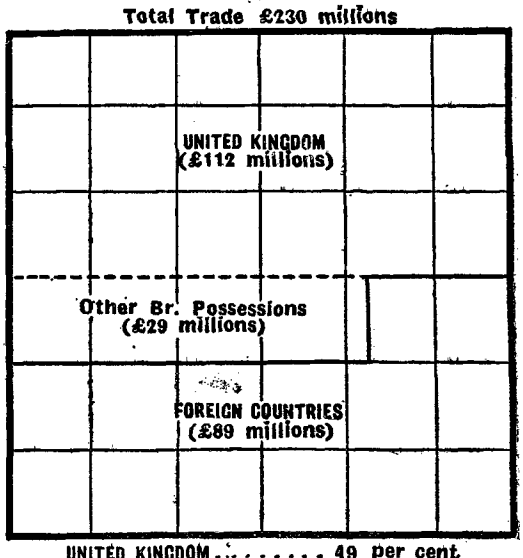
Total Trade £318 millions



UNITED KINGDOM..... 43 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 11 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 46 per cent

1914-15

Total Trade £230 millions



UNITED KINGDOM..... 49 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 12 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 39 per cent

Note:—

Total trade includes private merchandise and treasure only
The dotted lines indicate the share of the United Kingdom
The percentage of total trade is given at the bottom of each block

IMPORT TRADE

6. SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14 AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.

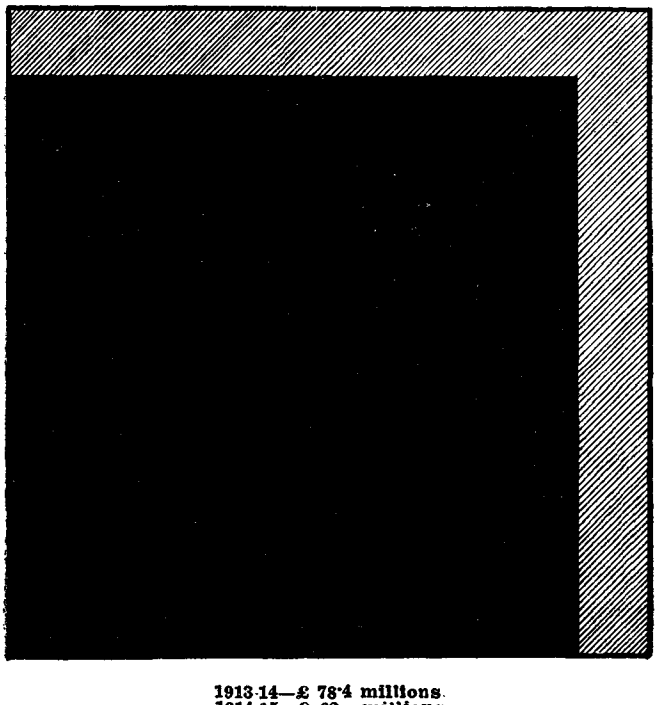
(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.)

(1)

UNITED KINGDOM

Percentage of Total Trade.

Countries	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom.	64·1	67·4
Java . .	5·8	5·9
United States.	2·6	3·4
Germany .	6·9	3·4
Japan . .	2·6	3·2
Straits Settlements.	1·9	2·4

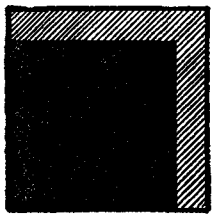


1913-14—£ 78·4 millions.
1914-15—£ 62 millions.

Percentage of Total Trade.

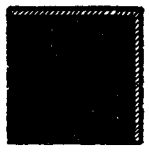
Countries	1913-14	1914-15
France .	1·5	1·3
Mauritius .	1·4	1·2
Belgium .	2·3	1·2
China .	·9	1·1
Italy . .	1·2	1·1
Austria-Hungary	2·3	·9

(2)
JAVA



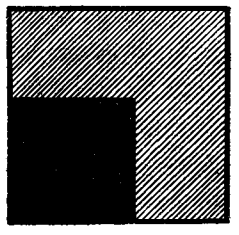
1913-14—£ 7·2 millions.
1914-15—£ 5·5 millions.

(3)
UNITED STATES



1913-14—£ 3·2 millions.
1914-15—£ 3·1 millions.

(4)
GERMANY

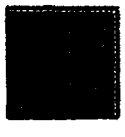


1913-14—£ 8·4 millions.
1914-15—£ 3·1 millions.

(5)
JAPAN

1913-14—£ 3·2 millions.
1914-15—£ 3 millions.

(6)
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



1913-14—£ 2·3 millions.
1914-15—£ 2·2 millions.

(7)
FRANCE

1913-14—£ 1·8 million.
1914-15—£ 1·2 million.

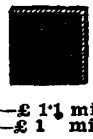
(8)
MAURITIUS

1913-14—£ 1·7 million.
1914-15—£ 1·2 million.

(9)
BELGIUM

1913-14—£ 2·8 millions.
1914-15—£ 1·1 million.

(10)
CHINA

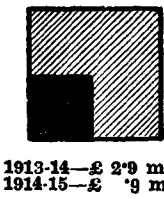


1913-14—£ 1·1 million.
1914-15—£ 1 million.

(11)
ITALY

1913-14—£ 1·5 million.
1914-15—£ 1 million.

(12)
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



1913-14—£ 2·9 millions.
1914-15—£ ·9 million.

NOTE.—The larger square represents trade in 1913-14 and the smaller or black square trade in 1914-15.

EXPORT TRADE

7. SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14 AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.

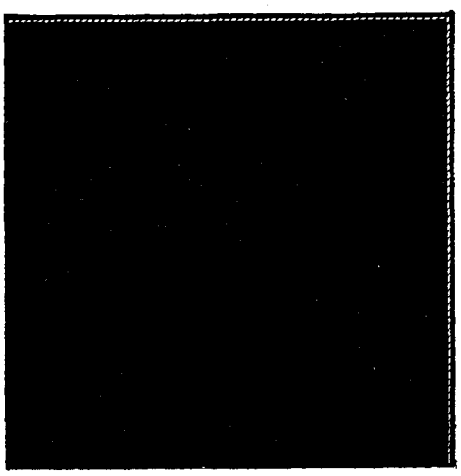
(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

(1)

UNITED KINGDOM

Percentage of Total Trade.

Countries	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom .	23·7	31·7
United States.	8·9	9·6
Japan .	9·2	8·6
Germany .	10·3	5·6
France .	7·1	4·9
Ceylon .	3·7	4·2

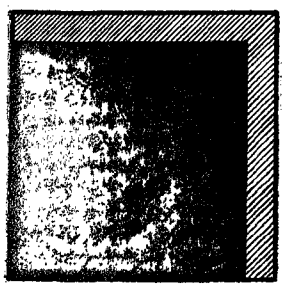


Percentage of Total Trade.

Countries	1913-14	1914-15
Italy . .	3·2	3·8
Belgium .	4·9	2·9
Straits Settlements	2·8	2·9
Austria Hungary.	3·9	2·5
Hongkong	3·2	2·4
China . .	2·3	2·2

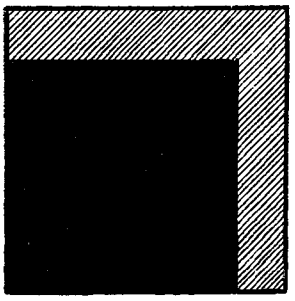
1913-14—£38·9 millions.
1914-15—£38·4 millions.

(2)
UNITED STATES



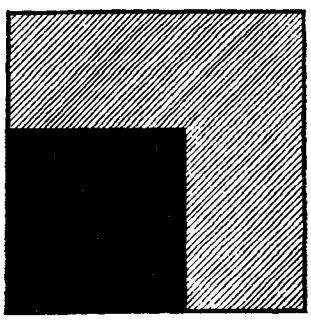
1913-14—£14·6 millions.
1914-15—£11·6 millions.

(3)
JAPAN



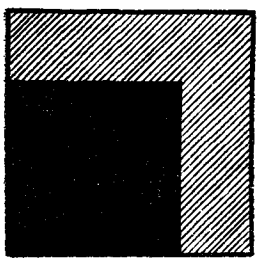
1913-14—£15·1 millions.
1914-15—£10·4 millions.

(4)
GERMANY



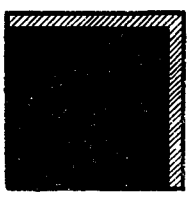
1913-14—£17·6 millions.
1914-15—£6·8 millions.

(5)
FRANCE



1913-14—£11·8 millions.
1914-15—£ 5·9 millions.

(6)
CEYLON

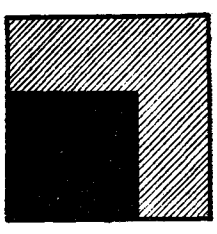


1913-14—£6 millions.
1914-15—£5·1 millions.

(7)
ITALY

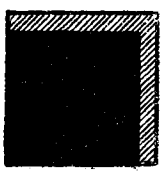
1913-14—£5·3 millions.
1914-15—£4·6 millions.

(8)
BELGIUM



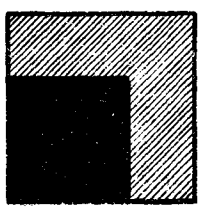
1913-14—£3·1 millions.
1914-15—£3·5 millions.

(9)
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



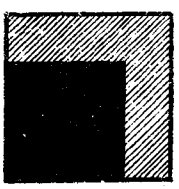
1913-14—£4 5 millions.
1914-15—£3·5 millions.

(10)
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



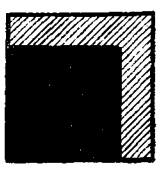
1913-14—£6·7 millions
1914-15—£3 millions.

(11)
HONGKONG



1913-14—£5·2 millions.
1914-15—£2·9 millions.

(12)
CHINA



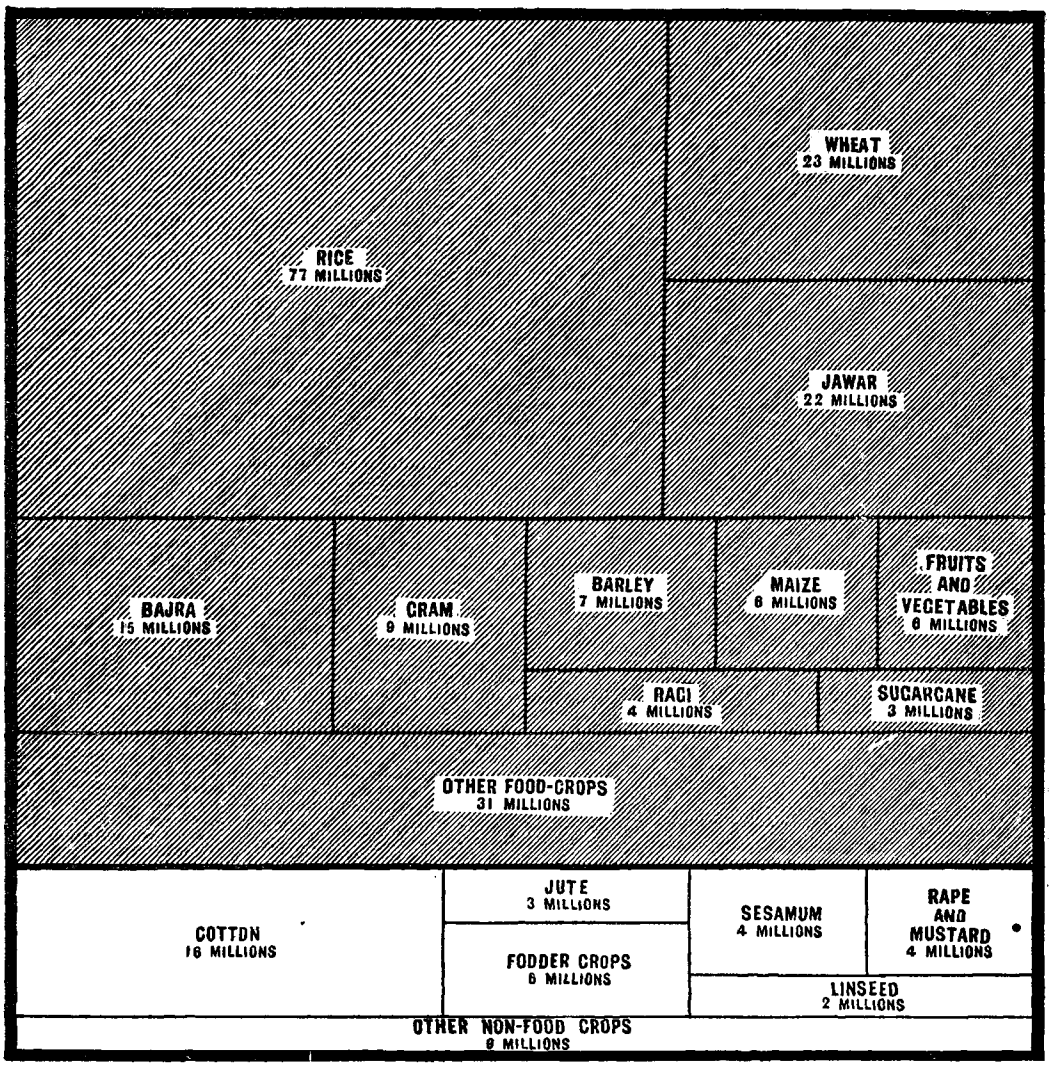
1913-14—£3·8 millions.
1914-15—£2·7 millions.

NOTE.—The larger square represents trade in 1913-14 and the smaller or black square trade in 1914-15.

8. TOTAL AREA CROPPED IN 1913-14

(BRITISH INDIA)

Total Area cropped	**247 million acres.**
Area under food crops (shaded)	**203 million acres.**
Area under non-food crops (unshaded)	**44 million acres.**



NOTE.—" Other food crops " are minor food-grains, condiments and spices, and miscellaneous food crops.
" Other non-food crops " are oilseeds other than sesamum, linseed, rape and mustard; fibres other than cotton and jute; dyes; drugs and narcotics; and miscellaneous non-food crops.

PART II—TABLES

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
IMPORTS.						Per cent
Private merchandise	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	91,052	—24·7
Government Stores	2,901	3,654	3,753	5,373	4,668	—13·2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	89,137	96,037	111,086	127,539	96,620	—24·2
Treasure—						
Private — Gold	18,595	27,662	27,527	18,818	7,136	—62·08
Private — Silver	7,850	7,952	6,605	5,596	7,378	+31·8
Government — Gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government — Silver	46	33	7,089	4,546	25	—99·4
TOTAL TREASURE. — Gold	18,595	27,662	27,527	18,818	7,136	—62·08
TOTAL TREASURE. — Silver	7,896	7,985	13,694	10,142	7,403	—27
TOTAL TREASURE. — Total	26,491	35,647	41,221	28,960	14,539	—49·8
TOTAL IMPORTS	115,628	131,684	152,307	156,499	111,159	—28·9
EXPORTS.						
Private Merchandise—						
Indian Produce	137,081	147,879	160,899	162,801	118,323	—27·3
Foreign goods (re-exports)	2,840	4,018	3,160	3,118	2,738	—12·2
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	—27
Government Stores	53	96	87	90	390	+346·2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	139,974	151,993	164,146	166,009	121,451	—27
Treasure—						
Private — Gold	2,609	2,484	2,475	3,268	1,499	—54·1
Private — Silver	2,136	4,424	2,222	1,433	702	—50·9
Government — Gold	—	5	2,385	—	538	—
Government — Silver	6	3	6	20	786	+3830
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	2,609	2,489	4,860	3,268	2,037	—37·6
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	2,142	4,427	2,228	1,453	1,488	+2·5
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	4,751	6,916	7,088	4,721	3,525	—25·3
TOTAL EXPORTS	144,725	158,909	171,234	170,730	124,976	—26·8
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	260,353	290,593	323,541	327,229	236,135	—27·8
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	50,837	55,956	53,060	38,470	24,831	—35·5
Net imports of Treasure	21,740	28,731	34,133	24,239	11,014	—54·6
Excess of Exports	29,097	27,225	18,927	14,231	13,819	—3

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during half a century

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—									
1864-65 to 1868-69	29,898	54,703	84,601	17,278	1,760	15,518	6,038	314	5,724
1869-70 to 1873-74	30,084	51,639	81,723	7,718	1,438	6,285	3,107	179	2,928
1874-75 to 1878-79	33,590	52,810	86,340	8,608	2,433	6,175	1,482	888	594
1879-80 to 1883-84	41,294	64,798	106,092	9,594	1,094	8,500	3,477	83	3,394
1884-85 to 1888-89	45,125	65,135	110,260	10,052	1,207	8,845	2,537	239	2,298
1889-90 to 1893-94	47,726	70,752	118,478	11,967	2,411	9,556	2,936	1,374	1,562
1894-95 to 1898-99	43,538	64,707	108,245	9,128	3,871	5,257	3,404	1,894	1,510
1899-1900 to 1903-04	56,452	83,281	139,733	17,341	7,767	9,574	8,666	4,544	4,122
In the year 1904-05	69,607	105,147	174,754	26,340	11,027	15,313	14,540	8,073	6,467
„ 1905-06	74,740	107,893	182,633	21,100	10,313	10,787	9,834	9,527	307
„ 1906-07	78,193	118,020	196,213	29,720	3,813	25,907	12,353	2,453	9,900
„ 1907-08	91,098	118,323	209,421	28,189	3,632	24,557	13,835	2,257	11,578
„ 1908-09	85,858	102,095	187,953	15,163	4,213	10,950	5,603	2,699	2,904
Quinquennial average—									
1904-05 to 1908-09	79,899	110,296	190,195	24,102	6,599	17,503	11,233	5,002	6,231
In the year 1909-10	81,767	125,312	207,079	25,015	4,266	20,749	16,687	2,234	14,453
„ 1910-11	89,137	139,974	229,111	26,491	4,751	21,740	18,595	2,609	15,986
„ 1911-12	96,037	151,993	248,030	35,647	6,916	28,731	27,662	2,489	25,173
„ 1912-13	111,086	164,146	275,232	41,221	7,088	34,133	27,527	4,860	22,667
„ 1913-14	127,539	166,009	293,548	28,960	4,721	24,239	18,818	3,268	15,550
Quinquennial average—									
1909-10 to 1913-14	101,113	149,487	250,600	31,467	5,548	25,918	21,858	3,092	18,766
In the year 1914-15	96,620	121,451	218,071	14,539	3,527	11,014	7,136	2,038	5,098

No. 3.—Classification of Imports and Exports in the aggregate in each month of 1911-12 to 1914-15.

Imports *of private merchandise (whether for consumption or re-exports, bullion and specie excluded).*

CLASS I.—*Food, Drink, and Tobacco.* (In thousands of £ sterling)

Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Year's Total
1911-12	914	932	549	924	1,577	1,195	1,914	1,415	1,085	1,359	739	1,030	13,633
1912-13	1,391	1,171	604	951	1,234	1,768	1,722	1,633	1,372	1,435	1,181	1,141	15,603
1913-14	1,010	781	667	989	1,783	1,756	1,996	1,804	1,511	1,840	1,213	1,091	16,441
1914-15	1,046	1,074	658	931	1,055	946	1,310	1,168	1,470	1,098	1,222	1,076	13,054
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	1,090	990	620	948	1,412	1,417	1,735	1,505	1,359	1,433	1,089	1,085	14,683

CLASS II.—*Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.*

1911-12	470	533	449	352	660	583	654	670	706	851	773	693	7,394
1912-13	1,109	771	575	666	707	756	636	743	442	692	550	622	8,269
1913-14	544	626	348	611	735	759	474	627	535	684	408	688	7,039
1914-15	557	627	493	611	451	392	514	566	473	642	520	367	6,213
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	670	639	466	560	638	622	569	652	539	717	563	593	7,228

CLASS III.—*Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.*

1911-12	5,487	5,989	5,120	5,022	5,635	4,766	7,301	6,925	5,417	7,162	5,511	5,534	69,869
1912-13	6,690	5,701	5,636	6,053	5,955	7,082	7,544	7,804	6,194	8,935	6,833	7,529	81,956
1913-14	8,361	7,976	7,036	7,849	8,080	8,387	8,373	8,363	7,452	9,318	7,233	8,342	96,770
1914-15	7,936	7,184	7,158	7,593	6,925	3,436	6,331	6,107	4,799	4,844	4,122	4,677	71,112
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	7,119	6,713	6,237	6,630	6,649	5,918	7,387	7,299	5,966	7,565	5,924	6,520	79,927

CLASS IV.—*Miscellaneous and unclassified.*

1911-12	95	118	79	83	83	169	93	195	138	221	121	92	1,487
1912-13	118	110	162	128	136	152	111	175	83	138	110	82	1,505
1913-14	113	154	98	202	155	200	195	179	123	185	124	188	1,916
1914-15	125	175	146	201	187	158	86	117	59	122	75	122	1,573
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	113	139	121	153	140	169	122	167	101	166	108	121	1,620

TOTAL.

1911-12	6,966	7,572	6,197	6,381	7,955	6,713	9,962	9,205	7,346	9,593	7,144	7,349	92,383
1912-13	9,308	7,753	6,977	7,798	8,032	9,758	10,013	10,355	8,091	11,200	8,674	9,374	107,333
1913-14	10,028	9,537	8,149	9,651	10,753	11,102	11,088	10,973	9,621	12,027	8,978	10,309	122,166
1914-15	9,664	9,060	8,455	9,336	8,618	4,932	8,241	7,958	6,801	6,706	5,939	6,242	91,952
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	8,992	8,481	7,444	8,291	8,839	8,126	9,813	9,623	7,965	9,881	7,684	8,319	103,458

Exports *(of Indian merchandise).*

CLASS I.—*Food, Drink, and Tobacco.* (In thousands of £ sterling)

Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Year's Total
1911-12	3,345	3,250	3,001	4,057	3,585	3,484	3,275	3,395	2,898	3,870	5,614	5,939	45,713
1912-13	4,744	4,764	5,478	5,783	4,004	4,283	4,340	3,857	2,781	3,191	4,324	4,502	52,051
1913-14	3,772	4,128	3,700	4,855	3,694	3,753	3,792	3,077	2,337	2,202	3,411	4,441	43,162
1914-15	2,927	2,265	3,252	3,466	2,472	2,063	2,648	4,034	2,540	2,115	2,534	2,331	32,647
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	3,698	3,601	3,858	4,541	3,438	3,397	3,513	3,590	2,639	2,844	3,971	4,303	43,393

CLASS II.—*Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.*

1911-12	7,420	8,292	5,964	4,983	3,604	4,227	4,782	5,066	4,713	5,540	6,576	6,489	67,656
1912-13	6,537	5,819	5,205	4,603	3,868	4,642	5,037	5,606	4,940	8,125	8,095	5,511	68,988
1913-14	7,028	5,813	5,441	5,534	4,609	5,566	6,940	6,464	7,929	9,461	9,112	7,845	81,642
1914-15	7,598	8,587	7,963	6,390	2,311	1,428	1,979	2,764	2,966	3,045	4,186	4,164	53,381
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	7,146	7,128	6,143	5,377	3,598	3,966	4,685	4,974	4,912	6,543	7,192	6,252	67,916

CLASS III.—*Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.*

1911-12	2,523	2,443	2,022	2,673	2,544	3,234	3,390	2,667	2,907	2,888	2,598	3,114	33,003
1912-13	2,509	3,051	2,659	3,154	3,520	3,003	4,095	3,514	3,460	3,295	2,967	2,994	38,221
1913-14	3,038	2,792	2,443	2,995	3,049	3,527	3,589	3,307	3,096	2,852	3,095	2,911	36,394
1914-15	2,964	3,047	2,947	2,693	1,487	1,505	1,960	3,586	2,964	2,289	3,022	2,592	31,056
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	2,758	2,833	2,517	2,879	2,650	2,817	3,259	3,193	3,107	2,831	2,921	2,903	34,668

CLASS IV.—*Miscellaneous and unclassified.*

1911-12	127	87	97	98	121	104	130	114	118	170	182	165	1,513
1912-13	145	142	135	111	109	120	146	135	157	134	126	179	1,639
1913-14	133	130	109	121	142	139	135	146	126	133	125	113	1,602
1914-15	119	130	124	202	98	47	77	87	77	74	103	101	1,239
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	143	123	117	133	118	102	122	120	119	128	134	139	1,498

TOTAL.

1911-12	13,415	14,072	11,084	11,811	9,854	11,049	11,577	11,236	10,636	12,468	14,970	15,707	147,879
1912-13	13,935	13,776	13,477	13,651	11,501	12,048	13,618	13,112	11,328	14,745	15,512	14,186	160,899
1913-14	14,021	12,863	11,693	13,505	11,494	12,985	14,456	12,694	12,588	14,848	16,543	15,310	162,800
1914-15	13,608	14,029	14,286	12,751	6,368	5,043	6,664	10,471	8,547	7,523	9,845	9,188	118,323
Average 1911-12 to 1914-15	13,745	13,685	12,635	12,930	9,804	10,282	11,579	11,877	10,777	12,346	14,218	13,597	147,475

No. 4.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Percentage of total trade in 1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
IMPORTS.						Per cent
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	13,592	15,603	16,441	13,054	14·2	—20·6
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	6,046	8,269	7,039	6,213	6·8	—11·7
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	64,649	81,956	96,770	71,112	77·3	—26·5
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,266	1,505	1,916	1,573	1·7	—17·9
TOTAL	85,553	107,333	122,166	91,952	100	—24·7
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	707	366	388	908	33·2	+134·1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	405	646	561	490	17·9	—12·6
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,799	2,052	2,064	1,268	46·3	—38·6
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	128	96	105	72	2·6	—31·7
TOTAL	3,039	3,160	3,118	2,738	100	—12·2
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	38,217	52,051	43,163	32,647	27·6	—24·4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	63,716	68,988	81,642	53,382	45·1	—34·6
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	32,774	38,221	36,394	31,056	26·2	—14·7
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,279	1,639	1,602	1,238	1·1	—22·7
TOTAL	135,986	160,899	162,801	118,323	100	—27·3
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	224,578	271,392	288,085	213,013	—	—26
Government Stores	*3,495*	*3,840*	*5,463*	*5,058*	—	—7·4

No. 5.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+ or decrease (—) in 1914 15 compared with 1913-14
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					Per cent
Sugar	8,143	9,519	9,971	7,015	—29·6
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,207	1,566	1,649	1,405	—14·8
Spices	972	1,088	1,155	1,146	—·8
Liquors	1,090	1,214	1,252	1,033	—17·5
Fruits and vegetables	703	729	754	761	+1
Tobacco	468	463	502	482	—4
Grain, pulse, and flour	127	87	187	311	+67
Fish (excluding canned fish)	207	201	208	195	—6·3
Tea	150	140	152	177	+16·1
Other food and drink	525	596	611	529	—13·5
TOTAL, CLASS I	13,592	15,603	16,441	13,054	—20·6
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	2,523	2,660	2,935	3,118	+6·3
Silk	642	1,143	839	756	—10
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	403	778	711	523	—26·4
Wood and timber	480	399	516	486	—5·7
Cotton	582	1,483	182	194	+7
Seeds	54	42	53	180	+237·6
Tallow, stearine, and wax	91	135	151	134	—11·1
Wool	91	135	133	110	—17·5
Gums, resins, and lac	155	213	176	86	—51
Hides and skins, raw	90	92	101	72	—29
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk and wool	34	53	50	67	+32·5
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	16	28	42	22	—51·3
Miscellaneous	885	1,108	1,150	465	—59·6
TOTAL, CLASS II	6,046	8,269	7,039	6,213	—11·7
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	29,729	40,547	44,199	32,666	—26·1
Silk	1,708	2,035	2,068	1,293	—37·5
Wool	1,891	2,039	2,568	1,256	—51·1
Haberdashery and millinery	857	914	1,066	578	—45·8
Others	281	381	458	399	—13
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,138	4,269	6,690	6,722	+·5
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,291	7,649	10,663	6,500	—39
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	3,307	3,905	5,508	4,308	—21·8
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	2,930	3,650	4,291	2,860	—33·3
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,876	2,658	4,011	2,658	—33·7
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,341	1,463	1,606	1,484	—7·6
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,085	1,384	1,525	1,226	—19·6
Apparel	1,198	1,517	1,670	1,079	—35·4
Dyes and colours	1,278	1,539	1,511	1,003	—33·6
Glassware and earthenware	1,308	1,539	1,729	945	—45·3
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	840	1,266	1,423	920	—35·3
Arms, ammunition and military stores	215	244	237	214	—9·6
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	320	286	267	195	—26·7
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	191	198	224	165	—26·7
Miscellaneous	3,865	4,473	5,056	4,641	—8·2
TOTAL, CLASS III	64,649	81,956	96,770	71,112	—26·5
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,266	1,505	1,916	1,573	—17·9
TOTAL	85,553	107,333	122,166	91,952	—24·7

No. 6.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					Per cent
Grain, pulse, and flour	27,469	40,201	30,095	19,366	—35·6
Tea	8,238	8,863	9,983	10,352	+3·7
Spices	544	622	609	639	+4·8
Fruits and vegetables	275	319	413	343	—17
Provisions and oilman's stores	279	320	363	303	—16·5
Tobacco	218	256	320	245	—23·2
Fish (excluding canned fish)	258	251	261	236	—9·8
Sugar	91	169	92	59	—36
Liquors	4	5	2	..	—96·2
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	841	1,045	1,025	1,104	+7·7
TOTAL, CLASS I	38,217	52,051	43,163	32,647	—24·4
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	21,558	18,800	27,362	22,326	—18·4
Seeds	16,325	15,140	17,117	9,769	—42·9
Jute	11,808	18,034	20,551	8,607	—58·1
Hides and skins, raw	6,242	7,846	7,815	5,212	—33·3
Wool	1,840	1,756	1,670	1,580	—5·4
Gums, resins, and lac	1,596	1,464	1,377	1,109	—2
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	605	976	1,035	712	—31·1
Oils	612	572	657	701	+6·7
Hemp	428	642	682	663	—2·8
Wood and timber	592	794	702	616	—12·2
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	492	589	461	352	—23·7
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	328	278	165	109	—33·5
Tallow, stearine, and wax	68	55	72	40	—44·7
Miscellaneous	1,227	1,952	1,976	1,586	—19·8
TOTAL, CLASS II	63,716	68,988	81,642	53,382	—34·6
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	11,133	15,247	18,849	17,213	—8·7
Cotton	7,268	8,134	8,080	5,340	—33·9
Wool	176	172	167	113	—32·4
Silk	50	49	38	23	—39·3
Others	2	18	14	11	—20·6
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	2,801	3,082	2,834	3,173	+12
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	8,196	7,862	2,637	1,574	—40·3
Dyes and colours	821	759	696	1,079	+55·1
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	41	350	295	189	—35·8
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	251	173	133	163	+22
Apparel	128	115	107	75	—29·9
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	44	47	40	27	—32·2
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	83	45	51	24	—52·9
Railway plant and rollings-stock	5	8	10	9	—16·8
Glassware and earthenware	11	14	13	8	—30·4
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	4	5	5	3	—31·9
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	3	3	2	1	—40·6
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	2	2	1	1	—10·5
Miscellaneous	1,810	2,157	2,422	2,080	—16·2
TOTAL, CLASS III	32,774	38,221	36,394	31,056	—14·7
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,279	1,639	1,602	1,238	—22·7
TOTAL	135,986	160,899	162,801	118,323	—27·3

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
						Per cent					Per cent
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	207	548	56	86	+53·6	582	1,483	182	194	+7
„ manufactures—											
Piece-goods, grey	Yds.	1,195,255	1,535,130	1,534,189	1,320,235	—14	12,192	16,742	16,967	14,192	—16·3
„ white	„	569,723	768,758	793,345	604,221	—23·8	6,268	9,017	9,523	7,239	—24
„ coloured	„	547,926	682,212	831,770	494,775	—40·5	7,268	9,449	11,907	6,976	—41·4
Twist and yarn	lb	38,254	50,035	44,171	42,864	—2·9	2,277	2,965	2,776	2,568	—7·5
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	562	612	798	527	—34
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	18,281	27,136	38,088	17,398	—54·3	258	372	593	300	—49·3
Fents	Yds.	—	36,430	37,824	26,430	—30·1	—	328	361	236	—34·5
Thread, sewing	lb	1,504	1,772	1,705	1,191	—30·1	225	267	260	193	—25·7
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	678	795	1,014	435	—57·2
TOTAL COTTON		—	—	—	—	—	30,310	42,030	44,381	32,860	—20

No. 7—*continued.*

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF £ STERLING)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
						Per cent					Per cent
Metals —											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	138	186	278	157	—43·5	1,742	2,419	3,585	1,996	—44·5
Tinned	,,	20	43	53	50	—5·7	302	703	835	752	—9·9
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	92	82	101	51	—49·5	916	704	823	408	—50·4
Bars and channel (steel)	,,	115	120	205	94	—54·1	742	841	1,377	610	—55·7
,, ,, (iron)	,,	27	23	27	10	—63	204	194	232	103	—55·6
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	,,	65	70	90	57	—36·7	476	536	770	485	—37·1
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	16	37	56	40	—28·6	290	381	604	427	—29·3
Tubes and fittings, wrought	,,	19	13	18	16	—11·1	232	224	310	272	—12·3
Hoops and strips	,,	24	26	31	24	—22·6	212	240	288	257	—17·7
Angle and spring	,,	27	30	44	28	—36·4	176	216	312	190	—39
Nails, rivets, and washers	,,	18	23	25	13	—48	250	299	335	184	—44·8
Screws	,,	—	2	2	2	—	—	64	78	64	—18·6
Rice bowls	,,	6	7	7	4	—42·9	71	81	93	50	—46·1
Steel (cast)	,,	3	3	4	3	—25	46	57	87	48	—44·2
Other sorts	,,	73	65	78	60	—23	643	712	943	687	—27·3
TOTAL	,,	643	730	1,019	609	—40	6,302	7,671	10,672	6,513	—38·9
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	525	419	667	443	—33·6	1,758	1,482	2,438	1,605	—34·2
,, unwrought	,,	69	26	80	67	—16·2	224	98	307	244	—20·7
TOTAL	,,	594	445	747	510	—31·7	1,977	1,580	2,745	1,849	—32·6
Tin	,,	37	36	43	38	—11·6	316	345	435	320	—26·6
Lead	,,	125	114	124	93	—25	113	126	149	120	—19·1
Aluminium	,,	—	36	26	15	—42·3	—	170	143	87	—38·9
German silver	,,	23	16	26	13	—50	118	87	148	77	—47·7
Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams	,,	18	19	29	19	—34·5	66	76	114	71	—38·2
Zinc	,,	94	112	135	44	—67·4	127	165	191	65	—65·9
Others	Tons	2	1	3	1	—66·6	164	115	119	78	—20
TOTAL OF METALS (INCLUDING ORES.)	,,	690	770	1,078	647	—40·1	9,183	10,335	14,716	9,180	—37·5
Sugar—											
Sugar, 18 D. S. and above	Cwt.	11,036	13,347	15,902	8,471	—46·7	7,563	8,994	9,447	6,456	—31·7
,, 15 D. S. and below	,,	236	125	158	91	—42·4	140	70	79	61	—22·3
Molasses	,,	1,878	1,897	1,804	2,402	+33·1	285	269	260	385	+48
Confectionery	,,	61	74	73	38	—48	150	176	175	107	—38·8
Saccharin	,,	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	10	6	—37·2
TOTAL	,,	13,211	15,443	17,937	11,002	—38·7	8,143	9,519	9,971	7,015	—29·6
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	1,150	1,584	3,131	3,026	—3·3
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	537	603	1,269	1,600	+26·1
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Cwt.	1,770	2,219	2,229	2,487	+11·6	573	776	878	900	+2·5
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	,,	517	1,615	1,820	1,343	—26·2	154	535	645	460	—28·7
Sleepers of wood	,,	1,256	1,111	1,050	991	—5·6	279	243	255	242	—5·1
Bridgework	,,	—	413	180	217	+20·6	—	259	138	149	+7·9
Other kinds	,,	880	452	540	476	—11·8	445	269	374	345	—7·8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,138	4,269	6,690	6,722	+·5
Machinery and millwork—											
Textile, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,144	757	1,192	1,006	—15·5
,, Jute		—	—	—	—	—		576	971	584	—39·9
,, Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—		29	24	19	—19·5
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	522	399	676	538	—20·4
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	248	241	345	354	+2·5
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	138	245	271	238	—12·3
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	188	237	191	—19·2
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	119	142	111	—21·8
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	75	63	96	98	+2
Typewriters	No.	4	6	6	5	—16·7	47	66	67	61	—9·5
Rice and flour		—	—	—	—	—	—	103	107	60	—43·7
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,133	825	1,044	767	—26·6
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,307	3,611	5,172	4,027	—22·1
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,687	65,636	68,850	80,591	+17·1	1,810	1,704	1,904	2,195	+15·3
,, other kinds	,,	21,493	29,625	26,173	26,189	+·1	575	798	840	743	—11·5
Animal	,,	620	729	972	809	—16·8	49	57	76	85	+11·1
Vegetable	,,	448	458	552	477	—13·6	64	67	76	64	—14·4
Essential	,,	13	15	15	16	+6·7	25	34	39	31	—21
TOTAL	,,	89,261	96,463	96,562	108,082	+11·9	2,523	2,660	2,935	3,118	+6·3
Silk, raw	lb	2,230	3,579	2,564	2,303	—10·2	642	1,143	839	756	—10
,, manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	24,329	29,826	27,338	17,690	—35·3	1,146	1,357	1,279	889	—30·4
Yarn, noils, and warps	lb	914	1,143	1,168	863	—26·1	265	273	305	227	—25·8
Mixed goods	Yds.	5,651	7,261	8,164	3,089	—62·2	288	389	464	161	—65·2
Other sorts	lb	48	70	60	59	—1·7	9	16	20	15	—23·5
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	2,350	3,178	2,907	2,048	—29·5

No. 7—*continued.*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
					Per cent					Per cent
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	149	231	272	225	—17·2
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	227	298	361	180	—49·7
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	164	95	—42·2
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	68	94	107	84	—21·4
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	127	195	184	67	—63·8
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	125	62	—50·1
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,315	1,190	1,419	994	—30·2
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,886	2,279	2,632	1,707	—35·2
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	68	97	130	97	—25·4	224	287	378	297	—21·3
Farinaceous and patent foods ,,	241	258	298	270	—9·7	222	284	318	283	—11
Milk, condensed and preserved lb	10,110	12,820	14,682	12,014	—18·2	181	246	277	245	—11
Biscuits and cakes ,,	7,257	9,726	9,345	7,150	—23·5	212	302	298	234	—21·7
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	368	447	378	346	—80·9
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,207	1,566	1,649	1,405	—14·8
Wool, raw lb	2,842	3,736	3,749	3,317	—11·5	91	135	133	109	—17·5
,, manufactures—										
Piece-goods Yds.	21,405	20,558	27,329	12,570	—54	1,304	1,295	1,684	872	—48·2
Shawls No.	1,358	2,164	2,101	576	—72·7	227	325	376	111	—70·4
Carpets and rugs lb	1,180	1,477	1,980	1,455	—26·5	93	111	150	103	—31·3
Hosiery ,,	397	472	537	331	—38·4	74	81	96	68	—29·7
Yarn and knitting wool ,,	792	948	1,059	392	—63	116	134	164	58	—64·5
Other sorts ,,	1,162	1,498	1,593	685	—57	76	93	98	45	—54·7
TOTAL WOOL	—	—	—	—	—	1,981	2,174	2,701	1,366	—49·4
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,596	1,634	1,795	1,665	—7·2	729	779	853	757	—11·2
Ale, beer, and porter ,,	4,222	4,734	4,626	3,564	—23	363	451	439	317	—27·9
Wines ,,	335	342	338	274	—19	183	189	194	141	—27·5
Cider ,,	12	12	27	12	—55·6	3	3	5	3	—48·1
TOTAL ,,	6,165	6,722	6,786	5,515	—18·7	1,278	1,422	1,491	1,218	—18·3
Spices—										
Betelnuts lb	130,480	128,986	127,464	140,298	+10	668	787	819	868	+6
Cloves ,,	8,616	7,854	9,050	8,140	—10·1	176	174	225	190	—15·2
Others ,,	7,248	6,330	6,264	5,242	—16·3	128	127	111	88	—21·7
TOTAL ,,	146,294	143,170	142,778	153,680	+7·6	972	1,088	1,155	1,146	—·8
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	358	552	716	562	—21·5
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	155	140	153	81	—46·9
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	105	92	92	69	—24·4
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	61	67	81	58	—28·7
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	96	138	172	121	—30·2
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	775	989	1,214	891	—26·6
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	738	964	1,058	879	—16·9
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Cwt.	928	876	918	784	—14·6	391	359	402	353	—12
Almonds ,,	68	84	57	90	+57·9	148	187	163	232	+42·5
Others ,,	70	84	65	78	+20	73	65	57	67	+16·5
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	91	118	132	109	—17·2
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	703	729	754	761	+1
Matches Gross	—	15,125	13,894	15,415	+10·9	562	656	597	753	+26
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	480	494	555	350	—37
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	281	303	303	193	—36·1
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	78	106	141	98	—30·7
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	71	43	—39·5
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	52	72	71	32	—54·9
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	891	1,074	1,141	716	—37·3
Drugs and Medicines—										
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	165	153	176	129	—26·5
Camphor lb	1,405	1,506	1,363	1,628	+19·4	103	118	96	122	+26·3
Quinine and alkaloids ,,	125	105	117	89	—23·9	71	72	102	85	—16·9
Cassia lignea Cwt.	33	32	46	41	—10·9	64	55	72	55	—22·8
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	243	306	334	294	—12·2
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	646	704	780	685	—12·3
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds Cwt.	500	535	663	730	+10·1	185	184	221	262	+18·6
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	388	438	456	421	—7·6
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	573	622	677	683	+1

No. 7—*continued.*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
					Per cent					Per cent
Motor cars and Motor cycles—										
Motor cars . . . . No.	—	—	3	2	—33·3	491	597	756	505	—33·3
Motor cycles . . . . „	—	—	1	1	—		71	60		—15·1
Motor wagons . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	23	—40·6
Parts and accessories . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	157	95	—39·2
TOTAL MOTOR CARS, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	491	858	1,022	683	—33·2
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement . . . . Cwt.	2,295	3,211	2,930	2,899	—1·1	288	457	439	449	+2·3
Bricks and tiles . . . No.	16,786	13,768	25,037	20,853	—16·7	85	86	165	101	—39
Others	—	—	—	—	—	54	71	103	98	—5
TOTAL BUILDING, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	427	614	707	648	—8·4
Glass and Glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	367	413	536	184	—65·8
Bottles and phials . . Gross	76	242	357	306	—14·3	54	110	146	111	—24·2
Beads and false pearls . Cwt.	25	37	32	27	—15·6	153	201	163	109	—33·3
Sheets and plates . . Sup. feet	14,756	18,706	17,958	9,906	—44·8	100	137	149	85	—42·9
Funnels, globes, etc. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	120	67	—44·3
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	303	199	183	87	—51·6
TOTAL GLASS, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	977	1,169	1,297	643	—50·4
Haberdashery and Millinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	857	914	1,066	578	—45·8
Soap . . . . . Cwt.	285	351	363	404	+11·3	362	476	500	555	+11
Wood and Timber—										
Timber . . . C. tons	96	77	96	77	—19·3	476	385	498	474	—4·7
Others	—	—	—	—	—	9	62	82	76	—7·5
TOTAL WOOD, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	485	447	580	550	—5·1
Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel . Tons	354	654	559	392	—29·9	403	778	711	523	—26·4
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours . . Cwt.	315	350	384	317	—17·5	327	399	427	395	—7·4
Painter's materials	—	—	—	—	—	109	111	122	108	—11·7
TOTAL PAINTS, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	436	510	549	503	—8·4
Salt . . . . . Tons	514	575	607	466	—23·2	496	566	584	494	—15·6
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . . . lb	1,871	1,451	1,592	1,440	—9·5	338	352	390	375	—3·8
Others . . . . . „	1,908	901	866	779	—10	130	111	112	107	—4·9
TOTAL TOBACCO . „	3,779	2,352	2,458	2,219	—9·7	468	463	502	482	—4
Dyes—										
Aniline . . . . . „	8,060	10,082	9,703	4,160	—57·1	400	522	512	211	—58·8
Alizarine . . . . . „	6,234	8,163	6,470	3,757	—41·9	218	238	188	102	—45·7
Others	—	—	—	—	—	199	254	243	165	—32·2
TOTAL DYES .	—	—	—	—	—	826	1,014	943	478	—49·3
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	96	131	353	382	+8·3
Boots and shoes . . . Pairs	1,878	2,688	3,295	2,122	—35·6	307	443	528	363	—31·3
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	347	420	467	347	—25·7
Animals, living . . . No.	14	12	13	14	+7·7	319	230	270	321	+18·9
Grain, pulse, and flour . Cwt.	303	185	370	774	+109·2	127	87	187	311	+67
Books, printed, etc. . . „	31	32	31	27	—12·9	275	283	329	305	—7·2
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	272	291	349	297	—14·9
Earthenware and porcelain .	—	—	—	—	—	316	362	423	294	—30·5
Belting for Machinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	282	240	—14·9
Umbrellas and fittings . .	—	—	—	—	—	164	293	354	239	—32·4
Flax, raw . . . . lb	—	11	23	—	—100	—		1	—	—94
„ manufactures—										
Canvas . . . Yds.	2,473	3,059	3,700	3,064	—17·2	83	121	154	136	—11·8
Piece-goods . . . „	2,120	2,451	2,944	2,156	—45·4	49	58	74	50	—32·3
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	38	49	56	51	—8·5
TOTAL FLAX .	—	—	—	—	—	170	228	285	237	—16·7
Arms, ammunition, and military stores .	—	—	—	—	—	215	244	237	214	—9·6
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	125	97	151	201	+33·5
Fish (excluding canned fish) . Cwt.	210	208	193	189	—2·1	207	201	208	195	—6·4
Tea . . . . . lb	4,972	4,521	4,773	5,477	+14·7	150	140	152	177	+16·1
Jute, raw . . . . Tons.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—100
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	108	152	171	158	—7·6
TOTAL JUTE .	—	—	—	—	—	108	152	173	158	—8·8
Toys and requisites for games .	—	—	—	—	—	254	279	295	156	—47
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	192	236	231	148	—36·3
Precious stones	—	—	—	—	—	552	722	715	136	—81
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	184	149	153	131	—14·6
Tallow and stearine . . Cwt.	51	64	67	60	—10·5	90	127	140	126	—9·3
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	147	108	—26·7
Furniture and cabinetware .	—	—	—	—	—	136	149	160	100	—37·3
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	129	150	189	99	—47·8
Clocks and watches and parts .	—	—	—	—	—	138	166	178	94	—47
Paper-making materials . . Cwt.	114	265	248	180	—27·4	50	111	116	93	—20

No. 7—*concluded.*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
					Per cent					Per cent
Jewellery and plates of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	179	127	131	92	—29·4
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	156	172	169	90	—46·9
Cordage and rope . . . Cwt.	22	23	27	27	—	57	70	89	84	—6·1
Gums and resins . . . „	149	164	140	72	—48·6	150	195	149	83	—44·2
Pitch, tar, and dammer . . „	287	304	285	244	—13·5	75	88	83	77	—7·6
Hides and skins, tanned . . „	4	6	5	3	—40	77	93	103	73	—28·7
Hides and skins, raw . . „	29	29	33	24	—27·3	90	92	101	72	—29·02
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth . Sq. yds.	1,322	1,605	1,647	1,479	—10·2	54	70	75	63	—15·9
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	72	57	—22·1
Manures . . . . Tons	3	6	9	4	—55·5	17	45	69	33	—52·9
Articles imported by post . .	—	—	—	—	—	924	1,254	1,625	1,236	—23·9
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,457	1,323	1,346	1,203	—11·9
Total Value of Imports .	—	—	—	—	—	85,553	107,333	122,166	91,952	—24·7
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons . . .	—	—	—	—	—	582	735	1,215	970	—20·2
Locomotive engines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	402	482	612	612	—0·03
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates . . Cwt.	1,366	647	881	929	+5·5	425	198	385	337	—12·7
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	238	280	473	354	—25·07
Total .	—	—	—	—	—	1,647	1,695	2,685	2,273	—15·3
Metals—										
Iron and steel . . . . Tons	25	23	28	24	—14·3	2,26	2,34	2,60	211	—18·8
Copper . . . . . Cwt.	23	42	42	50	+19·05	74	156	169	191	—12·6
Others . . . . . Tons	2	2	2	2	—	55	84	103	80	—22·1
Total „	28	27	32	28	—12·5	355	474	532	482	—9·4
Hardware and cutlery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	194	176	227	284	+25·3
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	104	146	350	216	—38·3
Machinery and millwork . .	—	—	—	—	—	187	172	204	213	+4·3
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	110	140	137	183	+33·8
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	35	82	135	120	—11·2
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	73	72	101	102	+0·9
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . Tons	23	80	205	29	—85·9	42	103	276	57	—79·2
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	680	693	726	738	+1·5
Total Value of Government Stores .	—	—	—	—	—	3,427	3,753	5,373	4,668	—13·1

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance.

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
Sugar . . . . . Cwt.	754	200	194	807	+316	494	145	139	671	+381
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece-goods { Grey . . Yds.	4,749	4,982	4,584	2,704	—41	55	61	55	32	—41·4
Piece-goods { White . . „	9,514	9,495	8,818	6,212	—29·6	114	120	110	79	—28·8
Piece-goods { Coloured . „	50,876	52,736	48,618	26,264	—46	769	823	762	402	—47·2
Twist and yarn . . . lb	961	782	962	652	—32·2	55	47	57	37	—35·4
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	41	48	56	29	—48
Total Cotton .	—	—	—	—	—	1,034	1,099	1,040	579	—44·3
Wool, raw . . . . . lb	6,218	13,998	10,246	9,923	—3·1	213	448	331	334	+1
„ manufactures . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	27	29	27	19	—28·8
Total Wool .	—	—	—	—	—	240	477	358	353	—1·2
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	20	17	20	4	—80	68	66	70	35	—50·8
Others . . . . . „	1	1	1	1	—	61	67	78	55	—29·1
Total Metals „	21	18	21	5	—76·2	129	133	148	90	—39·4
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	89	93	78	87	+10·9
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	124	77	79	86	+8·1
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	92	91	95	69	—26·9
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	45	58	71	41	—42·2	61	81	88	51	—41·3
Silk, raw . . . . lb	53	56	21	14	—33·3	9	8	7	5	—28·1
„ manufactures—										
Piece-goods . . Yds.	658	897	1,010	685	—32·2	35	50	58	35	—39·6
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	2	—82
Total Silk .	—	—	—	—	—	46	63	74	42	—43·9
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	90	39	—56·7
Articles re-exported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	118	86	100	69	—31·4
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	612	741	829	602	—27·3
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	3,039	3,160	3,118	2,738	—12·2

No. 9—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
						Per cent					Per cent
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	8,328	7,378	10,626	10,349	—2·6	21,559	18,890	27,361	22,327	—18·4
„ manufactures—											
Piece-goods Grey	Yds.	49,754	44,091	43,717	32,971	—24·6	500	489	474	345	—27·1
Piece-goods Coloured	„	41,602	42,076	45,038	34,003	—24·5	869	899	939	708	—24·6
Twist and yarn	lb	187,426	203,961	197,978	133,619	—32·5	5,760	6,611	6,555	4,191	—36·1
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	138	134	112	95	—14·4
Total Cotton, excluding Kapok		—	—	—	—	—	28,826	27,023	35,441	27,666	—22
Jute, raw	Tons	726	876	768	505	—34·2	11,807	18,034	20,551	8,607	—58·1
manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	338,381	311,708	368,759	397,565	+7·8	5,501	6,448	8,353	8,396	+·5
Gunny cloth	Yds.	922,295	1,021,817	1,061,152	1,057,324	—·4	5,586	8,705	10,396	8,739	—15·9
Rope and twine	Cwt.	50	85	83	64	—22·9	44	89	96	76	—20·9
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	3	5	3	2	—45·2
Total Jute		—	—	—	—	—	22,941	33,281	39,399	25,820	—34·5
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice in the husk	Cwt.	870	939	610	472	—22·6	181	225	138	99	—27·9
Rice not in the husk	„	45,690	54,324	48,397	30,766	—36·4	15,491	21,479	17,599	11,339	—35·6
Wheat	„	24,519	33,204	24,044	14,128	—41·2	8,670	11,796	8,756	5,547	—36·6
Wheat flour	„	846	1,370	1,588	1,080	—32	449	718	834	612	—26·6
Barley	„	2,188	12,304	3,808	586	—84·6	563	3,705	1,044	175	—83·3
Pulse	„	3,178	4,061	2,292	1,762	—23·2	832	1,119	711	676	—4·9
Jawar and bajra	„	597	638	1,686	2,104	+24·8	153	218	576	743	+29
Gram	„	2,971	2,898	1,392	466	—66·5	790	794	415	156	—62·4
Other sorts	„	1,440	559	78	54	—29·9	340	147	21	19	—13·7
Total	„	82,299	110,297	83,895	51,418	—38·7	27,469	40,201	30,094	19,366	—35·9
Tea	lb	254,831	278,518	289,474	300,733	+3·9	8,238	8,863	9,983	10,352	+3·7
Seeds, essential	Cwt.	227	170	162	134	—17·3	161	104	97	94	—5·4
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	7,510	7,090	8,277	6,432	—22·3	5,618	5,318	4,458	3,502	—21·4
Groundnuts	„	3,585	4,867	5,558	2,766	—50·2	1,935	2,695	3,254	1,516	—53·4
Rapeseed	„	5,977	4,357	4,980	1,938	—61·8	2,856	2,403	2,852	1,084	—62
Sesamum	„	2,709	1,557	2,243	934	—58·4	1,753	1,216	1,796	712	—60·4
Cotton	„	5,234	2,611	5,687	4,156	—26·9	1,299	685	1,417	1,005	—29·1
Castor	„	2,151	2,213	2,698	1,656	—38·6	1,040	1,092	1,337	773	—42·1
Copra	„	540	687	764	637	—16·6	594	859	1,040	822	—21
Mowa	„	665	266	666	149	—77·6	304	143	364	51	—86·1
Poppy	„	805	468	380	140	—63·2	544	371	310	96	—69·2
Mustard	„	77	73	102	51	—50	68	61	71	40	—42·9
Other sorts	„	229	178	135	85	—37	153	193	121	74	—37·6
Total	„	29,709	24,537	31,653	19,078	—39·7	1 6,325	15,140	17,117	9,769	—42·9
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	„	1,444	831	743	481	—35·3	6,242	3,970	3,937	2,478	—37·1
Buffalo hides	„		345	346	212	—38·7		1,266	1,469	922	—37·2
Goat skins	„		521	453	382	—15·7		2,278	2,085	1,561	—25·1
Calf skins	„		30	26	21	—19·2		127	122	99	—18·7
Other kinds	„		70	64	44	—31·2		204	202	151	—24·7
Total Hides, etc.	„	1,444	1,797	1,632	1,140	—30·1	6,242	7,845	7,815	5,211	—33·3
Leather—											
Cow hides	„	—	215	158	192	+21·5	2,801	1,278	983	1,447	+47·3
Buffalo hides	„	—	17	16	25	+56·2		78	75	158	+109·7
Goat skins	„	—	62	74	61	—17·6		872	1,074	883	—17·8
Sheep skins	„	—	60	50	46	—8		777	639	589	—7·8
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—		77	63	96	+53·3
Total		—	—	—	—	—	2,801	3,082	2,834	3,173	+12
Wool, raw	lb	56,839	53,427	48,922	44,610	—8·8	1,840	1,757	1,670	1,579	—5·4
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,844	1,701	1,641	1,044	—36·4	156	150	153	102	—33·5
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	20	22	14	11	—19·7
Total Wool		—	—	—	—	—	2,016	1,929	1,837	1,692	—7·9
Opium	Cwt.	46	44	17	16	—5·9	7,815	7,481	2,280	1,176	—48·4
Coffee	„	249	267	260	290	+11·5	839	1,043	1,024	1,103	+7·6
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	„	18	12	11	17	+56·7	236	147	142	600	+322·5
Myrobalans	„	1,453	1,398	1,236	1,164	—5·8	400	414	380	350	—7·7
Turmeric	„	81	99	115	64	—44·3	65	86	87	44	—49·8
Others	„	109	105	105	90	—14·3	99	90	85	84	—·6
Total	„	1,661	1,614	1,467	1,335	—9	800	737	694	1,078	+55·4
Lac	„	468	428	339	367	+8·3	1,540	1,409	1,311	1,070	—18·3
Oilcake	„	2,425	3,236	3,506	2,739	—21·9	601	821	920	709	—22·8
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	35	55	72	38	—47·2	63	92	114	57	—50
Mineral	„	7,352	21,498	22,309	26,200	+17·4	61	138	148	170	+19·1
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,203	954	1,007	898	—10·8	108	90	92	84	—9·7
Coconut	„	2,209	969	1,091	1,825	+67·3	252	129	155	246	+58·8
Others	„	1,113	1,014	1,512	1,285	—15	127	123	153	144	—5·4
Total		11,912	24,490	25,991	30,246	+16·4	611	572	657	701	+6·7

No. 9—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
						Per cent					Per cent
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	504	623	712	670	—5·9	428	642	682	663	—2·9
Spices—											
Pepper	lb	13,079	12,570	13,880	15,985	—15·2	241	272	290	309	+6·6
Chillies	,,	12,661	15,088	16,103	16,014	—·6	136	140	134	174	+29·3
Ginger	,,	7,639	9,951	9,214	7,529	—18·3	128	158	123	87	—28·8
Others	,,	934	1,051	1,040	1,090	+4·9	39	52	62	69	+9·4
TOTAL	,,	34,313	38,660	40,237	40,618	+·9	544	622	609	639	+4·8
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	Tons	46	61	51	45	—11·8	476	685	524	565	+7·7
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	76	102	129	36	—72·1
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	56	73	61	25	—59·2
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.		—	—	—	—	—	608	810	714	626	—12·4
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	5	15	23	33	+43·5	124	394	524	622	+18·2
Paraffin wax	,,	217	268	303	373	+23·1	328	400	449	548	+22·2
Manganese ore	Tons	536	708	718	441	—38·6	572	763	809	502	—37·9
Fodder, bran, and pollards	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	573	757	516	450	—12·8
Coir	,,	701	734	787	481	—38·9	505	557	604	384	—36·5
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	86	110	105	64	—39	377	526	522	320	—38·8
Other kinds	,,	19	30	22	11	—50	77	120	108	58	—45·9
TOTAL	,,	105	140	127	75	—40·9	454	646	630	378	—40
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	,,	17	104	85	53	—37·6	52	346	299	190	—36·4
Other metals	,,	11	8	11	11	..	210	173	133	163	+22
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	,,	28	112	96	64	—33·3	262	519	432	353	—18·4
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	,,	841	881	724	594	—18	492	589	461	352	—23·7
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	146	188	200	195	—2·2
Dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	223	217	239	190	—20·5	128	131	213	148	—30·8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	274	319	413	343	—17
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	lb	5,133	5,188	5,569	4,940	—11·1	181	206	233	194	—16·8
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	98	114	130	109	—15·8
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	279	320	363	303	—16·5
Saltpetre	Cwt.	320	297	268	328	+22·4	241	237	206	286	+39
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	18,245	19,582	27,817	16,490	—40·7	136	157	212	145	—31·7
Cigars	,,	1,368	1,744	1,826	1,734	—5	79	95	102	93	—9·6
Others	,,	392	368	380	458	+20·5	3	4	5	7	+50
TOTAL	,,	20,005	21,694	30,023	18,682	—37·7	218	256	319	245	—23·2
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry salted	Cwt.	183	191	185	138	—25·4	137	147	141	119	—15·4
Fishmaws and sharkfins	,,	10	8	9	9	..	87	74	78	72	—7·4
Others	,,	56	44	58	61	+5·2	34	30	43	45	+4·2
TOTAL	,,	249	243	252	208	—17·5	258	251	262	236	—9·8
Mica	,,	42	67	54	33	—38·9	184	341	303	191	—36·8
Candles	lb.	5,264	6,157	8,395	7,992	—4·8	99	116	158	150	—5·1
Animals, living	No.	470	545	448	282	—37·1	156	222	245	142	—42·1
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Cwt.	51	87	80	81	+1·2	55	94	89	104	+17·7
Silk, raw	lb.	1,892	1,678	1,203	516	—57·1	327	278	165	79	—51·9
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	50	49	38	23	—39·3
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	377	327	203	102	—49·5
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	126	125	138	98	—29·2
Bristles	Cwt.	45	4	4	5	+25	113	111	93	92	—·6
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	102	106	101	68	—32·7
Sugar	Cwt.	183	320	192	109	—43·2	91	170	92	59	—35·9
Horns, tips, etc.	,,	86	101	80	49	—38·7	143	164	106	58	—45·5
Cordage and rope	,,	48	58	60	45	—25	50	62	70	57	—19·3
Tallow, stearine and wax		—	—	—	—	—	63	55	72	40	—44·7
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	530	631	805	603	—25·2
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	673	866	926	744	—19·6
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,35,98	16,08,99	1,62,801	118,323	—27·3

No. 10.—Value of Trade in Merchandise only with Continents.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports					Exports (including re-exports)				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Europe—										
United Kingdom	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959	34,688	40,055	41,226	38,901	38,424
Russia	175	76	345	39	24	1,280	1,167	1,353	1,649	1,246
Norway and Sweden	421	518	578	498	516	292	194	267	314	377
Germany	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444	3,100	13,171	15,106	16,622	17,612	6,798
Holland	711	804	972	1,035	855	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944	802
Belgium	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,839	1,086	7,373	8,905	8,779	8,064	3,514
France	1,505	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	10,140	9,176	10,523	11,813	5,896
Spain	94	112	111	125	62	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,485	1,217
Switzerland	350	369	410	458	262	2	1	—	—	35
Italy	856	839	1,048	1,464	1,002	5,364	4,225	4,629	5,262	4,578
Austria-Hungary	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	860	4,950	5,076	4,856	6,673	3,020
Other countries	59	63	191	143	61	413	471	461	581	524
TOTAL	65,897	71,125	83,986	98,087	70,902	81,143	87,784	92,423	95,298	66,431
Asia—										
Turkey	420	413	375	379	219	1,435	1,561	1,597	1,957	1,136
Aden and dependencies	231	295	353	292	523	703	880	986	931	888
Arabia	283	316	353	383	215	870	954	902	1,129	721
Bahrein Islands	277	324	409	486	117	426	511	518	502	266
Persia	413	405	473	475	469	801	828	748	938	725
Ceylon	472	461	503	539	528	5,309	5,695	6,119	6,026	5,140
Straits Settlements	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	5,186	5,857	6,129	4,524	3,470
Java	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	2,394	2,851	2,168	1,297	1,235
Borneo	186	408	373	598	609	6	8	3	4	6
Siam	293	250	207	185	282	370	376	529	633	627
Indo-China	—	—	—	—	—	508	492	287	510	709
Hongkong	778	609	635	655	632	7,370	5,495	6,336	5,214	2,883
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045	5,443	6,735	7,348	3,809	2,690
Japan	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966	9,003	11,163	12,489	15,130	10,443
Other countries	213	77	139	46	86	354	542	922	446	440
TOTAL	14,753	15,209	16,323	17,807	15,421	40,178	43,948	47,081	43,050	31,379
Africa—										
Egypt	166	162	209	200	247	1,252	1,165	1,280	1,512	1,208
Natal	19	28	130	148	41	431	443	568	551	638
Portuguese East Africa	6	14	64	100	95	394	383	473	407	341
Mauritius and dependencies	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	869	973	925	843	1,034
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	218	270	223	259	209	566	645	633	678	539
Other East African ports	71	34	53	58	45	425	713	656	658	429
Other countries	4	2	78	10	56	218	250	321	325	292
TOTAL	2,500	1,787	2,916	2,640	1,851	4,155	4,572	4,856	4,974	4,481
America—										
Canada	—	2	2	6	30	585	678	957	952	761
United States	2,326	3,528	3,469	3,194	3,120	9,067	10,445	12,586	14,568	11,611
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	376	411	515	561	723
Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	575	482	604	709	511
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—	214	207	351	390	277
TOTAL	2,326	3,530	3,471	3,200	3,150	11,887	13,248	17,176	19,270	15,513
Australasia—										
Australia (including New Zealand)	760	732	637	612	568	2,416	2,153	2,328	3,105	3,036
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—	142	192	195	222	221
TOTAL	760	732	637	612	568	2,558	2,345	2,523	3,327	3,257
GRAND TOTAL	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	91,952	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061

No. 11.—Value of Trade in merchandise only, according to British Empire and Foreign countries.

A.—Value (In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14			1914-15		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	78,388	38,901	117,289	61,959	38,424	100,383
Ceylon	539	6,026	6,565	528	5,140	5,668
Straits Settlements	2,282	4,524	6,806	2,250	3,468	5,718
Hongkong	655	5,214	5,869	632	2,883	3,515
Mauritius, etc.	1,685	843	2,528	1,158	1,034	2,192
Australia	611	2,732	3,343	568	2,631	3,199
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	85,377	62,928	148,305	68,095	57,829	125,924
Foreign Countries—						
Russia	39	1,649	1,688	24	1,246	1,270
Germany	8,444	17,612	26,056	3,100	6,798	9,898
Holland	1,035	2,944	3,979	855	802	1,657
Belgium	2,839	8,064	10,903	1,086	3,514	4,600
France	1,794	11,813	13,607	1,175	5,896	7,071
Italy	1,464	5,262	6,726	1,002	4,578	5,580
Austria-Hungary	2,860	6,673	9,533	860	3,020	3,880
Persia	475	938	1,413	469	725	1,194
Java	7,163	1,297	8,460	5,480	1,235	6,715
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,137	3,809	4,946	1,045	2,690	3,735
Japan	3,187	15,130	18,317	2,966	10,443	13,409
United States of America	3,194	14,568	17,762	3,120	11,611	14,731
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	36,789	102,991	139,780	23,857	63,232	87,089

NOTE.—In 1914-15 the share of the Continents in the total trade is as follows:—Europe £ 137,393,000 Asia £ 4,800,000 America £ 18,663,000 Africa £ 6,332,000 and Australasia £ 3,825 000

B.—Percentages

Countries	1913-14			1914-15		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	64·1	23·7	40·7	67·4	31·7	47·1
Ceylon	·4	3·7	2·3	·6	4·2	2·7
Straits Settlements	1·9	2·8	2·4	2·4	2·9	2·7
Hongkong	·5	3·2	·2	·7	2·4	1·6
Mauritius, etc.	1·4	·5	·9	1·2	·8	1
Australia	·5	1·6	1·2	·6	2·2	1·5
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	70	37·8	51·5	74	47·8	59·1
Foreign Countries—						
Russia	·03	1·6	·6	·03	1	·6
Germany	6·9	10·3	3·9	3·4	5·6	4·6
Holland	·8	1·8	1·4	·9	7	·8
Belgium	2·3	4·9	3·8	1·2	2·9	2·2
France	1·5	7·1	4·8	1·3	4·9	3·3
Italy	1·2	3·2	2·3	1·1	3·8	2·6
Austria-Hungary	2·3	3·9	3·3	·9	2·5	1·8
Persia	·4	·6	·5	·5	·6	·6
Java	5·8	·8	2·9	5·9	1	3·2
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	·9	2·3	1·7	1·1	2·2	1·8
Japan	2·6	9·2	6·4	3·2	8·6	6·3
United States of America	2·6	8·9	6·2	3·4	9·6	6·9
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30	62·2	48·5	26	52·2	40·9

NOTE.—In 1914-15 the percentage of Continents to the total trade is as follows:—Europe 64 per cent, Asia 22 per cent, America 9 per cent, Africa 3 per cent, and Australasia 2 per cent

No. 12.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	339	417	458	481	331
Arms, ammunition, etc.	196	210	222	212	202
Books and printed matter	252	293	268	315	295
Building materials	373	351	454	520	527
Carriages and carts	151	135	135	116	65
Chemicals, etc.	449	479	467	505	557
Coal and coke, etc.	301	229	236	254	227
Cotton—					
Raw	49	974	670	134	7
Twist and yarn	1,915	2,244	2,610	2,378	2,231
Piece-goods—					
Grey	11,623	12,915	16,393	16,684	13,845
White	6,144	7,097	8,766	9,287	7,078
Coloured, etc.	6,933	7,198	8,234	10,224	6,181
Other manufactures	829	875	1,060	1,261	911
Drugs and medicines	347	372	374	401	354
Earthenware	176	210	217	245	206
Flax manufactures	168	182	213	264	228
Glass and glassware	134	143	156	175	140
Haberdashery and millinery	409	437	396	442	292
Hardware and cutlery	1,231	1,313	1,375	1,583	1,265
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	592	708	751	911	757
Ivory	87	54	68	77	90
Jewellery, etc.	71	181	82	84	43
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	274	299	232	222	167
Liquors—					
Ale, etc.	286	274	341	330	260
Spirits	438	464	467	515	477
Wines	93	98	81	91	78
Machinery and millwork	2,895	2,584	3,213	4,639	3,722
Metals—					
Copper	1,391	1,023	813	1,354	950
Iron	162	177	194	242	147
Iron or steel	3,898	4,091	[4,655	6,810	4,640
Lead	79	81	[93	120	113
Steel	238	245	322	402	247
Others	327	330	369	409	252
Oils, mineral	173	159	145	155	185
„ vegetable, animal, etc.	119	105	118	142	147
Paints and colours	250	268	326	341	351
Paper, pasteboard, etc.	440	448	560	595	579
Provisions	824	872	1,010	1,007	912
Railway plants, etc.	2,529	2,584	3,898	6,219	6,286
Salt	166	193	146	136	97
Ships, parts of	63	42	92	142	197
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	102	95	167	186	74
Soap	321	383	440	457	529
Stationery	252	264	301	332	273
Sugar	154	173	193	186	109
Tea chests	237	289	278	331	270
Tobacco	257	367	382	419	415
Toys and requisites	109	116	121	112	83
Umbrellas	67	87	102	126	102
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,274	1,337	1,180	1,482	899
Other articles	2,538	3,170	3,784	[4,333	3,566
Total	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	40	33	32	41	62
Wool, raw	156	207	406	292	295
Other articles	376	1,387	354	332	811
Total	570	1,627	792	665	1,166
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	54	874	1,738	817	156
Bran and pollards	299	326	368	254	247
Bristles and fibres	61	94	113	85	135
Coffee	300	302	345	369	354
Coir, and manufactures of	118	166	157	192	191
Cotton, raw	1,622	1,206	717	957	1,411
„ twist and yarn	19	25	18	9	13
„ manufactures	77	101	76	54	57
Drugs, medicines, etc.	38	33	40	37	31
Dyeing materials—					
Cutch and gambier	68	55	44	35	45
Indigo	44	83	15	43	560
Myrobalans	173	124	183	143	176
Gram	71	648	188	69	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	219	217	341	295	445
Hides and skins—					
Raw	305	352	512	315	706
Dressed or tanned	2,342	2,606	2,662	2,485	2,819
Horn and hornmeal	33	44	46	34	40
Jute, raw	3,885	6,530	7,352	7,826	4,496
„ Gunny bags	491	456	555	613	907
„ „ cloth	283	360	406	558	545
Lac	393	308	327	400	293
Manures	63	65	82	78	60
Metals and ores	415	420	385	352	459
Mica	100	122	202	182	123
Oils	87	153	159	155	358
Provisions and oilman's stores	34	39	39	39	33
Pulse	365	523	404	285	354
Rice (not in the husk)	1,022	933	1,305	1,130	1,381
Rubber, raw	56	121	244	336	468
Saltpetre	47	39	40	39	168
Seeds—					
Castor	570	542	502	544	324
Cotton	1,486	987	670	1,391	977
Linseed	1,961	2,538	1,630	1,648	2,220
Rape	348	176	228	180	248
Silk, raw	51	46	26	26	49
Spices	67	78	69	79	101
Sugar	62	50	110	31	12
Tea	5,916	6,354	6,325	7,232	8,162
Wheat	7,113	6,741	8,880	5,695	4,753
Wood (mainly teak)	410	320	432	339	395
Wool, raw	1,867	1,660	1,705	1,621	1,542
„ manufactures	133	136	120	122	70
Other articles	1,110	1,475	1,174	1,192	1,374
Total	34,118	38,428	40,434	38,237	37,258

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	168	243	350	502	169
Dyes	66	58	76	90	37
Earthenware and porcelain	28	20	24	25	15
Glass and glassware	110	109	127	129	54
Hardware and cutlery	50	54	48	54	20
Machinery and millwork	16	12	9	15	9
Matches	8	11	16	14	8
Metals—					
Copper	21	15	7	61	12
Iron	131	80	97	102	13
Iron or steel	230	255	359	430	150
Steel	303	362	449	702	292
Paper and pasteboard	31	30	38	36	16
Railway plant, etc.	27	17	26	50	15
Other articles	288	276	403	629	276
Total	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,839	1,086
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	11	21	20	21	8
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	1	215	788	145	6
Cotton, raw	2,952	2,006	2,092	2,821	1,909
Dyeing and tanning substances	67	46	48	47	35
Hemp, raw	59	89	123	129	72
Hides and skins	86	86	115	147	73
Jute manufactures	90	86	81	115	41
„ raw	64	101	102	105	17
Manganese ore	163	167	164	212	72
Manures	102	138	159	166	68
Rice not in the husk	276	299	489	130	34
Seeds—					
Castor	150	141	104	153	56
Copra or coconut kernel	13	30	16	138	60
Groundnuts	222	203	192	199	40
Linseed	1,167	2,029	1,303	424	278
Mowa	40	73	33	49	6
Poppy	122	142	48	80	19
Rape	869	1,016	910	1,131	306
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)	307	301	280	558	92
Others	17	17	12	17	9
Wheat	406	1,201	1,281	1,010	197
Other articles	239	547	398	267	116
Total	7,362	8,883	8,758	8,043	3,506
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	65	62	76	76	24
Cotton manufactures	137	145	160	184	42
„ twist and yarn	7	14	24	43	18
Glass and glassware	424	468	460	583	160
Haberdashery and millinery	135	177	156	149	44
Hardware and cutlery	162	192	221	224	71
Matches	60	71	55	64	39
Metals	77	80	75	115	41
Paper and paste board	72	66	76	88	32
Sugar	483	162	711	922	258
Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	53	59	56	77	21
Other articles	243	275	282	337	110
Total	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	860
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	26	29	21	24	8
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	25	72	35	49	33
Cotton, raw	1,943	1,307	1,009	1,949	1,428
„ twist and yarn	4	2	3	1	..
Hides and skins	740	949	797	1,241	334
Indigo	26	43	29	22	1
Jute, raw	604	884	1,100	1,319	339
Lac	33	48	34	27	14
Seeds	481	606	514	580	183
Rice (not in the husk)	995	1,049	1,231	1,370	636
Other articles	63	87	83	92	44
Total	4,924	5,047	4,835	6,650	3,012
FRANCE.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	280	258	276	299	195
Clocks and watches	36	31	37	17	4
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	15	28	19	25	9
Dyes	39	45	41	43	35
Liquors	235	238	269	279	221
Provisions	19	26	19	20	12
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	253	162	185	164	77
Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	58	73	95	166	91
Other articles	570	566	512	781	531
Total	1,505	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
FRANCE—*contd.*					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	37	14	21	25	9
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	390	283	412	383	504
Cotton, raw	1,079	812	823	1,349	1,230
Hides and skins, raw	249	192	279	193	87
Horn and hornmeal	82	61	63	38	6
Jute, raw	1,188	1,289	1,844	2,045	571
Lac	86	83	100	50	40
Manganese ore	123	117	128	128	56
Manures	58	62	83	79	55
Rice (not in the husk)	71	66	116	153	93
Seeds—					
Castor	131	165	161	207	108
Groundnuts	1,634	1,592	2,182	2,621	1,221
Linseed	947	1,352	1,022	1,267	451
Mowa or mowra	22	31	2	5	8
Poppy	416	279	279	174	56
Rape	746	597	598	612	242
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	1,088	315	342	344	202
Others	146	146	93	148	159
Silk, raw	270	256	250	123	26
Wheat	938	492	1,012	1,169	391
Other articles	439	972	714	699	381
TOTAL	10,103	9,162	10,503	11,788	5,887
GERMANY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	89	138	106	111	28
Chemicals	61	67	85	84	37
Cotton manufactures including yarn	368	454	674	945	149
Dyes	601	549	680	622	247
Glass and glassware	165	121	172	191	60
Haberdashery and millinery	140	178	146	186	61
Hardware and cutlery	407	428	486	565	196
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	85	89	106	102	34
Liquors	114	122	153	158	71
Machinery, etc.	215	215	198	288	79
Matches	22	26	22	17	8
Metals	1,634	1,572	1,794	2,573	1,092
Oils	118	111	186	216	115
Paper and pasteboard	130	137	164	183	78
Salt	61	75	64	62	36
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	120	81	117	149	27
Sugar	4	7	51	12	3
Toys and requisites	74	75	75	77	20
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	569	748	633	716	180
Other articles	619	776	957	1,187	579
TOTAL	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444	3,100
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	32	47	47	42	13
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	5	326	980	7	..
Coir, and manufactures of	153	149	149	159	53
Cotton, raw	3,544	2,224	2,208	4,002	2,968
Fodder, bran, etc.	90	243	196	106	49
Fruits and vegetables	8	18	21	40	7
Hemp, raw	46	50	68	69	49
Indigo	2	4	5	1	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,511	1,557	1,864	2,121	872
Jute, raw	2,408	3,391	3,820	4,499	881
„ gunny bags	90	74	118	114	48
„ „ cloth	32	66	27	87	25
Lac	237	291	224	183	81
Manures	50	55	71	64	21
Oils	98	86	46	69	23
Rice (not in the husk)	1,959	2,331	3,133	2,096	753
Seeds, Rape	920	404	600	651	90
„ Copra or coconut kernel	409	563	687	658	261
„ Linseed	421	665	504	537	120
„ Mowa	127	275	100	310	2
„ Poppy	148	65	40	53	14
„ Sesamum (Til)	125	153	132	271	30
„ Others	199	137	138	261	69
Tea	14	23	20	25	7
Wood (chiefly teak)	80	101	137	142	46
Other articles	562	1,757	1,238	1,046	316
TOTAL	13,138	15,058	16,576	17,571	6,785
HOLLAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures	518	528	617	620	495
„ twist and yarn	48	75	109	87	107
Other articles	145	201	246	328	253
TOTAL	711	804	972	1,035	855
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	54	23	53	73	37
Hides and skins, raw	152	158	308	355	110
Lac	51	40	36	14	15
Rice (not in the husk)	1,263	1,377	1,446	2,026	409
Seeds, Linseed	157	222	184	106	13
„ Rape	44	41	17	39	..
Wheat	..	20	23	6	..
Other articles	185	393	423	325	218
TOTAL	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944	802

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
ITALY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	42	49	42	77	53
Cotton manufactures	237	218	331	603	284
„ twist and yarn	16	30	53	58	49
Dyes	9	3	19	12	18
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	153	141	119	128	71
Other articles	399	398	484	586	540
TOTAL	856	839	1,048	1,464	1,015
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	55	38	28	38	8
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	2,982	1,870	1,465	2,121	2,466
Hides and skins, raw	624	511	676	564	385
Jute, raw	662	604	921	1,138	746
Pepper	46	40	44	61	53
Seeds—					
Castor	127	126	66	114	99
Linseed	330	493	388	324	326
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	291	189	82	223	132
Others	90	86	52	196	234
Wheat	28	109	737	288	..
Other articles	129	159	170	194	129
TOTAL	5,309	4,187	4,601	5,223	4,570
NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Matches	60	62	76	47	42
Other articles	61	75	86	108	133
TOTAL	121	137	162	155	175
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	16	19	55	33	77
ROUMANIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chiefly kerosene	—	—	88	1	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	105	86	142	205	33
Jute manufactures	33	33	41	42	83
Other articles	4	14	10	12	5
TOTAL	142	133	193	259	121
RUSSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	159	59	320	25	18
Other articles	16	17	25	14	6
TOTAL	175	76	345	39	24
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	43	9	24	14	6
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	17	..	9	72	140
Jute, raw	137	136	195	266	88
Rice (not in the husk)	..	57	32	39	26
Tea	994	873	992	1,110	667
Other articles	89	92	101	149	319
TOTAL	1,237	1,158	1,329	1,636	1,240
SPAIN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	63	74	69	83	34
Other articles	31	38	42	42	28
TOTAL	94	112	111	125	62
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	899	376	234	449	506
Hides and skins, raw	292	316	347	296	254
Jute, raw	270	428	566	584	387
Other articles	103	72	70	156	70
TOTAL	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,485	1,217

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SWEDEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	61	83	77	60	41
Matches	185	183	208	182	179
Other articles	54	115	131	101	121
TOTAL	300	381	416	343	341
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	108	21	10	21	53
Rice (not in the husk)	84	21	113	151	71
Wheat	57	80	69	82	33
Other articles	26	54	20	28	139
TOTAL	275	176	212	282	299
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	3	4	5	6	..
xports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures	56	82	38	36	16
Other articles	65	81	60	36	12
TOTAL	121	163	98	72	28
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).					
Imports therefrom—					
Ivory, unmanufactured	43	37	23	17	6
Spices (mainly cloves)	139	208	155	218	188
Other articles	36	25	45	24	16
TOTAL	218	270	223	259	210
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	50	56	60	73	39
Other articles	64	80	95	99	97
TOTAL	114	136	155	172	136
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures	69	77	85	78	52
Grain and pulse—					
Rice (not in the husk)	232	263	193	211	173
Other sorts	54	60	62	81	81
Other articles	96	108	138	136	97
TOTAL	451	508	478	506	403
CAPE COLONY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	2	5	..	1
Exports of Indian and Foreign Produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	104	110	144	130	136
Rice (not in the husk)	28	43	58	41	37
Other articles	63	64	66	75	84
TOTAL	195	217	268	246	257
EGYPT.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	30	27	34	29	17
Salt	48	56	87	76	103
Other articles	88	79	88	95	127
TOTAL	166	162	209	200	247
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	28	27	28	52	9
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	97	56	66	52	47
Indigo	45	18	21	14	6
Jute, gunny bags	304	254	364	384	313
Rice (not in the husk)	446	213	270	371	298
Seeds	109	112	80	54	92
Wheat	1	91	22	13	31
Other articles	221	393	429	572	412
TOTAL	1,223	1,137	1,252	1,460	1,199

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	2	4	1	1
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	43	47	40	38	17
Other articles	27	30	35	24	12
TOTAL	70	77	75	62	29
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	77	78	98	82	39
Grain, pulse, and flour	99	214	148	128	48
Other articles	33	31	41	44	25
TOTAL	209	323	287	254	102
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	65	31	47	53	42
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	11	13	13	11	11
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	16	17	63	147	170
Other articles	37	24	32	29	22
TOTAL	53	41	95	176	192
MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	2,012	1,272	2,149	1,676	1,152
Other articles	4	5	10	9	6
TOTAL	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	41	35	28	21	23
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Rice (not in the husk)	484	578	533	504	588
Wheat flour	46	70	61	58	78
Other sorts	56	75	63	57	81
Jute manufactures	58	40	62	52	95
Oils, vegetable	39	42	44	42	50
Other articles	145	133	133	109	119
TOTAL	828	938	896	822	1,011
NATAL.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	16	24	126	143	37
Other articles	3	4	4	5	4
TOTAL	19	28	130	148	41
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	134	161	207	204	212
Jute, gunny bags	146	113	167	169	240
Oils, vegetable	25	24	22	18	21
Provisions	18	21	24	18	12
Other articles	108	124	148	142	153
TOTAL	431	443	568	551	638
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	14	64	100	95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	65	55	61	53	28
Other articles	31	21	21	29	19
TOTAL	96	76	82	82	47

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA —*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	67	52	61	60	48
Grain, pulse, and flour	71	100	159	98	59
Jute, gunny bags	80	80	120	124	152
Oils	3	3	2	2	2
Other articles	76	72	49	41	33
TOTAL	297	307	391	325	294
RÉUNION.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	2	—
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	1	148	82	26	—
Other articles	2	7	3	7	2
TOTAL	3	155	85	33	2
CANADA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	—	2	2	6	30
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny cloth	174	223	457	375	295
Tea	299	382	408	430	395
Other articles	112	73	92	147	70
TOTAL	585	678	957	952	760
UNITED STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton piece-goods	141	154	266	173	173
Hardware and cutlery	134	149	199	266	161
Iron or steel	257	411	432	270	340
Machinery and millwork	198	187	140	168	173
Oils, mineral	1,241	1,946	1,176	1,540	1,647
Tobacco	17	14	12	16	12
Other articles	338	667	1,244	761	614
TOTAL	2,326	3,528	3,469	3,194	3,120
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	53	52	59	49	49
Exports of Indian produce—					
Hides and skins—					
Raw	1,886	1,989	2,748	2,366	2,169
Dressed or tanned	174	189	205	207	180
Indigo	19	22	13	8	11
Jute—					
Raw	1,026	1,524	1,890	2,457	886
Gunny bags	419	576	593	1,008	1,023
,, cloth	3,714	3,534	4,338	6,816	5,710
Lac	584	495	630	588	561
Manganese ore	121	100	165	107	74
Mica	44	27	56	67	38
Myrobalans	79	56	55	57	58
Oils, vegetable	64	76	44	63	27
Saltpetre	65	45	46	22	13
Seeds—					
Castor	33	151	193	204	159
Linseed	384	1,102	130	—	—
Spices	42	55	51	64	111
Tea	71	105	72	68	86
Other articles	289	347	1,298	417	456
TOTAL	9,014	10,303	12,527	14,519	11,562
WEST INDIES.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute bags	265	231	336	368	384
Rice (not in the husk)	84	160	155	157	315
Other articles	26	20	22	37	23
TOTAL	375	411	514	562	722
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	78	74	69	99	35
Jute, gunny cloth	977	923	2,056	1,848	1,524
Other articles	15	28	38	143	72
TOTAL	1,070	1,025	2,166	2,090	1,631

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	48	26	105	103	26
BRITISH GUIANA.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	31	31	39	54	59
CHILE.					
Exports of Indian Produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	517	466	557	663	468
Rice (not in the husk)	50	12	38	30	24
Other articles	7	4	9	16	19
TOTAL	574	482	604	709	511
ADEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	58	73	134	112	156
Other articles	173	222	219	180	367
TOTAL	231	295	353	292	523
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	84	101	107	74	44
Other articles	39	33	45	41	42
TOTAL	123	134	152	115	86
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	63	80	79	52	46
Cotton manufactures	126	137	145	91	119
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Jawar and bajra	18	48	77	186	203
Rice (not in the husk)	130	206	179	164	116
Wheat flour	63	76	117	90	79
Spices	28	30	52	26	30
Tobacco	71	64	48	80	66
Other articles	81	105	137	127	143
TOTAL	580	746	834	816	802
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	73	104	128	141	12
Other articles	206	199	195	178	167
TOTAL	279	303	323	319	179
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	146	152	160	145	92
Other articles	67	71	85	90	59
TOTAL	213	223	245	235	151
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jawar and bajra	13	7	7	18	18
Rice (not in the husk)	215	184	98	314	177
Other articles	99	104	117	128	102
TOTAL	327	295	222	460	297
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	13	30	64	35
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	99	136	124	98	55
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	138	161	176	228	121
Other articles	93	139	135	107	97
TOTAL	231	300	311	335	218

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	256	312	391	468	100
Other articles	21	12	18	18	17
TOTAL	277	324	409	486	117
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	128	164	145	86	48
Other articles	51	59	85	79	49
TOTAL	179	223	230	165	97
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	157	169	156	201	82
Other articles	90	118	133	137	87
TOTAL	247	287	289	338	169
BORNEO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	186	408	373	598	609
Other articles	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	186	408	373	598	609
CEYLON.					
Imports therefrom—					
Jute, gunny bags	43	57	58	59	48
Metals	9	10	10	11	9
Spices	166	129	168	183	181
Tea	33	55	61	48	57
Other articles	21	210	206	238	233
TOTAL	472	461	503	539	528
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	58	60	52	52	24
Other articles	75	105	93	110	83
TOTAL	133	165	145	162	107
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	111	123	146	158	96
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	293	314	361	253	236
Coffee	28	41	48	46	40
Cotton manufactures	274	243	215	184	130
Fodder, bran, etc.	9	12	14	16	17
Fruits and vegetables	84	86	100	110	127
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	2,866	3,085	3,343	3,298	2,779
Other sorts	184	173	208	179	154
Jute manufactures	29	29	35	58	49
Manures	70	93	98	67	40
Provisions and oilman's stores	30	43	40	43	38
Seeds	87	97	85	77	70
Spices	109	166	103	105	129
Tea	204	188	180	163	136
Wood and timber	17	16	14	18	13
Other articles	781	890	984	1,090	979
TOTAL	5,176	5,529	5,974	5,865	5,033
HONGKONG.					
Imports therefrom—					
Drugs and medicines	48	32	37	43	34
Grain, pulse, and flour	25	29	26	41	32
Silk, raw	160	160	193	142	123
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	158	112	140	168	175
Sugar, refined	156	66	36	23	49
Other articles	231	210	203	238	219
TOTAL	778	609	635	655	632
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Fish—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins	21	35	41	34	22
Fruits and vegetables—					
Dried, salted, or preserved	14	11	21	12	10
Other articles	51	27	22	66	43
TOTAL	86	73	84	112	75
Exports of Indian produce—					
Chemicals	77	72	80	68	38
Cotton—					
Raw	258	123	206	265	238
Twist and yarn	2,521	1,862	3,042	3,117	1,963
Grain, pulse, and flour	78	67	147	101	36
Jadestone	58	19	15	27	55
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	29	56	41	51	39
Opium	3,963	3,020	2,406	1,084	111
Other articles	301	203	315	389	329
TOTAL	7,285	5,422	6,252	5,102	2,809

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
CHINA EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk, raw	340	473	878	634	537
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	224	254	252	257	227
Tea	71	113	46	73	88
Other articles	201	194	200	173	193
TOTAL	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	13	4	11	8	2
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton—					
Raw	129	130	315	226	248
Twist and yarn	2,399	2,410	2,844	2,732	1,651
Piece goods	16	3	12	6	1
Grain, pulse, and flour	139	141	91	30	12
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	172	251	491	338	395
Opium	2,204	3,615	3,243	28	..
Tea	275	137	273	338	261
Other articles	46	44	68	103	120
TOTAL	5,430	6,731	7,337	3,801	2,688
INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	243	132	159	369	410
Opium	208	325	99	130	291
Other articles	57	35	29	11	8
TOTAL	508	492	287	510	709
JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	62	58	72	68	43
Camphor	64	78	95	83	109
Cement	—	—	—	—	12
Chemicals	4	6	9	10	15
Cotton hosiery	461	438	415	556	444
,, piece goods	2	8	73	118	192
,, yarn	27	51	35	93	82
Haberdashery and millinery	63	86	71	101	73
Coal, coke, etc.	17	16	112	84	46
Earthenware and porcelain	22	27	31	42	27
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	46	56	104	40	43
Bottles and phials	..	1	10	21	27
Funnels, globes, etc.	5	2	4	6	23
Others	33	34	33	37	37
Hardware	21	22	24	41	33
Machinery and millwork	1	2	2	10	10
Matches	136	154	261	260	461
Copper	287	125	61	274	254
Paper and pasteboard	1	1	5	11	17
Spices, ginger	23	21	28	24	17
Stationery (excluding paper)	14	14	14	20	15
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	—	1	9	2	14
Tea chests	6	6	8	7	21
Toilet requisites	—	—	7	11	12
Toys	17	22	21	34	20
Umbrella fittings	27	35	29	45	26
Wheat flour	—	—	—	2	15
Silk, raw	14	5	3	7	58
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	795	906	1,030	966	626
Other articles	100	143	145	214	194
TOTAL	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	7	10	16	14	7
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	8,253	9,476	9,665	12,924	9,538
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	87	96	103	88	108
Jute manufactures	38	47	45	99	197
Manures	23	31	50	63	34
Rice (not in the husk)	371	1,134	1,812	1,077	51
Other articles	224	369	798	854	508
TOTAL	8,996	11,153	12,473	15,115	10,436
JAVA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	5,954	6,250	6,294	7,096	5,341
Other articles	80	64	65	67	139
TOTAL	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480

No. 12—*concluded.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
JAVA—*contd.*					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	5	6	8	12	9
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	230	214	427	465	477
Opium	387	362	383	472	282
Rice (not in the husk)	1,656	2,140	1,247	261	410
Other articles	116	130	103	87	57
TOTAL	2,389	2,846	2,160	1,285	1,226
PERSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	128	136	127	125	165
Precious stones, etc.	83	59	88	11	6
Wool, raw	62	62	80	83	83
Other articles	140	148	178	256	215
TOTAL	413	405	473	475	469
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	43	30	32	42	24
,, manufactures	244	336	229	280	150
Metals and ores	25	22	20	38	25
Sugar	71	29	26	20	56
Other articles	82	98	103	119	86
TOTAL	465	515	410	499	341
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	100	65	76	74	69
,, manufactures	78	85	73	100	69
Indigo	15	10	3	6	2
Rice (not in the husk)	45	49	80	123	65
Tea, black	9	14	12	9	83
Other articles	89	90	94	127	94
TOTAL	336	313	338	439	384
SIAM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Wood, teak	288	232	164	141	218
Other articles	5	18	43	44	64
TOTAL	293	250	207	185	282
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	21	14	12	11	10
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	243	67	134	305	284
Other articles	106	295	383	317	333
TOTAL	349	362	517	622	617
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	60	74	50	35	22
Drugs and medicines	17	21	19	20	18
Dyeing and tanning substances	48	51	63	56	46
Matches	84	68	12	5	8
Metals, tin	270	292	283	379	278
Oils, mineral	178	84	89	78	214
Provisions and oilman's stores	134	148	183	191	166
Rice (not in the husk)	52	1	1	117	152
Silk, raw	52	60	33	32	18
Spices, betelnuts	564	577	628	638	691
,, others	105	77	88	79	58
Sugar	9	10	52	39	25
Other articles	496	522	556	613	554
TOTAL	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	33	36	33	35	23
Other articles	79	87	89	120	81
TOTAL	112	123	122	155	104

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS —*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	34	40	63	64	31
Coal	129	113	107	119	57
Cotton, twist and yarn	113	175	176	183	163
,, manufactures	342	358	428	482	401
Fodder, bran, etc.	81	110	134	102	83
Hides and skins	40	31	33	25	25
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	229	180	218	273	278
Opium	1,692	1,100	705	227	81
Provisions and oilman's stores	90	87	105	135	100
Rice	1,734	2,868	3,313	1,915	1,471
Seeds	69	55	47	61	48
Tobacco	79	89	97	105	104
Other articles	443	529	581	676	523
TOTAL	5,075	5,735	6,007	4,367	3,365
SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	164	32	81	12	25
Other articles	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	164	32	81	13	25
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	67	67	87	59	43
Rice (not in the husk)	84	67	41	36	99
Other articles	12	46	55	36	43
TOTAL	163	180	183	131	185
TURKEY IN ASIA.					
Imports therefrom —					
Animals, living	50	29	13	28	2
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	225	217	185	241	154
Grain, pulse, and flour	4	21	39	1	2
Salt	48	62	36	71	32
Other articles	93	84	102	38	29
TOTAL	420	413	375	379	219
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	30	27	18	40	17
Other articles	114	102	123	133	85
TOTAL	144	129	141	172	102
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton goods	532	345	300	378	201
Indigo	40	39	35	37	7
Rice (not in the husk)	224	572	648	666	356
Tea	115	104	138	102	49
Wheat flour	16	15	10	119	86
Other articles	363	357	324	483	335
TOTAL	1,290	1,432	1,455	1,785	1,034
AUSTRALIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal	45	39	101	51	36
Horses	280	221	157	159	270
Railway plant, etc.	237	281	218	196	99
Other articles	194	190	160	205	162
TOTAL	756	731	636	611	567
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	5	3	4	6
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, bags and cloth	1,430	1,075	1,149	1,986	1,768
Oils	48	63	31	36	30
Rice (not in the husk)	117	156	228	124	154
Tea	260	287	269	316	351
Other articles	263	271	278	267	322
TOTAL	2,118	1,852	1,955	2,729	2,625
NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	1	1	1	1
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	1	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute manufactures	205	206	284	274	300
Manures	34	20	20	12	12
Other articles	57	69	66	87	93
TOTAL	296	295	370	373	405
SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	99	116	131	170	163
Other articles	..	3	3	5	24
TOTAL	99	119	134	175	187

No. 13.—Imports and Exports of cotton goods and raw cotton.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports of raw cotton—					
United Kingdom	49	974	670	134	7
United States	9	267	647	1	—
Germany	—	56	62	—	—
Egypt	30	27	34	29	17
Other countries	40	67	70	18	170
Total	128	1,391	1,483	182	194
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	27,444	30,328	37,064	39,834	30,246
Holland	566	603	726	707	602
Germany	368	454	674	945	149
Japan	498	504	539	803	735
Italy	253	248	384	661	333
Belgium	168	243	350	502	169
United States	142	155	267	174	173
Austria-Hungary	144	159	184	225	60
Straits Settlements	60	74	50	35	22
France	15	28	19	25	9
Other countries	235	251	290	288	168
Total	29,893	33,047	40,547	44,199	32,666
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
Hongkong	2,526	1,865	3,044	3,121	1,984
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	2,415	2,413	2,856	2,738	1,652
Straits Settlements	455	533	604	666	564
Turkey, Asiatic	532	345	300	378	201
Aden	189	217	224	143	165
Ceylon	274	243	215	184	130
Persia	178	151	150	174	138
German East Africa	77	78	98	82	39
United Kingdom	95	126	94	63	70
Egypt	132	88	90	85	62
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	69	77	85	78	52
Portuguese East Africa	67	52	60	60	48
Other countries	332	331	314	308	255
Total	7,341	6,519	8,134	8,080	5,340
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	8,253	9,476	9,665	12,934	9,538
Germany	3,544	2,224	2,208	4,002	2,968
Italy	2,982	1,870	1,465	2,121	2,468
Belgium	2,952	2,006	2,092	2,821	1,909
Austria-Hungary	1,943	1,307	1,009	1,949	1,428
United Kingdom	1,622	1,206	717	957	1,411
France	1,079	812	823	1,349	1,230
Spain	899	376	234	449	506
Hongkong	258	123	206	265	238
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	179	129	315	226	248
Other countries	326	155	156	289	384
Total	24,037	19,684	18,890	27,362	22,326

No. 14.—Imports and Exports of raw silk and silk goods.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports of Silk, raw—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	340	473	878	634	537
Hongkong	160	160	193	142	123
Straits Settlements	52	60	33	32	18
Other countries	16	13	39	31	78
Total	568	706	1,143	839	756
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	795	906	1,030	966	626
France	253	162	185	164	76
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	224	254	252	257	227
Hongkong	158	112	140	168	175
Italy	153	141	119	128	71
United Kingdom	103	95	167	186	74
Belgium	11	6	3	12	1
Germany	120	81	117	149	28
Austria-Hungary	6	3	4	17	2
Egypt	2	—	—	—	—
Other countries	18	9	18	21	18
Total	1,843	1,769	2,035	2,068	1,293

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	269	256	249	123	26
United Kingdom	52	46	26	26	49
Italy	16	3	3	12	4
United States	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	—	4	—
Total	337	305	278	165	79
Exports of Indian silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Aden and Dependencies	3	4	5	5	—
Tunis	3	3	7	5	4
Native States in Arabia	1	2	2	—	—
Federated Malay States	1	1	2	3	2
France	1	—	2	1	1
Straits Settlements	4	3	1	4	2
Other countries	38	30	30	20	14
Total	51	43	49	38	23

No. 15.—Imports of wool Manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	1,274	1,337	1,180	1,482	899
Germany	569	747	633	716	180
Austria-Hungary	53	59	56	77	21
Belgium	6	13	15	30	9
France	57	73	95	166	91
Other countries	54	43	60	97	56
Total	2,013	2,272	2,039	2,568	1,256

No. 16.—Imports of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	339	417	458	481	331
France	280	258	276	299	195
Austria-Hungary	47	43	60	55	18
Germany	85	133	104	104	24
Japan	62	58	72	68	43
Italy	42	49	42	77	53
Other countries	75	69	62	57	52
Total	930	1,027	1,074	1,141	716

No. 17.—Imports of haberdashery and millinery.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	409	437	396	442	293
Austria-Hungary	135	177	156	149	44
Germany	140	178	146	186	61
Japan	63	86	71	101	73
France	59	66	56	57	25
Other countries	79	78	89	131	82
Total	885	1,022	914	1,066	578

No. 18.—Imports of metals.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	162	177	194	242	147
Belgium	131	80	97	102	13
Sweden	35	46	32	30	19
Other countries	27	27	12	19	5
Total	355	330	335	393	184
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	3,898	4,091	4,655	6,810	4,640
Germany	459	485	658	877	260
United States	257	411	432	270	340
Belgium	230	255	359	429	150
Other countries	91	111	116	115	88
Total	4,935	5,353	6,220	8,501	5,478

No. 18—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Steel—					
Belgium	303	362	449	702	293
United Kingdom	238	245	322	402	247
Germany	451	415	319	647	273
Other countries	14	12	25	26	38
TOTAL	1,006	1,034	1,115	1,777	851
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,392	1,023	813	1,354	950
Germany	618	525	653	866	487
Japan	287	125	61	274	254
France	87	88	28	170	126
Belgium	21	15	7	61	12
Austria-Hungary	4	7	5	3	2
Italy	3	4	5	9	5
Other countries	6	6	8	8	13
TOTAL	2,418	1,793	1,580	2,745	1,849
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	270	292	283	379	278
United Kingdom	25	35	55	44	35
Other countries	5	27	7	12	7
TOTAL	300	354	345	435	320
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	88	89	105	127	44
Belgium	21	26	32	29	7
Germany	18	21	25	33	8
Other countries	1	1	3	2	6
TOTAL	128	137	165	191	65
German silver—					
United Kingdom	63	55	45	67	41
Austria-Hungary	30	25	23	51	22
Germany	31	29	19	30	13
Other countries	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	124	110	87	148	77
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	79	81	93	120	113
Other countries	35	27	33	28	7
TOTAL	114	108	126	148	120
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	152	152	164	170	131
Other countries	65	102	191	175	95
TOTAL	217	254	355	345	226
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores).	9,597	9,473	10,328	14,683	9,170

No. 19.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	2,895	2,584	3,213	4,639	3,722
Germany	215	215	198	288	79
United States	198	187	140	168	173
Austria-Hungary	5	2	13	13	3
Italy	12	13	6	4	8
Other countries	34	39	41	60	42
TOTAL	3,359	3,040	3,611	5,172	4,027

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Private—					
United kingdom	2,529	2,584	3,898	6,219	6,286
Australia	237	281	218	195	99
Germany	23	65	101	201	174
Other countries	41	28	52	75	163
TOTAL	2,830	2,958	4,269	6,690	6,722
Government—					
United Kingdom	1,214	1,635	1,606	2,665	2,143
Australia	67	36	23	13	50
United States	7	—	49	1	70
Other countries	6	9	17	6	10
TOTAL	1,294	1,680	1,695	2,685	2,273

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	1,157	1,241	1,305	1,505	1,203
Germany	362	378	427	482	173
Austria-Hungary	161	191	220	223	71
United States	127	145	190	255	155
Belgium	39	40	37	42	15
Sweden	15	16	25	22	17
Japan	21	22	25	41	33
Other countries	48	51	50	62	40
TOTAL	1,930	2,084	2,279	2,632	1,707

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Java	5,954	6,250	6,294	7,096	5,341
Mauritius	2,012	1,272	2,149	1,676	1,152
Austria-Hungary	483	162	711	922	258
United Kingdom	155	173	193	186	109
Straits Settlements	9	10	52	39	26
Germany	4	7	51	12	4
Hongkong	156	66	36	23	49
Japan	—	1	9	2	14
Other countries	11	18	24	15	62
TOTAL	8,784	7,959	9,519	9,971	7,015

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	824	872	1,010	1,007	913
Straits Settlements	134	148	183	191	166
Holland	41	48	68	93	101
Other countries	212	224	305	358	225
TOTAL	1,211	1,292	1,566	1,649	1,405

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	1,241	1,946	1,176	1,540	1,647
Borneo	186	408	373	598	609
Sumatra	164	32	81	12	26
United Kingdom	173	159	145	155	185
Russia	159	59	320	25	18
Germany	109	101	173	199	106
Straits Settlements	178	84	89	78	214
Roumania	—	—	88	—	—
Other countries	39	29	57	137	133
TOTAL	2,249	2,818	2,502	2,744	2,938

No. 25.—EXPORTS OF JUTE, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw Jute—					
United Kingdom	3,885	6,530	7,352	7,826	4,496
Germany	2,408	3,391	3,820	4,499	881
France	1,188	1,289	1,844	2,045	571
United States	1,027	1,524	1,890	2,457	886
Italy	662	604	921	1,139	746
Austria-Hungary	604	884	1,100	1,319	339
Spain	271	427	566	585	387
Russia	137	136	196	266	88
Japan	49	72	98	116	56
Belgium	64	101	101	105	17
Brazil	11	26	105	103	22
Other countries	21	54	41	97	118
TOTAL	10,327	15,038	18,034	20,551	8,607
Gunny bags—					
Australia	1,252	902	927	1,669	1,483
Chile	517	467	557	663	468
United Kingdom	491	456	555	613	907
United States	420	576	593	1,008	1,023
Egypt	304	254	364	385	313
Siam	243	68	134	305	284
Indo-China	241	129	155	363	404
Java	229	214	426	465	477
Straits Settlements	213	162	197	234	242
New Zealand	186	192	259	248	268
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	153	230	451	283	367
Natal	146	113	167	169	240
Hongkong	27	54	40	49	37
Cape Colony	104	110	144	130	136
Sandwich Islands	99	116	131	170	163
Turkey, Asiatic	126	87	102	117	63
Germany	90	75	118	114	48
Belgium	81	80	80	112	40
Portuguese East Africa	80	80	120	124	152
Peru	61	41	78	62	76
Mauritius	57	38	60	51	93
Turkey, European	46	48	27	25	13
Japan	31	42	43	92	191
West Indies	265	231	336	368	384
Other countries	247	289	384	534	574
TOTAL	5,709	5,054	6,448	8,353	8,396

No. 25—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Gunny cloth—					
United States	3,714	3,534	4,338	6,816	5,710
Argentine Republic	978	923	2,056	1,848	1,524
United Kingdom	283	360	406	558	545
Australia and New Zealand	197	187	247	342	366
Canada	174	223	457	375	295
Uruguay	51	73	89	106	60
Germany	32	66	26	87	25
Ceylon	14	14	18	21	14
Turkey, Asiatic	12	14	13	14	9
Other countries	117	170	1,055	229	191
TOTAL	5,572	5,564	8,705	10,396	8,739
Other Jute goods (including twist and yarn)	49	53	94	100	78
TOTAL JUTE MANUFACTURES	11,330	10,672	15,247	18,849	17,213

No. 26.—EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,867	1,660	1,705	1,621	1,542
United States	8	38	29	28	26
Other countries	6	26	22	21	11
TOTAL	1,891	1,724	1,756	1,670	1,579

No. 27.—EXPORTS OF RICE.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Ceylon	2,866	3,085	3,343	3,298	2,778
Germany	1,959	2,331	3,133	2,096	753
Straits Settlements	1,734	2,868	3,313	1,915	1,471
Java	1,656	2,140	1,247	261	410
Holland	1,263	1,377	1,446	2,026	409
United Kingdom	1,022	933	1,305	1,130	1,381
Austria-Hungary	995	1,049	1,231	1,370	636
Mauritius	484	578	533	504	588
Egypt	446	218	270	371	298
Japan	371	1,134	1,812	1,079	51
Belgium	276	299	489	130	34
Maskat Territory, etc.	215	184	98	314	178
Turkey, Asiatic	224	572	648	666	355
Zanzibar and Pemba	171	188	125	148	102
Bahrein Islands	157	169	156	201	82
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	138	140	92	30	12
Natal	134	161	207	204	212
Aden	130	206	179	164	116
Australia	117	156	228	124	154
Roumania	105	86	141	205	33
Sumatra	84	67	41	36	99
Sweden	84	21	113	151	71
German East Africa	84	190	117	97	33
Argentine Republic	78	75	69	99	35
West Indies	84	159	155	157	315
France	71	66	116	153	93
Hongkong	63	52	135	88	19
Portuguese East Africa	62	91	138	87	53
East African Protectorate	61	76	68	62	71
Chile	50	11	38	30	24
Persia	45	49	80	122	65
Brazil	35	—	—	—	—
Cape Colony	28	43	58	41	37
Celebes and other Islands	25	39	55	37	34
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	7	17	29	100	81
Philippines	53	166	213	—	15
Réunion	1	148	32	26	—
Other countries	111	228	201	216	342
TOTAL	15,489	19,367	21,704	17,739	14,440

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	7,114	6,741	8,380	5,695	4,753
Germany	40	124	159	187	17
France	938	492	1,912	1,169	391
Belgium	406	1,202	1,281	1,010	197
Italy	28	109	738	288	—
Egypt	2	91	22	13	31
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	18	16	25	17	2
Other countries	93	124	179	377	156
TOTAL	8,639	8,899	11,796	8,756	5,547

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Egypt	45	18	21	14	6
United Kingdom	43	83	15	42	560
Austria Hungary	26	43	29	22	1
United States	19	22	13	8	11
Persia	15	10	3	6	2
Turkey, Asiatic	40	39	35	37	8
France	7	7	8	2	—
Germany	2	4	5	1	—
Japan	1	5	6	3	3
Other countries	25	19	12	7	9
TOTAL	223	250	147	142	600

No. 30.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United States	584	495	630	588	561
United Kingdom	393	308	327	400	293
Germany	238	290	224	183	81
France	86	83	100	50	40
Holland	51	40	36	14	15
Austria-Hungary	33	48	34	27	14
Japan	8	23	16	18	14
Other countries	36	56	42	31	52
TOTAL	1,429	1,343	1,409	1,311	1,070

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Linseed—					
United Kingdom	1,961	2,538	1,630	1,648	2,220
Belgium	1,167	2,029	1,302	424	278
France	947	1,352	1,022	1,267	451
Germany	421	665	504	537	120
United States	394	1,108	130	—	—
Italy	330	493	388	325	326
Holland	156	222	184	105	13
Austria-Hungary	119	140	76	73	11
Other countries	108	101	82	79	83
TOTAL	5,593	8,643	5,318	4,458	3,502
Rape—					
Germany	920	404	600	651	90
Belgium	869	1,016	910	1,131	306
France	746	597	598	612	242
United Kingdom	348	176	229	180	248
Italy	74	58	32	163	177
Holland	44	41	17	39	—
Other countries	103	49	18	76	21
TOTAL	3,104	2,341	2,404	2,852	1,084
Til, Jinjili or Sesamum—					
France	1,038	315	342	344	202
Belgium	306	301	280	557	92
Italy	291	189	82	223	132
Austria-Hungary	275	324	298	310	66
Germany	125	154	132	271	30
Other countries	50	71	82	91	190
TOTAL	2,135	1,351	1,216	1,796	712
Groundnuts—					
France	1,634	1,592	2,182	2,620	1,221
Belgium	222	203	192	199	41
Austria-Hungary	24	96	118	112	76
Other countries	156	229	203	323	178
TOTAL	2,036	2,120	2,695	3,254	1,516
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	1,486	987	670	1,392	977
France	16	16	1	10	14
Other countries	28	10	14	15	13
TOTAL	1,530	1,013	685	1,417	1,004
Castor—					
United Kingdom	570	542	502	544	324
United States	33	151	193	204	159
Belgium	150	141	104	154	56
France	131	165	161	207	108
Italy	127	126	65	114	99
Other countries	89	54	67	114	27
TOTAL	1,100	1,179	1,092	1,337	773
Copra or coconut kernel—					
Germany	416	563	687	658	261
Russia	29	37	55	98	79
United Kingdom	7	52	54	9	206
Other countries	80	108	63	275	276
TOTAL	526	760	859	1,040	822
Poppy—					
France	416	279	279	174	56
Belgium	122	142	48	80	19
Other countries	58	76	44	57	21
TOTAL	596	497	371	311	96
Mowa or Mowra—					
Germany	127	275	100	310	2
Belgium	40	73	33	48	7
France	22	31	2	5	8
Other countries	19	13	8	1	34
TOTAL	208	392	143	364	51
Other seeds	447	424	357	288	—
TOTAL SEEDS	17,275	18,720	15,140	17,117	9,769

No. 32.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	5,916	6,354	6,325	7,232	8,162
Russia	994	874	992	1,110	667
Ceylon	204	188	180	163	136
Australia and New Zealand	278	301	282	326	366
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	275	137	273	338	261
Canada	299	382	408	430	395
Turkey, Asiatic	115	104	138	102	49
United States	71	105	72	69	86
Egypt	28	44	49	51	23
Germany	14	23	19	25	7
Straits Settlements	17	21	22	24	22
Persia	9	13	12	9	83
Other countries	58	85	91	104	95
Total	8,278	8,631	8,863	9,983	10,352

No. 33.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Hongkong	3,963	3,020	2,406	1,084	111
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	2,204	3,615	3,243	28	.
Straits Settlements	1,692	1,100	705	226	81
Java	387	362	383	472	282
Macao	—	—	226	18	..
Japan	—	77	130	120	101
Indo-China	207	325	99	130	291
Siam	10	191	263	164	204
Other countries	46	36	16	38	106
Total	8,509	8,726	7,481	2,280	1,176

No. 34.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw hides—					
Germany	1,441	1,494	1,783	2,044	833
Holland	60	54	179	197	32
Austria-Hungary	729	939	786	1,229	332
Italy	599	492	673	553	384
Spain	279	301	345	296	353
United States	160	228	971	698	846
United Kingdom	135	212	300	166	570
Belgium	10	20	101	97	31
France	28	48	97	70	35
Other countries	157	197	137	171	85
Total	3,598	3,985	5,372	5,531	3,501
Raw skins—					
United States	1,726	1,762	1,777	1,668	1,328
France	221	144	183	124	52
United Kingdom	170	140	218	149	136
Holland	91	103	129	159	78
Germany	70	63	80	77	40
Other countries	120	98	66	83	67
Total	2,398	2,310	2,448	2,260	1,696
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	829	967	1,338	1,031	1,589
Egypt	9	9	9	5	1
Other countries	11	13	16	23	17
Total	849	989	1,363	1,059	1,607
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,513	1,639	1,324	1,404	1,230
United States	173	189	204	203	173
Japan	87	95	103	88	108
Other countries	105	78	74	64	41
Total	1,878	2,001	1,705	1,759	1,552

No. 35.—Value of the Imports of Certain Articles of Luxury and Convenience.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Sugar and molasses	7,433	8,413	6,640	9,187	9,647	6,902
Kerosene oil	1,673	1,580	2,167	1,707	1,907	2,195
Cotton piecegoods	21,880	25,027	27,467	34,533	40,027	28,643
Silk goods	1,233	1,533	1,440	1,700	1,680	889
Woollen piecegoods	1,053	1,620	1,860	1,600	2,040	872
Apparel and haberdashery	1,280	1,693	1,900	1,833	2,040	1,294
Boots and shoes	247	307	367	433	493	363
Copper and yellow metal	1,127	1,480	1,080	1,173	1,673	1,849
Matches	547	560	586	653	600	753
Soap	300	353	413	467	493	555
Betelnuts	587	720	700	787	820	868
Galvanised iron sheets	1,613	1,620	1,987	2,420	3,587	1,996
Total	38,973	44,906	46,607	56,493	65,007	47,179
Index numbers (taking the quinquennium 1909-14 as 100)	78	90	93	113	126	94

No. 36.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

		Imports			Exports		
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
GOLD.							
Bullion.							
United Kingdom		8,289	9,157	4,816	2,264	2,299	1,006
Aden and Dependencies		..	..	23	..	..	..
Australian Commonwealth		842	477	226	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)		277	389	380	..	..	..
Hongkong		74	75	18	1	1	..
Straits Settlements		65	34	8	2	2	..
Other countries		1	24	3	1	..	1
Total		9,548	10,156	5,474	2,268	2,302	1,007
Coin.							
United Kingdom	Private	1,661	1,928	345	..	..	..
	Govt.	..	..	..	2,383	..	238
Egypt	Private	7,964	4,451	568	..	..	..
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	300
Straits Settlements		773	662	62	15	589	254
Australian Commonwealth		6,334	649	63	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	451	507	305	55	4	4
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		15	8	6	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies		289	348	256	6	..	..
Bahrein Islands		9	3	24	97	192	46
Ceylon		75	..	..	12	100	152
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman		2	7	5	17	43	14
Persia	Private	..	5	3	5	21	20
	Govt.	..	..	..	2	..	..
Hongkong		28	34	6	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary		192	19	3	..	..	..
France		79	19	3	..	..	..
Natal		59	11	12	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)		42	2	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Private	6	9	1	..	17	2
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Coin	Private	17,979	8,662	1,662	207	966	492
	Govt.	..	..	..	2,385	..	538
Total		17,979	8,662	1,662	2,592	966	1,030
Total of Gold	Private	27,527	18,818	7,136	2,475	3,268	1,499
	Govt.	..	..	..	2,385	..	538
Total		27,527	18,818	7,136	4,860	3,268	2,037
SILVER.							
Bullion.							
United Kingdom	Private	5,195	4,245	5,682	3	3	3
	Govt.	4,790	3,816	11	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	..	13	8	1	..	..
	Govt.	..	10	..	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	Private	219	174	320	..	..	..
	Govt.	1,206	677	..	..	..	..
Australian Commonwealth.	Private	522	607	475	..	..	..
	Govt.	..	2	..	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	150	12	40	..	..	..
Hongkong	,,	92	10	325	..	..	..
Other countries	,,	1	..	4	5	6	4
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Bullion	Private	6,179	5,061	6,854	9	9	7
	Govt.	5,996	4,505	11	..	..	..
Total		12,175	9,566	6,865	9	9	7
Coin.							
United Kingdom	Private	2	2	5	..	..	1
	Govt.	621	..	..	..	..	137
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	1	19	42	..	.. c	1
	Govt.	..	2	3	3	..	53
Ceylon	Private	2	2	..	237	547	290
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	20	27
Bahrein Islands.	Private	128	111	209	456	235	112
Hongkong	Private	9	6	7	967	143	..
	Govt.	300	..	..	..	..	..
East African Protectorate.	Private	..	1	..	157	133	83
Zanzibar and Pemba	,,	10	..	10	13	97	..
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	,,	58	72	72	175	123	31
Other Native States in Arabia.	,,	..	27	13	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	,,	122	131	38	42	..	12
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	1	101
Persia	Private	86	96	117	52	17	23
	Govt.	20	39	..	3	..	1
Straits Settlements	Private	2	4	..	75	65	59
Mauritius and Dependencies.	Private	..	62	..	..	..	67
	Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	467
Siam	Private	5	1	2	35	62	13
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	Private	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Govt.	152	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	Private	1	1	1	4	2	3
	Govt.	..	..	11	..	..	..
Total of Coin	Private	426	535	524	2,213	1,424	695
	Govt.	1,093	41	14	6	21	786
Total		1,519	576	538	2,219	1,445	1,481
Total of Silver	Private	6,605	5,596	7,378	2,222	1,433	702
	Govt.	7,089	4,546	25	6	21	786
Total		13,694	10,142	7,403	2,228	1,454	1,488

No. 37.—Absorption of Gold in India.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,800	6,000	8,400	16,000	18,000	27,000	25,000	18,000	7,000
2. Progressive total of additions to the stock	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,000	72,400	110,800	144,000	162,000	189,000	214,000	232,000	239,000
3. Held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	400	8,400	4,400	6,000	6,000	16,000	20,000	15,000	10,000
4. Net annual variation in item 3	..	..	..	..	..	400	1,800	—2,200	6,000	..	10,000	4,000	—5,000	—5,000
5. Net progressive absorption	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	43,200	64,000	106,400	138,000	156,000	173,000	194,000	217,000	229,000
6. Absorption of the year	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,400	4,200	10,600	10,000	18,000	17,000	21,000	23,000	12,000

NOTE:—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India *plus* the net imports (*i.e.*, imports *minus* exports). In 1914-15 the gold produced was £ 2,340,000 *plus* net imports £ 5,100,000 = £ 7 millions in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of each year. Total at end of 1913-14 £ 232 millions *plus* figure for 1914-15 £ 7 millions = £ 239 millions at the end of 1914-15. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India *plus* the amount of gold received into the mints in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variations in the actual amount held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1914-15 £ 10 millions *minus* that held in 1913-14 £ 15 millions is equal to —£ 5 millions shown against this item in 1914-15. Item 5 shows the difference between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mints, etc.). £ 239 millions *minus* £ 10 millions = £229 millions during 1914-15. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5. £ 229 millions *minus* £ 217 millions = £12 millions during 1914-15; or, in other words, the difference between item 1 (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3); £ 7 millions *minus* (—5 millions) *i.e.*, £ 12 millions is the net absorption of the year.

No. 38.—Balance of Trade of India.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports of Merchandise—													
Ex-Government Stores	24,373	31,966	39,014	45,167	46,527	52,286	74,567	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	91,952
Net imports of—													
Gold	—606	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	6,367	8,589	14,446	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,556	5,637
Silver	2,707	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	6,242	5,714	3,528	4,383	4,163	6,676
Enfaced rupee paper	..	..	..	..	353	587	367	..	1,620	707	353	747	233
Interest on—													
Enfaced rupee paper	453	567	580	660	553	467	373	347	360	287	253	240	227
TOTAL IMPORT	26,933	39,453	47,620	55,367	53,100	63,120	89,301	99,075	109,916	122,083	137,374	142,866	104,725
Exports of Merchandise—													
Ex-Government Stores	40,593	52,680	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,013	110,206	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061
Net Exports of—													
Enfaced rupee paper	907	660	114	327	..	..	7	520	..	..	..	..	7
TOTAL EXPORT	41,500	53,340	59,167	70,267	71,633	83,013	110,213	125,777	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,068
Net Export	14,567	13,887	11,547	14,900	18,533	19,893	20,912	26,702	30,005	29,814	26,685	23,053	16,343
Council bills paid in India through—													
Treasury	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	18,733	23,146	24,786	25,887	28,914	6,593
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	8,087	600	..	..	2,153	600
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	1,000	2,547	1,987	..	..	..
*Reverse bills paid in London**	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1,607*	*160*	..	..	..	..	*8,706*
Net	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	27,660	26,293	26,773	25,887	31,067	—1,513
Balance of Trade in favour of India	2,920	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	3,712	3,041	798	..	17,856
Balance of Trade against India	..	..	453	..	..	..	1,188	968	..	..	..	8,014	..

NOTE.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, pages 8—9 of Part I.

No. 39.—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1914-15 compared with that of 1913-14

(A) Total Imports

(In thousands £ sterling)

Articles.	Value declared in 1914-15	Trade of 1914-15 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	Increase(+) or Decrease(—) compared with 1913-14		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Dates	353	342	402	—60	+11	—49
Ale, beer, and porter	317	337	439	—102	—20	—122
Spirit	572	552	613	—61	+20	—41
Canned and bottled provisions	297	281	378	—97	+16	—81
Betelnuts	868	935	819	+116	—67	+49
Sugar; 16 Dutch Standard and above	6,456	5,032	9,447	—4,415	+1,424	—2,991
Salt	494	448	584	—136	+46	—90
Cigarettes	375	353	390	—37	+22	—15
Total Class I (including other articles)	13,054	11,586	16,441	—4,855	+1,468	—3,387
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	493	467	656	—189	+26	—163
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	2,195	2,203	1,904	+299	—8	+291
Other kinds	743	734	840	—106	+9	—97
Silk, raw	756	754	839	—85	+2	—83
Timber	475	451	498	—47	+24	—23
Total Class II (including other articles)	6,213	6,250	7,039	—789	—37	—826
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	363	339	528	—189	+24	—165
Motor cars and cycles	565	590	827	—237	—25	—262
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,484	1,402	1,606	—204	+82	—122
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	2,860	2,871	4,291	—1,420	—11	—1,431
Aniline dyes	211	219	512	—293	—8	—301
Paints and colours	395	355	427	—72	+40	—32
Glassware and earthenware	945	976	1,729	—753	—31	—784
Machinery of all kinds including belting	4,308	4,201	5,508	—1,307	+107	—1,200
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	485	488	770	—282	—3	—285
Nails, rivets, and washers	184	179	335	—156	+5	—151
Pipes and fittings, cast	427	428	604	—176	—1	—177
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	1,996	2,031	3,585	—1,554	—35	—1,589
Tinned	752	797	835	—38	—45	—83
Not galvanised or tinned	408	418	823	—405	—10	—415
Steel—						
Bars and channel	610	635	1,377	—742	—25	—767
Copper—						
Wrought	1,605	1,622	2,438	—816	—17	—833
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	315	387	423	—36	—72	—108
Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	1,226	1,242	1,525	—283	—16	—299
Railway plant and rolling stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of iron and steel	900	980	878	+102	—80	+22
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	460	477	645	—168	—17	—185
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	2,568	2,686	2,776	—90	—118	—208
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	300	267	593	—326	+33	—293
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	14,192	14,963	16,967	—2,004	—771	—2,775
White (bleached)	7,239	7,251	9,523	—2,272	—12	—2,284
Coloured, printed or dyed	6,976	6,927	11,907	—4,980	+49	—4,931
Fents of all descriptions	237	247	361	—114	—10	—124
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	161	175	464	—289	—14	—303
Piece goods	889	826	1,279	—453	+68	—396
Wool—						
Piece goods	872	771	1,684	—913	+101	—812
Shawls	111	103	376	—273	+8	—265
Cement	449	435	439	—4	+14	+10
Matches	753	651	597	+54	+102	+156
Soap	555	527	500	+27	+28	+55
Tea chests of wood	297	276	349	—73	+21	—52
Total Class III (including other articles)	71,112	71,925	96,770	—24,845	—813	—25,658
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,573	1,724	1,913	—192	—151	—343
Grand Total Imports (including other articles)	91,952	91,485	122,166	—30,681	+467	—30,214

Note.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume

No. 39—*contd.*

(B) Total Exports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	Value declared in 1914-15	Trade of 1914-15 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1913-14		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Fruits and vegetables	343	394	413	—19	—51	—70
Rice not *in the husk*	11,339	11,178	17,599	—6,421	+161	—6,260
Wheat	5,547	5,143	8,756	—3,613	+404	—3,209
Wheat-flour	612	566	834	—268	+46	—222
Barley	175	161	1,044	—883	+14	—869
Gram	156	139	415	—276	+17	—259
Jawar and Bajra	743	720	576	+144	+23	+167
Pulse	676	546	711	—165	+130	—35
Provisions and oilman's stores	303	318	363	—45	—15	—60
Spices	639	600	609	—9	+39	+30
Tea, black	10,331	10,406	9,961	+445	—75	+370
Coffee	1,103	1,145	1,024	+121	—42	+79
Total Class I (including other articles).	32,647	31,983	43,163	—11,180	+664	—10,514
Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	351	377	460	—83	—26	—109
Lac, shell	941	1,265	1,132	+133	—324	—191
Hides, raw	3,501	3,539	5,531	—1,992	—38	—2,030
Skins, raw	1,696	1,897	2,260	—363	—201	—564
Manganese ore	502	496	809	—313	+6	—307
Oils	701	698	657	+41	+3	+44
Seeds—						
Castor	773	820	1,337	—517	—47	—564
Copra or coconut kernel	822	867	1,040	—173	—45	—218
Cotton	1,005	1,033	1,417	—384	—28	—412
Groundnuts	1,516	1,619	3,254	—1,635	—103	—1,738
Linseed	3,502	3,465	4,458	—993	+37	—956
Mowa or mowra	51	81	364	—283	+30	—313
Rape	1,084	1,110	2,852	—1,742	—26	—1,768
Sesamum	712	748	1,796	—1,048	—36	—1,084
Cotton, raw	22,327	26,645	27,361	—716	—4,318	—5,034
Hemp, raw	663	643	682	—39	+20	—19
Jute, raw	8,607	13,508	20,551	—7,043	—4,901	—11,944
Wool, raw	1,579	1,517	1,670	—153	+62	—91
Teakwood	565	461	524	—63	+104	+41
Manures, bones	320	317	522	—205	+3	—202
Rubber, raw	622	740	524	+216	—118	+98
Total Class II (including other articles)	53,382	63,561	81,642	—18,081	—10,179	—28,260
Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured						
Opium	1,176	2,079	2,280	—201	—903	—1,104
Myrobalans	350	358	380	—20	—8	—28
Hides, tanned or dressed	1,607	1,320	1,059	+261	+287	+548
Skins, tanned or dressed	1,552	1,581	1,759	—178	—29	—207
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	4,191	4,365	6,555	—2,190	—174	—2,364
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	345	352	474	—122	—7	—129
Coloured, printed or dyed	708	703	939	—236	+5	—231
Jute—						
Gunny bags	8,396	9,011	8,353	+658	—615	+43
Gunny cloth	8,739	9,868	10,396	—528	—1,129	—1,657
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	380	365	593	—228	+15	—213
Oilcakes	709	718	920	—202	—9	—211
Paraffin wax	548	552	449	+103	—4	+99
Total Class III (including other articles)	31,056	33,222	36,394	—3,172	—2,166	—5,338
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified						
Bran and pollards	420	411	479	—68	+9	—59
Total Class IV (including other articles)	1,238	1,136	1,602	—466	+102	—364
Grand Total Exports (including other articles)	118,323	129,902	162,801	—32,899	—11,579	—44,478

No. 40.—Exports of raw cotton by Sea from British India during the last three years.

	To Japan.			To other Countries.			Total.		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	1,499	7,243	2,629	9,793	17,456	2,725	11,292	24,699	5,354
October	607	5,854	6,441	7,162	18,462	3,641	7,769	24,316	10,082
November	3,299	11,904	5,666	6,028	16,686	5,299	9,327	28,590	10,965
December	6,515	9,784	13,905	6,078	21,528	11,672	12,593	31,312	25,577
January	26,906	31,270	16,579	23,174	32,813	13,947	50,080	64,083	30,526
February	39,423	37,352	27,331	16,427	36,010	14,840	55,850	73,362	42,171
March	19,973	26,930	31,879	18,270	37,749	21,503	38,243	64,679	53,382
Total	98,222	130,337	104,430	86,932	180,704	73,627	185,154	311,041	178,057
April	34,986	22,282	31,951	19,565	43,126	16,946	54,551	65,408	49,829
May	24,132	41,765	33,472	20,856	55,808	14,402	44,988	97,573	49,059
June	21,003	32,916	33,489	24,569	61,866	16,076	45,572	94,782	50,694
July	19,457	18,570	13,408	27,024	45,445	8,470	46,481	64,015	22,326
August	10,963	2,785	23,587	17,719	14,833	6,851	28,682	17,618	30,438
Total	208,763	248,655	240,337	196,665	401,782	136,372	405,428	650,437	380,403

No. 41.—Total imports and exports of Merchandise of certain principal countries and British India during the pre-war period of 4 months and the war period of 8 months of the official year 1914-15 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913-14.

		Four months, April to July.			Eight months, August to March.			Total for the year.			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14.		
		1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100	1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100	1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100	In the four months, April to July	In the eight months, August to March.	In the year
		£000	£000		£000	£000		£000	£000		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	Imports	207,931	200,513	96·5	563,246	515,678	91·6	771,177	716,191	92·9	—3·5	— 8·4	— 7·1
	Exports	176,912	166,276	94	354,612	214,969	60·6	531,524	381,245	71·7	—6·0	—39·4	—28·3
France	Imports	111,826	106,875	95·6	232,099	114,701	49·4	343,925	221,576	64·4	—4·4	—50·6	—35·6
	Exports	90,891	88,964	97·9	183,581	65,147	35·5	274,472	154,111	56·1	—2·1	—64·5	—43·9
Russia	Imports	43,349	46,368	106·9	93,502	22,643	24·2	136,851	69,011	50·4	+6·9	—75·8	—49·6
	Exports	45,224	50,876	112·5	108,941	12,271	11·3	154,165	63,147	41	+12·5	—88·7	—59
Italy	Imports	49,677	48,625	97·9	95,494	58,789	61·6	145,171	107,414	74	—2·1	—38·4	—26
	Exports	32,613	34,361	105·4	68,998	55,129	79·9	101,611	89,490	88·1	+5·3	—20·1	—11·9
Egypt (*b*)	Imports	8,603	9,647	112·1	20,207	9,083	45	28,810	18,730	65	+12·1	—55	—35
	Exports	6,193	7,471	120·6	26,853	16,182	60·3	33,046	23,653	71·6	+20·6	—39·7	—28·4
Japan(*a*)	Imports	27,619	23,378	84·7	47,623	29,860	62·7	75,242	53,238	70·8	—15·3	—37·3	—29·2
	Exports	20,244	21,763	107·5	45,645	36,721	80·5	65,889	58,484	88·8	+7·5	—19·5	—11·2
Canada	Imports	46,431	35,095	75·6	80,670	58,510	72·5	127,101	93,605	73·6	—24·4	—27·5	—26·4
	Exports	24,087	24,167	100·3	64,628	59,991	92·8	88,715	84,158	94·9	+0·3	—7·2	— 5·1
United States of America	Imports	114,631	136,615	119·1	262,352	219,521	83·7	376,983	356,136	94·5	+19·1	—16·3	—5·5
	Exports	147,008	129,622	88·2	354,363	362,902	102·4	501,371	492,524	98·2	—11·8	+2·4	— 1·8
Brazil	Imports	23,307	14,480	62·1	38,439	17,718	46·1	61,746	32,198	52·1	—37·9	—53·9	—47·9
	Exports	13,275	14,898	112·2	49,658	36,601	73·7	62,933	51,499	81·8	+12·2	—26·3	—18·2
Argentine	Imports	(*d*)20,105	(*d*)15,173	75·5	(*d*)61,466	(*d*)30,021	48·8	81,571	45,194	55·4	—24·5	—51·2	—44·6
	Exports	(*d*)27,637	(*d*)18,357	66·4	(*d*)62,475	(*d*)58,557	93·7	90,112	76,914	85·4	—33·5	— 6·3	—14·6
Australia	Imports	24,214	25,814	106·2	55,616	42,311	76·1	79,830	68,125	85·3	+6·6	—23·9	—14·7
	Exports	17,181	18,115	105·4	59,844	37,641	62·9	77,025	55,756	72·4	+5·4	—37·1	—27·6
India(*c*)	Imports	39,497	38,397	97·2	88,042	58,223	66·1	127,539	96,620	75·8	—2·8	—33·9	—24·2
	Exports	52,096	54,693	105	110,753	63,962	57·8	162,849	118,655	72·9	+5·0	—42·2	—27·1

(Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London)

(*a*) Exclusive of trade with Formosa and Korea
(*b*) Including bullion
(*c*) Inclusive of Government stores
(*d*) Figures for Argentine are for 3 and 9 months

No. 42.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Article	Per	1912-13 £ s. d.	1913-14 £ s. d.	1914-15 £ s. d.	Prices 1914-15 expressed in index numbers (1913-14 =100)
1. Sugar, 16 D. S.	Cwt	0 13 5 3/4	0 11 10 1/4	0 15 2 1/2	128
Molasses	,,	0 2 10 3/8	0 2 10 7/12	0 3 2 1/4	111
Average	..	..	..	..	119
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	gal.	0 1 10 1/3	0 1 10 5/6	0 1 9 1/3	93
Spirit—Brandy	,,	0 10 7 1/3	0 10 7 5/12	0 11 1 1/4	105
,, Whisky	,,	0 8 9 1/2	0 8 9 1/2	0 8 11 1/4	102
,, present in drugs	,,	1 3 0 1/3	1 2 8 1/2	1 2 5 1/3	99
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 0 7 1/12	0 0 7 1/3	0 0 8	104
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	1 2 0 1/4	1 1 4 1/2	1 1 0 1/6	98
Milk, condensed	lb	0 0 4 7/12	0 0 4 5/6	0 0 4 5/6	107
Canned provisions	Cwt	2 19 1 1/3	2 19 6 1/4	3 1 6 3/8	103
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 0 0 1/2	0 0 1 7/12	0 0 1 1/12	89
Cloves	,,	0 0 5 1/4	0 0 5 11/12	0 0 5 7/12	94
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	0 19 8 7/12	0 19 3 1/12	1 1 2 1/4	110
Average	..	..	..	..	100
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 0 6 1/4	0 0 6 1/3	0 0 7 3/8	116
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 1 2 1/4	0 1 3 1/12	0 1 2 1/12	96
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 0 2 7/8	0 0 2 5/6	0 0 2 11/12	97
,, ,, white	,,	0 0 2 5/6	0 0 2 11/12	0 0 2 5/6	97
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 0 3 1/4	0 0 3 1/12	0 0 3 1/12	100
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 0 3 1/4	0 0 3 1/4	0 0 4 1/6	111
Average	..	..	..	..	100
5. Other Textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	0 6 4 1/3	0 6 6 1/12	0 6 6 1/4	100
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 1 5/6	0 1 1 1/4	0 1 0 1/2	91
,, piecegoods	,,	0 0 10 1/12	0 0 11 1/4	0 0 10 1/2	113
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 1 3 1/12	0 1 2 1/4	0 1 4 1/2	113
,, shawls	No.	0 3 0	0 3 6 5/6	0 3 10 1/12	108
Average	..	..	..	..	105
6. Hides and skins—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	0 3 3 1/4	0 3 2 1/3	0 3 5 1/12	107
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	3 10 8 1/2	3 13 1/4	3 12 5 1/4	99
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	8 10 8 1/3	8 11 8 1/12	9 17 2 3/8	113
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	7 12 5 1/3	8 13 10 1/3	8 10 8	99
Nails, etc	,,	12 18 5 1/3	13 6 9 1/4	13 12 5 1/2	103
Pipes, etc.	,,	10 3 8 1/2	10 14 9 1/4	10 14 3 5/6	100
Sheets, galvanised	,,	12 19 8 1/12	12 18 3 1/12	12 18 9 1/4	98
,, tinned	,,	16 6 1 1/3	15 16 1 1/4	14 18 2 1/6	94
,, not galvanised	,,	8 10 10 1/2	8 8 6 1/4	7 19 8	98
Tubes	,,	16 11 6 1/4	16 16 10 1/2	16 15 7 1/2	100
Steel, bars and channel	,,	7 0 8 1/2	6 14 7 1/4	6 9 3 1/12	96
Tin, block	Cwt	10 12 11 1/4	10 4 5 1/2	8 6 1 1/2	81
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	0 6 11 1/12	0 7 10 1/12	0 7 2 1/6	92
Sleepers	,,	0 6 7 1/2	0 7 1	0 6 10 1/12	97
Average	..	..	..	..	98
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	29 0 3 1/2	30 4 10 1/2	27 15 2 1/2	92
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	,,	0 0 0 1/2	0 0 0 1/12	0 0 0 1/2	82
(c) Dying substances—					
Aniline	lb	0 1 1/12	0 1 1/3	0 1 1/3	96
Alizarine	,,	0 0 7 1/12	0 0 7	0 0 6 1/2	93
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	,,	0 5 4 1/12	0 5 1/2	0 5 1 1/4	102
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine	lb	0 13 7 1/2	0 17 6	0 19 1 7/12	109
Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	0 4 10 1/4	0 4 10 1/2	0 5 2 1/12	107
(f) Gums and resins	Cwt	1 3 9 1/12	1 1 4 1/6	1 3 1 1/12	108
(g) Flax—					
Flax, canvas	Yd.	0 0 9 1/2	0 0 10	0 0 10 1/6	107
,, Piecegoods	,,	0 0 5 1/6	0 0 4 1/3	0 0 5 1/2	122
(h) Coal	Ton	1 0 4 1/2	1 4 7 1/12	1 6 8	108
(i) Wood, timber	c. Ton	5 0 5 1/6	5 3 6	6 3 8	119
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	1 19 4 7/12	2 1 3 1/12	2 1 10 1/4	103
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	0 0 10 1/2	0 1 1 7/12	0 1 1 1/2	101
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	5 8 7 1/3	5 1 1 1/12	3 19 3 1/6	78
	Supl.				
Sheet and plate	Ft.	0 0 1 1/2	0 0 2	0 0 2 7/12	129
Paints and colours	Cwt	1 2 9 1/3	1 2 2 1/2	1 4 11 1/12	112
Printing paper	,,	0 17 2	0 16 3 1/4	0 17 0 1/12	105
Soap	,,	1 7 1 1/12	1 7 7	1 7 5 1/12	100
Umbrellas	No.	0 1 6 1/12	0 1 5 1/12	0 1 7 1/12	112
Average	..	..	..	..	99
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 0 2 1/2	0 0 3 1/4	0 0 2 1/12	76
Cement	Cwt	0 2 10 1/2	0 2 11 1/12	0 3 1 1/6	103
Pitch, tar, etc.	,,	0 5 9 1/2	0 5 10 1/12	0 6 3 1/12	107
Average	..	..	..	..	95
General Average*	..	..	..	..	102

No. 43.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Article	Per	1912-13 £ s. d.	1913-14 £ s. d.	1914-15 £ s. d.	Prices 1914-15 expressed in index numbers (1913-14 =100)
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	0 7 10 1/3	0 7 3 1/3	0 7 4 5/6	101
Wheat	,,	0 7 1 1/4	0 7 3 1/2	0 7 10 1/4	108
,, flour	,,	0 10 5 3/4	0 10 6	0 11 4	108
Barley	,,	0 6 0 1/4	0 5 5 3/4	0 5 11 1/2	109
Average	..	..	..	..	106
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	0 5 6 1/2	0 6 2 1/2	0 7 8 1/2	124
3. Tea	lb	0 0 7 1/4	0 0 8 1/3	0 0 8 1/4	100
Coffee	Cwt	3 18 2 1/12	3 18 10	3 15 11 1/6	96
Average	..	..	..	..	107
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 0 5 1/3	0 0 5	0 0 4 1/3	93
Chillies	,,	0 0 2 1/4	0 0 2	0 0 2 7/12	129
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 0 9 1/3	0 0 10 1/12	0 0 9 1/12	93
Average	..	..	..	..	105
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Castor	Cwt	0 9 10 1/3	0 9 10 11/12	0 9 4 1/2	94
Copra	,,	1 5 0 1/4	1 7 2 3/4	1 5 9 1/4	95
Cotton	,,	0 5 3	0 4 11 1/6	0 4 10	97
Groundnuts	,,	0 11 0 1/3	0 11 8 1/2	0 11 0 1/3	95
Linseed	,,	0 15 0	0 10 9 1/4	0 10 10 1/6	101
Rapeseed	,,	0 11 0 5/12	0 11 5 1/2	0 11 2 1/6	98
Sesamum	,,	0 15 7 1/12	0 16 0 1/2	0 15 2 11/12	95
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	0 1 10 1/3	0 1 10 1/3	0 1 10 1/3	101
Coconut	,,	0 2 7 11/12	0 2 10 1/12	0 2 8 1/2	95
Oilcake	Cwt	0 5 0 1/6	0 5 3	0 5 2 1/6	99
Average	..	..	..	..	97
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	20 11 7 1/12	26 14 10 1/6	17 0 9 7/12	64
Gunny bag	No.	0 0 5	0 0 5 1/12	0 0 5 1/12	94
,, cloth	Yd.	0 0 2 1/12	0 0 2 1/3	0 0 2	86
Average	..	..	..	..	81
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	2 11 2 1/3	2 14 6 1/12	2 3 1 1/2	84
,, yarn	lb	0 0 7 1/4	0 0 7 1/12	0 0 7 1/3	95
,, piecegoods, grey	yd	0 0 2 1/4	0 0 2 1/12	0 0 2 1/3	97
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 0 5 1/6	0 0 5	0 0 5	100
Average	..	..	..	..	94
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 0 7 11/12	0 0 8 1/6	0 0 8 1/2	104
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	4 8 10 1/12	4 19 1 1/3	4 18 0 2/3	99
,, tanned	,,	5 16 10 1/3	6 1 7 1/3	7 8 0 1/3	122
Skins, raw	,,	4 8 1 1/12	4 12 10 1/12	4 3 0 1/3	89
,, tanned	,,	13 1 0 1/12	13 9 3 1/12	13 4 5 1/6	98
Average	..	..	..	..	102
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	1 1 6 1/2	1 2 6 3/8	1 2 9 1/2	101
11. Other raw and manufactured articles.					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	12 7 6 1/3	13 5 7 1/4	34 19 8 1/12	270
Myrobalans	,,	0 5 11 1/12	0 6 1 1/3	0 6 0 1/4	98
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	0 15 11 1/6	0 15 4 1/12	0 17 4 1/12	113
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 0 1 1/12	0 0 1 1/6	0 0 2 1/12	114
Cigars	,,	0 0 1	0 0 11 1/3	0 1 0 1/6	109
Opium	Cwt	171 19 2 1/4	135 4 11 1/4	73 17 11 5/12	55
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	,,	1 0 7 1/3	0 19 2 1/12	0 19 9 1/3	103
(e) Lac, shell	,,	3 10 1 1/2	4 2 2 1/2	3 1 1 7/12	74
(f) Coal	Ton	0 13 4 1/2	0 12 9	0 11 10 5/6	93
(g) Wood, timber	,,	10 6 9 1/12	10 6 8 1/6	12 13 7 1/6	122
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	4 15 4 1/4	4 19 1	4 19 10 1/6	101
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	26 19 1	22 10 10 5/6	18 18 11 1/3	84
Coir unmanufactured	,,	0 15 2 1/12	0 15 4 1/4	0 14 1 1/4	92
Mica	,,	5 2 6 1/12	5 12 3 5/12	5 15 10 1/4	105
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 0 4 1/3	0 0 4 1/3	0 0 4 1/3	100
Paraffin wax	Cwt	1 9 10	1 9 7 1/6	1 9 4 1/2	99
Average	..	..	..	..	108
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	10 6 9 1/12	10 6 8 1/6	12 13 1 1/6	122
General Average*	..	..	..	..	102

* This is an unweighted average, each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade.

No. 44.—Average wholesale prices for all India during the second-half of July 1914 as compared with those in the corresponding period of July 1913 and of March 1915 with their index numbers.

Article	Rate per	Prices. July 1913	Prices. July 1914	Prices. March 1915	Index Numbers (Prices for July 1914=100) July 1913	July 1914	March 1915
		Maund of 82⅔ lbs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Rice	,,		7 1 1/3	7 4 1/2	6 5 3/4	97	100	88
Wheat	,,		5 2 1/2	5 6 1/4	6 8	94	100	121
Barley	,,		3 7	4 1 1/12	4 2 1/2	88	100	103
Jawar	,,		3 9 1/12	4 4 1/2	4 0 7/12	86	100	93
Bajra	,,		4 4 1/12	5 1 1/2	4 7	86	100	89
Maize	,,		3 6 1/2	4 5 1/2	4 5 1/2	79	100	99
Gram	,,		3 11 5/12	5 0 1/2	5 0 1/6	78	100	100
Arhardal	,,		5 7 3/4	7 3 1/6	7 8	78	100	106
Linseed	,,		8 2 5/12	7 7 1/2	6 8	107	100	87
Mustard	,,		7 7 1/12	8 5 1/4	6 3 1/2	90	100	75
Sesamum	,,		10 0 1/4	10 8 1/2	8 1 1/6	94	100	76
Cotton	,,		34 0 7/12	26 8	18 2	128	100	68
Jute	,,		12 9	12 0	8 0	106	100	67

No. 45.—Wholesale Price of Sugar per Cwt.

	Calcutta. Sugar, Java. Ds. 16—18—19.		Bombay. Sugar, Mauritius, 1st quality.		London. Sugar, Java.	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	13 1 1/12	11 0	14 2	12 10	11 0½	10 0
May	13 11 5/12	10 5 1/2	14 4	13 0	11 0½	10 4½
June	13 4 7/12	10 8 7/12	14 6	12 10	11 0½	10 7½
July	12 5	10 5¼	14 2	12 10	11 0½	10 6½
August	11 2½	13 6	..	22 0	10 5½	10 9½
September	11 3½	14 10½	13 8	18 8	10 11½	10 9½
October	11 0½	14 3 5/12	13 10	19 8	11 0	10 9½
November	10 11 5/6	15 9 1/6	13 8	21 0	11 2½	10 9½
December	10 4½	15 5 7/12	13 0	20 8	10 10½	10 9½
January	10 8½	16 9 1/12	12 11	22 4	10 0	10 9½
February	10 10½	17 9½	12 10	22 4	10 4½	25 3
March	10 10⅜	18 2 5/12	12 10	22 5	10 2¼	25 3

No. 46.—Average Wholesale Price of Cotton Broach at Bombay per Candy of 784 lbs.

	1913-14	1914-15
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April	20 3 4	18 17 11
May	18 15 4	18 9 4
June	19 10 8	18 12 0
July	19 6 8	17 19 1
August	18 17 8	13 0 0
September	21 0 0	11 5 9
October	21 5 10	10 0 0
November	20 13 11	10 10 8
December	20 3 3	11 12 7
January	19 12 4	12 10 10
February	18 12 5	13 3 1
March	18 2 10	12 17 7

No. 47.—Wholesale Price of Rice in Calcutta and Rangoon.

	Calcutta. Ballam, No. 1, per maund of 82⅔ lbs		Rangoon. Ngasein and Ngakyauk per maund of 82⅔ lbs	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	7 3	8 0	4 10¾	4 9½
May	7 4	7 11	5 1	4 8 1/12
June	7 9	7 6	4 11 1/12	4 5½
July	8 4	7 10	4 8⅝	4 5½
August	8 0	7 11	4 8½	4 3¼
September	8 9	7 10	4 8⅝	..
October	7 10	7 10	4 8 1/12	..
November	7 10	7 2	4 4½	4 5⅜
December	7 4	8 0	4 4½	4 7 1/12
January	7 4	7 8	4 5⅜	4 0 1/12
February	8 3	8 4	4 6½	3 9⅝
March	8 0	6 9	4 8⅔	3 5 5/12

No. 48.—Wholesale Price of Wheat in London and Karachi.

	Karachi white in London per 496 lbs. (a)		Gazette average in London per quarter of 480 lbs. (b)		Karachi white 5% Barley 3% dirt 30% red, in Karachi per 492 lbs. (c)	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	40 6	36 6	31 4	31 4	31 6	30 9
May	Nil	36 6	31 8	31 9	31 9	31 10½
June	38 0	38 0	32 7	33 9	30 6	31 3
July	37 3	36 3	33 1	34 3	30 3	29 7½
August	37 0	46 0	33 10	34 2	29 9	31 3
September	37 0	44 6	35 1	36 5	29 0	34 6
October	36 3	44 6	31 3	37 1	29 3	35 9
November	36 3	46 6	30 1	38 8	28 10½	38 9
December	38 0	48 0	30 9	42 2	30 3	40 0
January	37 0	54 0	31 0	43 3	30 0	42 6
February	36 9	61 6	31 1	52 8	31 0	45 0
March	37 0	67 0	31 5	55 11	31 3	44 6
Average	37 4	46 7	31 11	39 3	30 3½	36 3¾

(a) Compiled from George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News."
(b) ,, ,, London Economist
(c) ,, ,, Karachi Price Current and Market Report

No. 49.—Wholesale Price of Jute ✡ group in Calcutta per Bale of 400 lbs.

	1913-14	1914-15
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April	4 12 0	5 1 4
May	4 13 4	5 9 4
June	4 13 4	5 11 4
July	4 12 0	4 9 4
August	4 18 8	4 0 0
September	5 4 0	4 0 0
October	5 10 8	2 5 4
November	5 8 0	2 6 8
December	5 14 0	2 1 4
January	5 12 8	2 16 0
February	5 2 8	2 14 0
March	5 4 0	2 14 8

No. 50.—Average rates of wages paid in selected industries.

Industries	Rate Per	1913	1914	1915
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton—				
Card Room	Month	0 15 8 3/5	0 16 11 5/9	0 17 1
Ring-throstle Room	,,	0 15 4	0 16 0	0 16 6 2/3
Reeling Room	,,	0 11 4	0 12 8	0 12 8
Bundling Room	,,	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4
Sizing Department	,,	1 6 11 1/3	1 10 4 2/3	1 11 2 5/6
Weaving Department	,,	1 16 5 1/3	2 1 4	2 4 8
Average	,,	1 0 8 5/6	1 2 11 3/4	1 3 8
Wool—				
Card Room	,,	1 1 7 1/3	1 3 0 1/2	1 8 9 2/3
Mule Room	,,	1 6 9	1 8 4 1/2	1 13 3 1/3
Finishing Department	,,	1 1 1 1/3	1 1 6 3/4	1 1 11
Weaving Department	,,	1 1 5	1 1 8 2/3	1 2 7 1/2
Engineering Department	,,	1 1 5 1/3	1 4 7	1 8 2
Average	,,	1 2 1 7/12	1 3 10 3/4	1 7 1 5/12
Jute—				
Carding	Week	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8
Rovers	,,	0 4 4 2/3	0 4 5 7/12	0 4 5 1/2
Spinners	,,	0 4 7	0 4 7 1/2	0 4 7 5/6
Shifters	,,	0 2 4	0 2 4 1/2	0 2 4 5/6
Winders	,,	0 4 7 1/2	0 4 9 2/3	0 4 9 2/3
Beamers	,,	0 6 2 1/4	0 6 3 1/4	0 6 3 1/2
Weavers	,,	0 7 5 2/3	0 7 6 5/12	0 7 5 2/3
Mistries	,,	0 9 4	0 10 3 1/4	0 10 3 1/4
Coolies	,,	0 4 0 1/6	0 3 11	0 4 1 1/3
Average	,,	0 5 0 5/6	0 5 2 1/12	0 5 2 3/4
Paper—				
Coolies	Month	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Machinemen	,,	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 16 0
Women	,,	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 4
Bricklayers	,,	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
Vicemen	,,	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Blacksmiths	,,	1 18 8	1 18 8	1 18 8
Carpenters	,,	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Enginemen and stokers	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Average	,,	1 6 4	1 6 4	1 5 10
Rice—				
Head blacksmith	,,	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8
Fitter	,,	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4
Carpenter	,,	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4
Engine driver	,,	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 13 4
Turner	,,	3 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8
Mill tindal	,,	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Stonemistry	,,	3 13 4	2 13 4	2 13 4
Mill coolies	,,	1 0 0	0 18 8	0 18 8
Average	,,	3 10 10	3 8 2	3 8 2
Mining (coal)—				
Miners	Day	0 0 6 1/3	0 0 6 1/2	0 0 6 1/2
Blacksmiths	,,	0 0 7 1/2	0 0 7 5/8	0 0 7 1/4
Average	,,	0 0 6 11/12	0 0 6 3/4	0 0 6 3/4
Brewing—				
Head cooper	Month	2 2 8	1 16 0	1 16 0
Coopers	,,	1 6 9 7/12	1 7 3 1/2	1 9 1 1/12
Smiths	,,	1 7 8 1/12	1 11 6 7/12	1 12 5 1/2
Masons	,,	0 17 4	1 8 8	1 8 8
Coolies (light work)	,,	0 9 10 1/2	0 10 0 1/2	0 10 8
Coolies (heavy work)	,,	0 11 3 3/12	0 10 8	0 10 8
Head maltmen	,,	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 14 8
Maltmen (coolies)	,,	0 10 8	0 11 0 3/4	0 10 11 1/2
Average	,,	1 0 1 1/2	1 1 2 12/12	1 1 7 1/2
Tea—				
Act coolies—				
Man	,,	0 7 0 5/6	0 7 0 6/12	0 7 5 1/2
Woman	,,	0 5 8 7/12	0 6 4 1/12	0 6 7 12/12
Average	,,	0 6 4 2/3	0 6 8 1/4	0 7 0 1/2
Non-act coolies—				
Man	,,	0 7 5 1/2	0 7 5 1/2	0 7 6 2/3
Woman	,,	0 5 6	0 5 10 1/2	0 5 9 7/12
Children	,,	0 3 5 1/12	0 3 6 5/12	0 3 4
Average	,,	0 5 5 1/12	0 5 7 7/12	0 5 6 1/4
General Average for Tea	,,	0 5 9 11/12	0 6 0 3/4	0 6 1 1/2

NOTE.—The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January as published in "Prices and Wages in India" except those for Tea which are annual averages and have been compiled from "Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam"

No. 51.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	
							Per cent
SEA CUSTOMS							
Imports.							
Special Import duties—							
Liquors	804	831	840	891	811	—80	—9
Silver bullion and coin	1,083	652	723	662	1,030	+368	+55·6
Petroleum	404	505	468	470	571	+101	+21·5
Tobacco	200	172	183	195	179	—16	—8·2
Others (arms, opium, sugar)	34	35	43	45	36	—9	—20
Total	2,525	2,195	2,257	2,268	2,627	+364	+16
General Import duties—							
Cotton piecegoods and manufactures	945	1,041	1,282	1,420	1,024	—396	—27·9
Other manufactured articles	759	823	927	1,021	718	—303	—29·7
Sugar	419	349	488	615	293	—322	—52·4
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures	354	342	355	488	328	—160	—32·8
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	172	184	194	203	195	—8	—3·9
Chemicals, drugs, dyes	111	112	123	123	91	—32	—26
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	97	98	111	92	91	—1	—1·1
Oils (excluding petroleum)	9	8	11	13	11	—2	—15·4
Total	2,866	2,957	3,491	3,975	2,751	—1,224	—30·8
Total Imports	5,391	5,152	5,748	6,238	5,378	—860	—13·8
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	75	121	96	92	134	+42	+45·6
Net Import duty	5,316	5,031	5,652	6,146	5,244	—902	—14·7
Exports							
Rice including rice flour	873	908	984	858	553	—305	—35·6
Deduct—Refunds	22	22	21	19	21	+2	+10·5
Net Export duty	851	886	963	839	532	—307	—36·6
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	70	82	90	94	96	+2	+2·1
Excise duty on cotton goods	285	324	374	363	329	—34	—9·3
Total Customs Revenue	6,522	6,323	7,079	7,442	6,201	—1,241	—16·7
Duty on raw Jute and Jute manufactures	—	12	63	73	58	—15	—20·5
Tea cess	23	23	24	25	26	+1	+4

No. 52.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.*

Special Import duties.

Names of Articles	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores† :—		
Fire-arms and parts thereof—		£ s. d.
1. Fire-arms other than pistols (including gas and air guns and rifles)	Each	3 6 8
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	2 0 0
3. Pistols	,,	1 0 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	0 13 4
5. Springs used for fire-arms	,,	0 10 8‡
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers	,,	0 6 8‡
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	,,	0 3 4
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same.	,,	0 2 0‡
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges	,,	0 13 4‡
10. Machines for capping cartridges	,,	0 3 4‡
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores		
N B.—The importation of all rifles of ·303 and ·450 bore is prohibited.		

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any of these articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under Nos. 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, the Importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.	—	Free.
Exception II.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform, &c.	—	Free.
Liquors—		£ s. d.
Ale, beer, and porter	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles.	0 0 3
Cider and other fermented liquors		
Liqueurs and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit.	Do.	0 1‡ 4
Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
,, used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	0 10 5 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
,, Other sorts	Do.	0 12 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Wines:		
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles	0 5 6
All other sorts not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Do.	0 2 0
All sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
Opium and its alkaloids	Per seer of 80 tolas or 2·05 lbs.	1 12 0
Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Per Imp. gal.	0 0 1½
Salt	Per Indian maund or 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place (*viz.* 1s. 4d.).
Salted Fish, wet or dry	Per Indian maund or 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois weight.	0 0 6
Tobacco :—		
Unmanufactured	Per pound	0 1 4
Cigars	Do.	0 2 4
Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand	Per thousand	0 4 2
,, weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand	Per pound	0 1 8
Manufactured, other sorts	Do.	0 1 6
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	Per ounce	0 0 4

* Corrected up to 20th December 1914.

† Including also any articles other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 above, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.

‡ Subject in certain cases to a maximum of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

No. 52—*continued.*

GENERAL IMPORT DUTY.

GENERAL DUTY OF 5 PER CENT *ad valorem.*

5 per cent *ad valorem* is the general rate of import duty on all goods imported into India with the exception of those noted below. Tariff valuations are fixed for the bulk of articles chargeable with duty and are revised and published in December each year.

DUTY OF 3½ PER CENT *ad valorem.*

Cotton Piecegoods, Hosiery, Crochet Cotton Thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described.
(A corresponding excise duty is levied on the products of Indian cotton mills.)

DUTY OF 2½ PER CENT *ad valorem.*

Vinegar, in casks.

Copperas, green.

DUTY OF 1 PER CENT *ad valorem.*

Iron: anchors and cables; Lowmoor; angle T; bar; nail rod, round rod, and square; *beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes;* channel; plate and sheet; hoop; *nails;* nuts and bolts; old; pig; pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, *such as bends, boots,* elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, &c., *rails,* sleepers, and bearing *chairs, dog-spikes, fishplates, switches* and crossings other than those exempt as *railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars;* rice-bowls; *ridgings, guttering and continuous roofing;* rivets and washers; wire, *including fencing* wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

Steel: anchors and cables; angle T; bar and blooms; nail rod, round rod and square channel; plates and sheets; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes; cast and blistered; hoop; nails, nuts and bolts; old; ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing; pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees sockets, flanges, &c., rails, sleepers and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, and fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars; rivets and washers; wire including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

FREE LIST.

Animals, living,

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Fruits and Vegetables, fresh.
Hops.
Grain and Pulse, not including flour.
Fish-maws and Shark-fins.
Singally and Sozille.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Nitrates of Lime and Soda, Calcium Cyanamide, Muriate of Potash, Sulphates of Ammonia and Potash, Kainit Salts, and Mineral Superphosphates.
Anti-plague Serum.
Quinine and other alkaloids of Cinchona.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines (and parts ordinarily used in processes of husbandry or for the preparation for use, or for sale, of the products of husbandry, which Government may exempt; the following agricultural implements when adapted for manual or animal power, *viz*: winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes: and the following dairy appliances when adapted for manual or animal power, *viz*: cream separators, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers: as well as the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, *viz.*: bobbins, (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, legs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks: and box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by a manufacturer or mill-owner exclusively for use in his mill.
Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.
Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.
Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.
Provided that the term machinery does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
Gold Bullion and Coin.
Lead Sheets for Tea-chests.
Railway Material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water-cranes, water-tanks, and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art, works of: statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction.
Bamboos, &c.
Books printed, &c.
Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.
Challenge Cups or Trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers, as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency: and that they have had engraved upon them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.
Cotton, Raw.
Cotton, Twist and Yarn.
Cotton, Sewing and Darning Thread.
Earth, Common Clay, and Sand.
Firewood.
Frankincense or Olibanum.
Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
Horn.
Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof: telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported as part of personal baggage in the exercise of a profession or calling. *Bonâ fide* regimental band instruments (other than stringed) with accessories.
Jute, raw and second-hand, or used gunny bags.
Manures of all kinds, including animal bones.
Mother of Pearl, Nacre.
Motor cars designed to carry goods, and containing a prime mover.
Natural Science Specimens, including antique coins and medals.
Oilcake, Bran, Fodder, and Cattle Food of all kinds.
Perfumed spirits.
Plants and Bulbs.
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.
Pulp of Wood, Straw, Rags, Paper, &c.
Printing and Lithographic Materials, including presses, type, ink, &c., but excluding paper.
Rags.
Saddlery for Military Equipment.
Ships and other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation imported entire or in sections.
Tea-chests of Metal or Wood, entire or in sections for packing of tea for transport in bulk.
Tea-withering Racks.
Trade Catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
Uniforms and accoutrements for personal use of a public servant.
Wool, raw.

EXPORT DUTY.

Rice, husked or unhusked (including rice-flour), per maund of 82⅔ lb. avoirdupois, 3*d*. Rice-bran and Rice-dust are free.

NOTE.—Under Act IX of 1903 a customs duty of $\frac{1}{16}$*d*. per lb. is levied on all tea produced in India and exported therefrom, the proceeds being paid to a Tea Cess Committee appointed to promote the sale of Indian tea.

An export duty, for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is levied on jute exported by sea from Calcutta, at the rate of 2*d*. per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute, and 1*s*. per ton of 2,440 lbs. on manufactured jute. A similar duty is levied on jute exported by sea from Chittagong (except jute exported from Chittagong to Calcutta).

No. 53—Rates of import duty levied in Foreign Countries on principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles, and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
	£ s. d.
Rice, not in the husk—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	0 1 6½
Belgium	Free.
France	0 3 3
Germany	0 2 0
Holland	Free.
Japan	0 1 8¾
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*
Wheat—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	Free.
France	0 2 10½
Germany	0 2 9
Italy	0 3 ⅓
Hides and Skins, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	
France	
Germany	
Holland	
Italy	
United States of America	
Lac—	
United Kingdom	Free.
France	Free.
Seeds—	
Castor—	
United Kingdom	Free.
United States of America	0 1 4½
Linseed—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	Free.
Germany	0 0 4½
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 1 11⅝
United States of America	0 1 8
Poppy—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	
France	
Germany	0 0 11⅝
Holland	Free.
Groundnut—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	

Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt.
	£ s. d.
Rapeseed—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	0 1 3½
Belgium	Free.
France	0 2 9¾
Germany	0 2 5⅝
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 1 11⅝
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
France	
Germany	0 0 11⅝
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 2 5⅞
Tea—	
United Kingdom	0 0 5 per lb.
Russia*	(a)0 1 10½
United States	Free.
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*.
Textiles—	
Cotton, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	
Germany	
Italy	0 1 2⅞
Japan	Free.
Cotton Twist and yarn—	
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*.
Jute, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	
France	
Germany	
Italy	
Russia	0 7 10½
Japan	Free.
United States	Free.
Jute Manufactures—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Wool, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.

NOTE.—Compiled from the "Foreign Import Duties for 1913" published by the Board of Trade, later issues not being available.
* Imported over the European frontiers.
(a) 7·92*d.* per lb. for Brick Tea (Black or Green).

No. 54.—Percentage shares of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the principal articles imported and exported by sea.

Germany.

IMPORTS.

Articles	Percentage share 1913-14	Percentage share 1914-15
Dyes—		
Synthetic indigo	88·7	84·9
Aniline	79·7	67·4
Alizarine	69·1	65·5
Metals—		
Aluminium	48·2	40·1
Steel	36·4	32·0
Copper, wrought	35·4	30·3
Iron or steel	10·3	4·7
Cutlery	43·4	23·6
Toys and requisites for games	26·2	13·1
Chemicals	12·4	5·4
Hardware	18·3	10·1
Paper and pasteboard	17·3	8·9
Woollen manufactures	27·9	14·3
Haberdashery and millinery	17·4	10·6
Cement	10·7	2·6
Glass and glassware	14·7	9·4

Germany.

EXPORTS.

Articles	Percentage share 1913-14	Percentage share 1914-15
Seeds—		
Mowa	85·2	3·2
Sesamum	15·1	4·2
Rapeseed	22·8	8·3
Linseed	12·0	3·4
Cow hides	48·3	31·9
Myrobalans	23·7	12·8
Cotton, raw	14·6	13·3

Austria-Hungary.

IMPORTS.

Glass and glassware	45·6	24·9
Paper and pasteboard	8·3	3·7
Haberdashery and millinery	14·0	7·7
Hardware	8·5	4·2
Matches	10·7	5·1
Sugar	9·2	3·7

EXPORTS.

Seeds—		
Sesamum	17·3	9·3
Cotton, raw	7·1	6·4

No. 55.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

Nationality of vessels.	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1914-15
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Entered													
British	2,395	5,693,703	2,417	5,916,437	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067	77·66
British Indian	365	142,716	312	162,695	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	152,678	315	149,323	2·36
Foreign—													
German	228	589,597	224	655,186	242	725,745	264	807,010	288	923,507	86	279,893	4·43
Austro-Hungarian	105	309,024	101	295,263	107	314,395	117	333,828	144	437,844	36	117,246	1·86
Japanese	30	89,354	38	117,488	62	181,037	101	290,678	95	299,950	92	293,561	4·65
Norwegian	47	58,887	52	65,495	65	90,600	66	103,841	43	67,847	78	105,763	1·68
Italian	43	119,735	50	133,573	48	132,218	48	134,627	42	120,954	48	127,066	2·01
French	27	82,392	27	79,391	29	90,246	23	68,214	30	94,328	17	52,400	·83
Russian	2	3,747	9	14,076	22	40,378	23	41,160	23	39,992	15	22,632	·36
Other nationalities	58	123,185	41	85,557	53	132,938	76	172,689	89	225,069	90	206,384	3·27
Total Foreign	540	1,375,921	542	1,446,029	628	1,707,557	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945	19·09
Native Craft	780	62,731	1,049	70,564	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210	·89
Total Entered	4,080	7,275,071	4,320	7,595,725	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	100
Cleared													
British	2,327	5,660,314	2,334	5,799,263	2,535	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751	79·09
British Indian	408	200,952	325	187,788	322	208,836	296	174,286	260	145,216	285	117,058	1·79
Foreign—													
German	227	595,446	195	560,025	230	682,946	245	749,572	271	854,629	86	275,952	4·22
Austro-Hungarian	115	340,534	107	316,258	106	317,124	128	357,303	141	422,256	47	147,751	2·26
Japanese	33	95,460	39	120,624	59	173,553	97	273,091	96	302,001	91	286,362	4·37
Norwegian	48	64,049	52	61,856	69	98,424	65	100,841	37	57,550	75	102,660	1·57
Italian	38	103,901	34	91,669	35	94,992	42	117,957	31	82,667	35	90,319	1·38
French	29	91,034	29	86,582	29	90,026	24	71,818	30	94,430	18	54,639	·83
Russian	3	6,624	9	14,077	23	41,899	24	42,289	21	36,566	18	26,546	·41
Other nationalities	53	114,902	42	91,472	57	134,969	78	192,793	85	216,861	90	207,102	3·16
Total Foreign	546	1,411,950	507	1,342,563	608	1,633,933	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	18·20
Native Craft	681	48,804	1,075	68,362	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200	·92
Total Cleared	3,962	7,322,020	4,241	7,397,976	4,387	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	100
Grand Total	8,042	14,597,091	8,561	14,993,701	8,868	16,616,435	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885	..

No. 56.—Statistics of average Maritime Freights, in 1894, 1904, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1894	1904	1913	1914 January to July	1914 August to December	1914 Average.	1915 (Average for 3 months)
Calcutta (a)			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rice	London (*vid* canal)	Ton	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0	2 16 0
Wheat	,,	,,	1 0 3	1 0 2	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0	2 16 0
Linseed	,,	,,	1 2 0	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 0 11	1 16 1	1 6 5	2 19 0
Rapeseed	,,	,,	1 5 5	1 5 2	1 12 6	1 3 9	1 19 0	1 9 3	3 2 0
Jute	,,	,,	1 4 8	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8	2 19 0
Cotton	,,	,,	1 4 8	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8	2 19 0
Tea	,,	,,	1 16 4	1 16 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 19 1	1 16 6	1 16 6
Hides	,,	,,	1 19 7	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 18 1	2 12 11	3 16 0
Shellac	,,	,,	1 9 0	1 10 11	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	1 18 3	3 4 9
Rice	Liverpool (*vid* canal)	,,	1 5 0	1 0 2	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0	2 16 0
Wheat	,,	,,	1 0 3	0 16 5	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0	2 16 0
Linseed	,,	,,	1 2 10	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 0 11	1 16 1	1 6 5	2 19 0
Jute	,,	,,	1 3 11	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8	2 19 0
Cotton	,,	,,	1 10 0	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8	2 19 0
Jute	Dundee (*vid* canal)	,,	1 8 5	1 4 1	1 10 7	1 1 7	1 17 4	1 8 2	2 19 0
Saltpetre	America	,,	0 13 5	1 1 4	1 10 10	1 3 8	1 14 0	1 6 9	3 0 3
Linseed	,,	,,	0 18 7	1 3 8	1 12 11	1 5 7	1 15 3	1 9 7	3 3 7
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	0 14 2	1 1 0	1 2 6	1 3 9	1 10 0	1 6 4	1 14 0
Bombay (b)			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	London	Ton	0 18 3	0 15 11	0 17 6	0 11 6	0 17 4	0 13 7	2 9 6
Seed	,,	,,	0 18 3	0 15 11	0 17 6	0 12 11	0 17 0	0 14 5	2 1 0
Cotton	Liverpool	,,	0 18 6	0 15 10	0 18 0	0 12 7	0 16 6	0 13 9	1 18 8
Wheat	,,	,,	0 16 7	0 15 9	0 18 6	0 13 0	0 16 10	0 14 8	2 7 6
Seed	,,	,,	0 16 7	0 15 0	0 17 3	0 12 6	0 15 10	0 13 6	1 17 0
Madras (c)									
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 12 6	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 6 5	1 10 4	1 8 1	2 15 4
Indigo	,,	,,	3 2 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	3 1 5	2 16 3	4 4 5
Sugar and jaggery	,,	20 cwt.	1 9 5	1 0 3	1 12 6	1 4 2	1 9 5	1 6 4	2 14 8
Coffee (in bags)	,,	18 ,,	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 15 1	1 12 1	2 11 2
Myrobalan	,,	20 ,,	1 10 8	1 3 2	1 16 3	1 7 0	1 13 5	1 9 8	2 17 4
Groundnut*	,,	20 ,,	1 6 3	1 2 6	1 11 0	1 3 11	1 10 1	1 6 6	3 3 4
Hides and Skins	,,	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 12 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 10	2 2 10	3 8 0
Gingelly Seed	,,	20 cwt.	1 9 4	1 3 2	1 16 3	1 7 0	1 13 5	1 9 8	2 17 4
Karachi (d)									
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 17 3	0 15 9	0 17 9	0 12 7	0 17 4	0 14 6	1 10 3
Cotton	,,	,,	0 19 6	0 17 6	0 18 3	0 13 11	0 18 3	0 15 6	2 4 6
Wool	,,	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	0 17 10	1 5 0	1 0 5	2 10 10

(a) Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(b) Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(c) Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(d) Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

*Freights to Marseilles from April 1909.

No. 57.—Monthly variations in Indian Freights from August 1914 to March 1915. (Freight for July 1914=100)

Article	Freights to	1914 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1915 Jan.	Feb.	March
CALCUTTA									
Rice	London (*vid* canal)	100	..	178	180	180	255	337	375
Wheat	,,	100	..	178	180	180	255	337	375
Linseed	,,	100	..	139	173	178	240	313	346
Rapeseed	,,	100	..	136	168	168	228	294	324
Jute	,,	100	..	139	173	173	240	306	346
Gunnies	,,	100	..	162	160	160	195	240	265
Cotton	,,	100	..	139	173	173	240	306	346
Tea	,,	100	..	94	120	120	108	96	96
Hides	,,	100	..	110	120	120	135	177	195
Shellac	,,	100	..	146	160	160	195	240	235
Rice	Liverpool (*vid* canal).	100	..	162	180	180	255	337	375
Wheat	,,	100	..	162	180	180	255	337	375
Linseed	,,	100	..	156	173	173	240	313	346
Jute	,,	100	..	156	173	173	240	313	346
Cotton	,,	100	..	156	173	173	240	313	346
Jute	Dundee (*vid* canal)	100	192	190	173	173	240	306	346
Saltpetre	New York	114	156	..	..	158	246	295	327
Linseed	,,	108	134	135	135	157	218	286	322
Rice	Mauritius	100	137	150	150	150	150	150	150
AVERAGE	..	101	155	149	164	164	220	279	309
BOMBAY									
Wheat	London	..	..	200	171	164	..	390	561
Seed	,,	..	..	185	165	168	208	400	546
AVERAGE	..	..	..	192	168	166	200	395	553
KARACHI									
Wheat	Liverpool	..	176	170	169	177	359	442	..
Cotton	,,	..	161	151	149	158	308	436	542
Wool	,,	..	143	143	143	143	254	333	371
AVERAGE	..	..	160	155	154	159	307	404	456
MADRAS									
Cotton	London	100	125	120	128	160	168	227	320
Indigo	,,	100	125	120	120	120	143	154	174
Sugar and Jaggery	,,	100	125	120	126	172	211	233	291
Coffee (in bags)	,,	100	125	120	120	120	160	160	212
Myrobalan	,,	100	125	120	128	154	190	209	259
Groundnut	Marseilles	100	125	120	133	160	232	242	358
Hides and skins	London	100	125	120	120	120	150	165	191
Gingelly seed	,,	100	125	120	128	154	190	209	272
Rice	,,	100	125	120	120	150	186	205	267
Jute	,,	100	125	120	120	154	190	209	272
AVERAGE	..	100	125	120	124	146	182	201	262
RANGOON									
Rice	Singapore	132	203	210	160	100	143	185	279
Rice	Penang	145	245	255	185	100	160	240	350
Rice	Bombay	100	100	100	100	110	141	135	130
AVERAGE	..	126	183	188	148	103	148	187	253
GENERAL AVERAGE (INCLUDING RANGOON)	..	103	145	147	151	154	210	267	318

The monthly figures are the averages of the figures of the 4 weeks in the month and are compiled from the Prices current published by the Chambers of Commerce and in the case of Rangoon from Morrison and Co.'s market report.

No. 58.—Deck passage rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern Ports.

Calcutta to	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.	1915 £ s. d.
Rangoon	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 8 and 0 4 0	0 13 4
Penang	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0 and (*a*) 0 6 8	1 10 8
Singapore	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 4(*b*)	1 13 4
Hongkong	1 13 4	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 6 8
Shanghai	3 0 0	1 13 4	1 6 8	3 3 0
Kobe	..	..	1 13 4	4 0 0

NOTE.—These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta.

(*a*) This rate is for Penang (*vid* Rangoon) and for Penang (Direct per Apcar Line) is 6*s.* 8*d.*

(*b*) Both for *vid* Rangoon and per Apcar Line. (The Apcar Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.)

No. 59.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in the month of January of the years 1912—1915.

A. From Calcutta to Rangoon.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1912 s. d.	1913 s. d.	1914 s. d.	1915 s. d.
CALCUTTA.						
Gunnies	Rangoon	Ton, 50 c. ft	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0
Dead weight and measurement goods	,,	Ton, 20 cwts. or 50 c. ft.	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0
Rice, grain and Sugar.	,,	Maund	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 4
Flour and Wheat	,,	,,	0 2	0 1½	0 1½	0 3

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.

In January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by shadowing steamers.

In February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gunny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers.

In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date a rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

B. From Rangoon to Calcutta.

Rangoon.						
Rice	Calcutta.	Ton, 20 cwts.	5 4	3 4	4 0	10 0
Timber	,,	Ton, 50 c. ft.	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 4

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.

Rice.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a rebate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton. In August 1912, the rebate was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight. There was no rebate in 1915.

Timber.—Up to 1914 the rebate was to 6*s.* 8*d.* There was no rebate in 1915.

No. 60.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in January of the years 1912—1915, from Calcutta to Eastern Ports.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1912 £ s. d.	1913 £ s. d.	1914 £ s. d.	1915 £ s. d.
CALCUTTA						
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwt.	1 0 0	0 13 4	*0 13 4	1 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	No enquiry.	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4
Measurement goods	Singapore	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	No enquiry.	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4
Measurement goods	Hongkong	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 12 0	0 6 8	0 8 0	1 2 0
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	No enquiry.	0 8 8	0 8 8	1 13 4
Measurement goods	Shanghai	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 16 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 9 4	1 6 8
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 6 8
Measurement goods	Kobe	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 18 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0
Measurement goods	Moji	Ton 50 c. ft.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Gunnies	,,	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 18 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta.

* Rice.

No. 61.—Freights during 1st week of January 1915, of a subsidised Far Eastern Steamship Company.

	Rate per	Freight	Rebate
		s d	
Calcutta to Rangoon.			
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	4 8	*Nil.*
Dead weight (Rice, Dhall, etc.)	Ton 20 cwts.	3 0	*Nil.*
Measurement cargo	Ton 50 c. ft.	6 8	*Nil.*
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	3 0	*Nil.*
Pig iron	Ton 20 cwts.	6 8	*Nil.*
Rangoon to Calcutta.			
Rice	Ton 20 cwts.	5 4	*Nil.*
Paddy	Ton 20 cwts.	6 0	*Nil*
Case cargo	Ton 50 c. ft.	10 0	*Nil.*

CALCUTTA TO

	Rate per	Penang	Singapore	Hongkong	Shangahai	Kobe	Yokohama and Moji
		s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	16 8	16 8	20 0	24 0	26 8	26 8
Dead weight(rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	6 8	7 4	10 8	13 4	22 8	26 8
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	9 4	9 4	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	7 4	7 4	10 8	13 4	9 4	10 8
Pig Iron	Ton 20 cwts.	8 4	8 8	9 4	10 8	15 0	15 0

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Note.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not obtainable.

No. 62.—Quantity and value of total merchandise imported into and exported from Provinces, Native States, and chief Seaports, by rail and river.

Years.	Total imports and exports. Quantity (in thousands of tons).	Value (in thousands of £ sterling.)	Remarks.
1905-06	44,472	418,940	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the last three years (1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years. (2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded. (3) Quantity figures for 1914-15 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1914, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1915, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The values have been obtained by adding the total imports and exports in the provincial reports, except the value for 1914-15, which has been calculated on the rate obtained from the total quantity and value for 1913-14.
1906-07	47,328	448,733	
1907-08	49,998	476,007	
1908-09	46,740	447,067	
1909-10	50,343	486,693	
1910-11	53,486	505,593	
1911-12	58,231	541,387	
1912-13	68,796	600,920	
1913-14	67,502	596,040	
1914-15	62,868	553,240	

No. 63.—Quantity of principal articles exported from and imported into each Province by rail, etc.

	Quantity (in thousands of tons). Twelve months. 1913-14	Nine months. 1913-14	Nine months. 1914-15	Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
Calcutta—				
Exports—				
Rice and paddy	284	183	298	Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, Raj. and C. I. and Bihar and Orissa.
Coal and coke	182	134	73	Bengal and Assam.
Kerosene*	118	93	76	Bengal.
Sugar	278	213	177	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Iron bars, sheets	230	144	122	Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	431	316	308	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.
Gunny bags	31	22	20	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab and C. P. and Berar.
Imports—				
Linseed	227	191	185	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bengal, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
Mustard seed	173	130	86	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Assam.
Food grains	1,039	738	423	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, C. P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Coal and coke	5,607	4,202	3,946	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.
Jute	1,003	880	527	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Hides and skins	49	32	22	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Punjab.
Bengal—				
Exports				
Coal and coke	3,458	2,644	2,374	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Calcutta.

* Includes exports from Budge Budge.

No. 63—*continued.*

	Quantity (in thousands of tons). Twelve months. 1913-14	Nine months. 1913-14	Nine months. 1914-15	Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
Bengal—*contd.*				
Exports—*contd.*				
Rice	346	174	133	Calcutta.
Iron, unwrought	54	38	37	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gunny bags	214	164	209	United Provinces, Punjab and Calcutta.
Salt	18	14	14	Assam.
Sugar	19	14	11	Assam and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,578	1,183	1,227	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gram and pulse	61	48	47	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, and Calcutta.
Jute	104	74	59	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Metallic ores	94	47	96	Bihar and Orissa.
Railway materials	156	106	191	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Sugar	154	117	108	Ditto ditto.
Oilseeds	66	52	46	United Provinces, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Tea	25	24	20	Assam.
Bihar and Orissa—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	6,952	5,135	5,415	Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Raj. and C. I., and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	177	136	150	Bengal and Calcutta.
Jute	80	61	31	Ditto.
Metallic ores	107	58	99	Ditto.
Railway materials	125	82	127	Ditto.
Sugar	46	24	32	Bengal, United Provinces and C. P. and Berar.
Cotton, raw	2	2	1	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Lac	13	11	12	Ditto.
Tobacco	36	30	31	Bengal, United Provinces and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	137	99	91	Bengal.
Rice	45	30	55	Do.
Iron, unwrought	26	18	19	Bengal and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	95	84	60	United Provinces.
Oilseeds	5	5	4	Ditto.
Sugar	60	42	35	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Cotton twist	9	6	7	C. P. and Berar and Calcutta.
United Provinces—				
Exports—				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice	15	10	7	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Punjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Wheat	32	24	19	
Oilseeds	390	326	228	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Calcutta, Punjab and Bombay Port.
Sugar	108	65	53	Bihar and Orissa and Punjab.
Cotton seed	66	56	68	Punjab.
Timber	60	33	47	Do.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,139	825	910	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Gunny bags	14	12	9	Bengal and Calcutta.
Cotton, raw	8	6	6	Bihar and Orissa and Raj. and C. I.
Grain and pulse	468	257	299	Bihar and Orissa and Punjab.
Lac	7	5	6	Bihar and Orissa and C. P. and Berar.
Sugar	93	68	52	Bihar and Orissa, and Calcutta
Wheat flour	14	11	12	Punjab.
Salt	145	106	110	Punjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	22	16	16	C.P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Marble and stone	108	73	48	Punjab and Raj. and C. I.
Tobacco	14	12	13	Bihar and Orissa.
Punjab—				
Exports—				
Wheat flour	26	20	17	Karachi, United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	28	22	22	United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.
Gram	109	91	82	Karachi, Bombay Port, and Bombay.
Wheat	777	746	689	Karachi and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Rice	16	11	18	Raj. and C. I., and Karachi.
Cotton seed	·2	·1	·2	Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	22	9	8	Do.
Timber	24	21	11	Karachi and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Rice	11	6	8	United Provinces and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Wheat	14	8	6	United Provinces.
Cotton, raw	2	2	15	Do.
Coal and coke	1,044	768	777	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Karachi.
Timber	130	61	73	United Provinces and Kashmir.
Marble and stone	141	108	59	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Bombay Port—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	205	152	117	Bombay.
Cotton, raw	4	3	5	Do.
Rice	68	51	50	Do.
Iron bars, sheets	124	81	85	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., and Nizam's Territory.
Railway materials	118	80	61	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	128	95	51	C. P., and Berar, Bombay, and Raj. and C. I.
Imports—				
Food grains	338	289	200	United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, and Bombay.
Cotton, raw	410	221	155	C. P. and Berar, Bombay and United Provinces.
Oilseeds	786	520	282	United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, and Nizam's Territory.
Bombay Presidency—				
Exports—				
Salt	160	103	101	C. P. and Berar, Nizam's Territory, and United Provinces.
Indian cotton goods	25	19	18	United Provinces, Punjab, Calcutta, and Bombay Port.

No. 63—*concluded.*

	Quantity (in thousands of tons).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	
Bombay Presidency—				
Imports—				
Rice	98	70	70	C. P. and Berar, Madras, and Bombay Port.
Wheat	42	35	27	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	101	66	47	United Provinces and Bombay Port.
Coal and coke	843	634	598	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Nizam's Territory, and Bombay Port.
Cotton, raw	24	10	12	Raj. and C. I. and Nizam's Territory.
Cotton seed	6	4	3	C. P. and Berar and Madras.
Karachi—				
Exports—				
Marble and stone	66	44	32	Sind and British Baluchistan.
Imports—				
Food grains	1,306	1,208	1,224	Punjab, Sind and British Baluchistan, and United Provinces.
Madras Presidency—				
Exports—				
Rice	186	132	145	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.
Metallic ores	42	30	14	Madras Ports.
Cotton seed	7	5	5	Bombay and Madras Ports.
Sugar	31	20	16	Nizam's Territory and Madras Ports.
Timber	86	62	64	Madras Ports.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	378	274	253	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.
Food grains	221	167	130	Madras Ports and Mysore.
Til seed	23	17	13	Ditto.
Madras Ports—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	258	193	150	Madras.
Railway materials	50	41	38	Do.
Imports—				
Cotton, raw	46	41	39	Do.
Coal and coke	88	73	82	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.
Marble and stone	149	113	119	Madras.
Central Provinces and Berar				
Exports—				
Marble and stone	2	1	2	Raj. and C. I. and United Provinces.
Timber	25	13	19	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	42	27	27	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	303	227	214	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Food grains	52	44	15	United Provinces, and Raj. and C. I.
Salt	75	47	47	Bombay and Bombay Port.
Gram	13	11	2	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Rajputana and Central India—				
Exports—				
Chalk and lime	38	32	30	Bengal, Calcutta and United Provinces.
Marble and stone	99	66	147	United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay.
Salt	136	99	103	United Provinces and Punjab.
Cotton, raw	56	23	21	Bombay Port and Bombay.
Cotton, seed	9	6	1	Bombay and Bombay Port.
Coal and coke	119	92	68	C. P. and Berar and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	320	234	304	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Rice	20	13	12	United Provinces, Punjab, and C. P. and Berar.
Sugar	143	76	61	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay Port.
Marble and stone	10	9	12	United Provinces, and C. P. and Berar.
Timber	19	9	13	C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
Nizam's Territory—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	279	207	226	Bombay, Madras and Mysore.
Cotton, raw	59	24	27	Bombay and Bombay Port.
Food grains	44	30	57	Bombay and Madras.
Cotton seed	47	22	58	Bombay and Bombay Port.
Imports—				
Salt	62	38	35	Bombay and Madras.
Rice	45	29	23	C. P. and Berar and Madras.
Sugar	21	13	8	Bombay Port, Bihar and Orissa and Madras.
Sind and British Baluchistan—				
Exports—				
Rice	94	63	51	Punjab, Karachi and Bombay.
Marble and stone	117	83	92	Punjab and Karachi.
Imports—				
Gram	8	5	8	Punjab and Karachi.
Wheat	24	18	10	Punjab.
Railway materials	33	23	10	Punjab and Karachi.
Assam—				
Exports—				
Rice and paddy	150	123	88	Bengal and Calcutta.
Chalk and lime	36	24	35	Ditto.
Oilseeds	15	12	22	Ditto.
Tea	81	75	85	Ditto.
Timber	63	40	32	Ditto.
Imports—				
Rice	43	30	41	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Salt	35	27	26	Bengal and Calcutta.
Sugar	21	15	16	Ditto.

No. 64.—Inland Trade—Quantity of merchandise imported into and exported from each province, and provinces with which trade is chiefly carried on.

(In thousands of tons)

	Exports.			Imports.			Total.			Trading chiefly with—
	Twelve months.	Nine months.		Twelve months.	Nine months.		Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	
1. Bengal	6,292	4,731	4,289	3,955	2,878	3,035	10,247	7,609	7,324	Calcutta (63 per cent), Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
2. Madras Presidency	1,595	1,081	991	1,527	1,120	1,088	3,122	2,201	2,079	Madras Ports (71 per cent), Bombay, Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
3. Bombay Presidency	1,537	1,017	1,096	2,146	1,563	1,560	3,683	2,580	2,656	Bombay Port (51 per cent), United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
4. United Provinces	2,118	1,697	1,022	2,942	1,977	2,103	5,060	3,674	3,125	Calcutta (19 per cent), Bombay Port (6 per cent), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Karachi (5 per cent).
5. Bihar and Orissa	8,790	6,452	7,028	1,162	852	863	9,952	7,304	7,891	Calcutta (42 per cent), Bengal, United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Punjab and Raj. and C. I.
6. Punjab	2,281	1,658	1,623	2,210	1,569	1,583	4,491	3,227	3,206	Karachi (36 per cent), United Provinces, Sind and British Baluchistan, and Raj. and C. I.
7. Central Provinces and Berar	1,797	1,252	767	948	669	639	2,745	1,921	1,406	Bombay Port (49 per cent), United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Bombay.
8. Assam	470	369	347	355	259	281	825	628	628	Bengal and Calcutta (36 per cent).
9. Sind and British Baluchistan	512	349	353	425	294	287	937	643	640	Karachi (79 per cent) and Punjab.
10. Rajputana and Central India	1,197	882	682	980	655	799	2,177	1,538	1,481	Bombay Port (24 per cent), United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
11. Nizam's Territory	816	548	601	310	214	213	1,126	762	814	Bombay Port (36 per cent), Bombay and Madras.
12. Mysore	203	148	111	378	269	306	581	417	417	Bombay and Madras.
13. Kashmir	76	34	30	26	18	15	102	52	45	Punjab.
14. Calcutta	2,654	1,893	1,999	9,765	7,377	6,496	12,419	9,270	8,495	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Assam.
15. Bombay Port	1,493	1,069	993	3,241	2,307	1,830	4,734	3,376	2,823	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.
16. Madras Ports	1,169	874	794	1,455	1,004	914	2,624	1,878	1,708	Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Mysore.
17. Karachi	751	517	411	1,926	1,547	1,125	2,677	2,064	1,536	Punjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
Total	33,751	24,572	23,137	33,751	24,572	23,137	67,502	49,144	46,274	

No. 65.—Inland Trade—Quantity of merchandise exported from and imported into each province, native states; and chief seaports, during the war period, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

(In thousands of tons)

Places whence exported or to whither imported	Exports		Imports		Total	
	Six months (July to December)		Six months (July to December)		Six months (July to December)	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
1. Bengal	3,381	2,862	1,872	1,952	5,253	4,814
2. Madras Presidency	702	603	735	700	1,437	1,303
3. Bombay Presidency	585	596	1,007	995	1,592	1,591
4. United Provinces	832	632	1,388	1,331	2,220	1,963
5. Bihar and Orissa	4,147	4,528	521	569	4,668	5,097
6. Punjab	953	898	1,016	1,036	1,969	1,934
7. Central Provinces and Berar	840	356	422	381	1,262	737
8. Assam	246	235	167	171	413	406
9. Sind and British Baluchistan	219	228	200	188	419	416
10. Rajputana and Central India.	491	443	425	481	916	924
11. Nizam's Territory	348	332	130	125	478	457
12. Mysore	93	68	182	187	275	255
13. Kashmir	18	20	10	9	28	29
14. Calcutta	1,288	1,262	5,021	4,156	6,309	5,418
15. Bombay Port	703	579	1,378	988	2,081	1,567
16. Madras Ports	579	512	634	561	1,213	1,073
17. Karachi	348	254	665	578	1,013	832
Total	15,773	14,408	15,773	14,408	31,546	28,816

No. 66.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by land frontier (merchandise and treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Years	Imports	Percentage share of total Trade	Exports	Percentage share of total Trade	Net Imports	Total Trade
1905-06*	6,267	56	4,907	44	1,360	11,174
1906-07	5,153	55	4,273	45	880	9,426
1907-08	5,673	55	4,640	45	1,033	10,313
1908-09	5,627	54	4,640	46	887	10,167
1909-10	5,640	55	4,547	45	1,093	10,187
1910-11	6,127	55	4,953	45	1,174	11,080
1911-12	6,920	54	5,887	46	1,033	12,807
1912-13	7,667	52	6,980	48	687	14,647
1913-14	8,013	56	6,280	44	1,733	14,293
1914-15	7,627	55	6,326	45	1,301	13,953

*Includes trade figures of Kashmir, Manipur, and Hill Tipperah which ceased to be treated as trans-frontier trade.

No. 67.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Afghanistan					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	194	225	286	174	235
Provisions—ghi	45	47	78	75	53
Wool, raw	212	234	318	493	383
All other articles	128	130	165	118	134
Total	579	636	847	860	805
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	19	48	887	41	23
Piecegoods	487	447	801	59	547
Leather	54	36	131	64	76
Metals and manufactures thereof	28	39	58	35	26
Sugar	51	38	82	47	34
Tea	45	62	220	82	47
All other articles	156	173	280	97	155
Total	840	843	1,660	1,013	908
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	76	66	81	140	131
Hides of cattle	44	55	74	73	67
Provisions—Ghi	103	140	192	161	152
Wood—timber	62	75	72	30	26
All other articles	97	139	154	116	124
Total	382	475	573	520	500
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	72	64	58	109	121
Piecegoods	199	209	299	286	318
Grain and pulse	6	35	35	8	4
Spices	52	39	40	27	27
All other articles	144	141	151	150	132
Total	473	488	613	580	602
Central Asia					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	6	9	17	38	18
Silk, raw	3	1	3	37	30
All other articles	2	2	7	5	10
Total	11	12	27	80	58
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	5	5	10	52	43
All other articles	3	3	10	68	55
Total	8	8	20	120	98

No. 67—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Persia					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	9	4	3	6	6
Wool, raw	1	1	..	..	..
All other articles	10	16	24	14	14
Total	20	21	27	20	20
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	15	35	55	50	39
Leather	13	35	30	34	30
All other articles	35	39	42	63	39
Total	63	109	127	147	108
Nepal					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	220	195	223	227	138
Dyeing materials	37	99	46	58	67
Rice—husked	547	590	537	460	449
,, —unhusked	349	361	386	603	622
Hides of cattle	131	242	298	138	93
Jute, raw	66	165	315	241	117
Provisions—ghi	165	221	225	212	178
Linseed	107	151	98	63	71
Mustard and rape	168	206	212	202	164
Spices	68	104	80	84	92
Tobacco	57	36	63	82	76
All other articles	417	542	544	517	498
Total	2,332	2,912	3,027	2,887	2,565
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	92	190	167	143	131
Piecegoods	393	472	514	505	520
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	105	128	139	132	86
Oils	68	103	96	69	64
Salt	72	86	92	80	68
Spices	71	100	93	80	83
Sugar	60	87	71	68	62
Tobacco	50	58	61	50	43
All other articles	198	251	214	240	219
Total	1,109	1,475	1,447	1,367	1,276
Tibet					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	80	100	92	147	167
All other articles	70	74	75	73	67
Total	150	174	167	220	234
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	23	37	35	48	35
All other articles	52	60	52	85	84
Total	75	97	87	133	119
Sikkim					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	22	22	24	53	39
All other articles	44	58	76	154	151
Total	66	80	100	207	190
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	10	15	13	11	11
All other articles	44	58	74	96	94
Total	54	73	87	107	105
Bhutan					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	1	17	57	63	64
All other articles	12	29	43	77	80
Total	13	46	100	140	144
Exports thereto—					
Silk	1	72	33	45	50
All other articles	5	210	40	75	67
Total	6	282	73	120	117
Shan States					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	50	62	60	52	26
Cattle	54	87	126	198	142
Rice—husked	26	85	48	38	35
Metals and manufactures thereof	280	186	148	112	236
Pickled tea (letpet)	160	152	160	222	208
Tea, foreign	95	119	195	161	166
Wood—Timber (Teak)	115	75	54	86	54
All other articles	363	409	482	478	423
Total	1,143	1,175	1,273	1,347	1,285
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	64	78	101	83	88
Piecegoods	446	482	491	436	381
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	38	126	259	205	363
Oils	47	67	60	52	64
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	136	41	56	50	43
,, dry, unsalted or salted	42	45	46	51	51
All other articles	292	346	340	343	466
Total	965	1,185	1,353	1,220	1,456
Western China					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	29	38	59	79	61
All other articles	93	83	88	114	68
Total	122	121	147	193	129
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	142	99	222	172	174
Piecegoods	71	83	129	147	106
All other articles	96	58	69	54	73
Total	309	240	420	373	353
Siam					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	34	75	72	112	92
Silk—manufactured	44	37	42	53	19
Wood—timber (teak)	66	77	83	71	74
All other articles	18	23	31	57	104
Total	162	212	233	293	289
Exports thereto					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	16	24	28	26	31
Piecegoods	28	36	31	21	24
Silk manufactures	17	19	15	11	9
All other articles	85	78	59	55	52
Total	146	157	133	113	116

No. 67—*concluded.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
KARENNEE					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	39	73	56	73	56
Wood—timber (teak)	92	62	101	142	83
All other articles	4	8	16	18	19
TOTAL	135	143	173	233	158
Exports thereto—					
Spices—betelnuts	7	8	6	6	3
All other articles	14	21	27	34	20
TOTAL	21	29	33	40	23

No. 68.—EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—					
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	238	154	451	253	241
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	162	234	254	204	178
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	154	157	235	228	242
Kurram valley	59	76	69	70	65
Nepal	308	377	409	401	385
Western China	71	83	128	144	106
Shan States, North	143	195	176	198	176
Shan States, South	287	268	299	224	195
Other countries	82	112	105	127	160
TOTAL	1,504	1,656	2,126	1,849	1,748
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	57	31	71	71	82
Persia	12	33	37	44	30
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	45	52	64	58	77
Nepal	85	94	105	104	134
Other countries	122	148	132	154	156
TOTAL	321	358	409	431	479
GRAND TOTAL, FOREIGN AND INDIAN	1,825	2,014	2,535	2,280	2,227

No. 69.—IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Afghanistan	212	284	318	496	383
Tibet	80	100	92	146	167
Other countries	55	48	51	61	61
Total	347	382	461	703	611

No. 70.—COASTING TRADE—GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND ACTUAL VALUE.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS			ACTUAL VALUE(*a*)		
	Merchandise	Treasure	TOTAL	Merchandise.	Treasure	TOTAL
1905-06	54,666	1,500	56,166	30,140	780	30,920
1906-07	61,833	2,373	64,206	34,840	1,140	35,980
1907-08	70,033	2,640	72,673	39,207	1,280	40,487
1908-09	69,873	1,207	71,080	38,434	593	39,027
1909-10	69,834	1,206	71,040	38,793	647	39,440
1910-11	69,173	787	69,960	39,634	413	40,047
1911-12	69,000	500	69,500	39,567	273	39,840
1912-13	75,773	707	76,480	42,454	393	42,847
1913-14	79,147	1,166	80,313	45,627	680	46,307
1914-15	73,813	520	74,333	42,000	327	42,327

(*a*) Actual value is arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only.

No. 71.—VALUE OF COASTING TRADE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure	Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
Imports—					
1905-06	24,207	3,126	27,333	767	28,100
1906-07	29,300	3,080	32,380	1,113	33,493
1907-08	32,900	3,427	36,327	1,260	37,587
1908-09	32,460	3,160	35,620	587	36,207
1909-10	32,127	3,440	35,567	600	36,167
1910-11	32,853	3,533	36,386	387	36,773
1911-12	32,213	3,654	35,867	260	36,127
1912-13	35,000	3,713	38,713	354	39,067
1913-14	38,380	3,760	42,140	646	42,786
1914-15	35,353	3,227	38,580	307	38,887
Exports—					
1905-06	23,080	4,253	27,333	733	28,066
1906-07	25,267	4,186	29,453	1,260	30,713
1907-08	28,866	4,840	33,706	1,380	35,086
1908-09	29,847	4,406	34,253	620	34,873
1909-10	29,520	4,747	34,267	606	34,873
1910-11	27,893	4,894	32,787	400	33,187
1911-12	28,327	4,806	33,133	240	33,373
1912-13	31,893	5,167	37,060	353	37,413
1913-14	31,747	5,260	37,007	520	37,527
1914-15	30,767	4,466	35,233	213	35,446

No. 72.—COASTWISE IMPORTS INTO BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Coal tons	1,590	1,540	1,637	1,604	1,509	1,327	1,280	1,467	1,413	1,333
Cotton—raw cwt.	1,357	1,628	1,870	1,869	1,744	5,007	4,667	4,887	5,047	4,000
„ Twist and yarn lbs.	31,238	31,549	38,130	32,512	26,740	1,087	1,120	1,353	1,113	880
„ Piecegoods—grey yds.	188,162	208,471	196,755	152,644	141,378	2,173	2,467	2,333	1,733	1,933
„ „ white „	7,572	7,083	8,706	6,623	4,573	113	107	120	100	67
„ „ coloured, printed or dyed „	52,930	61,854	63,861	60,470	49,844	807	933	967	913	713
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	21,939	22,998	27,422	31,559	18,947	387	380	407	547	320
Rice in the husk cwt.	4,041	2,408	4,285	6,245	6,195	927	600	1,287	1,447	1,400
Rice not in the husk „	8,735	5,153	6,273	14,416	18,914	3,133	2,133	2,700	5,327	6,720
Jute—Gunny bags no.	78,359	67,699	79,160	78,964	59,426	1,407	1,400	1,720	1,873	1,320
Kerosene oil gals.	92,420	88,064	100,888	104,128	100,721	2,227	1,987	2,420	2,587	2,547
Spices—Betelnuts lbs.	40,674	41,902	50,696	62,559	47,219	560	513	553	560	533
Wood—Teak cubic tons	141	133	139	122	91	920	893	973	1,027	873

No. 73.—COASTWISE EXPORTS TO BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Coal tons	2,214	2,022	2,220	2,299	1,890	1,260	1,187	1,513	1,447	1,113
Cotton—raw cwt.	578	669	922	564	589	1,447	1,480	2,373	1,400	1,160
„ Twist and yarn lbs.	35,965	34,909	41,954	34,148	33,591	1,167	1,233	1,447	1,180	1,013
„ Piecegoods—grey yds.	186,566	192,229	180,953	132,494	144,682	1,873	1,967	1,920	1,433	1,527
„ „ white „	5,098	5,598	5,578	4,770	4,490	60	67	73	60	60
„ „ coloured, printed or dyed „	67,221	79,553	92,031	76,331	60,515	1,013	1,207	1,447	1,173	887
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	23,370	24,514	27,350	29,265	17,773	340	333	340	427	293
Rice in the husk cwt.	3,922	3,226	4,766	6,122	6,857	887	780	1,287	1,427	1,547
Rice not in the husk. „	9,817	6,448	7,389	14,231	19,767	3,627	2,513	3,013	4,987	6,647
Jute—Gunny bags no.	77,384	68,787	79,646	80,877	57,880	1,347	1,340	1,713	1,853	1,180
Kerosene oil gals.	98,337	91,896	108,303	111,065	108,685	2,340	2,127	2,420	2,493	2,440
Spices—Betelnuts lbs.	43,337	42,896	52,707	45,226	47,806	413	380	460	433	500
Wood—Teak cubic tons	158	152	152	134	115	867	833	880	820	800

No. 74.—List of principal Emergency measures of Government after the outbreak of war.

Dates	Trade Notifications, etc.
3rd Aug. 1914.	The Government of India undertake to support exchange by all means in their power—No. 1064-F.
4th Aug. 1914.	His Britannic Majesty's Government Notification suspending the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams with certain exceptions—No. 6599 (superseded by No. 6992, dated 8th August, 1914).
5th Aug. 1914	A Royal Order commanding that from the 4th August, 1914, no enemy merchantship shall be allowed to depart except in accordance with the specified provisions—No. 9-W.
5th Aug. 1914.	The Government of India stop further issues of gold—No. 1083-F.
5th Aug. 1914.	The taking by sea or by land out of British India of Warlike stores is prohibited—No. 6722 (modified by No. 7991, dated 29th August, and superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).
5th Aug. 1914.	The taking of Welsh coal by sea from British India except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements is prohibited—No. 6788 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).
5th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles of military or naval stores—No. 6789 (superseded by No. 9182, dated 12th September, 1914).
6th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring the articles enumerated in schedules 1 and 2 absolute and conditional contraband respectively—No. 6808 (superseded by No. 8982 of 7th September, 1914).
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of forage and food for animals and provisions and victual of all kinds—No. 6878 (superseded by No. 9183, dated 12th September, 1914).
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation setting forth the law and policy with regard to trading with the enemy—No. 6883 (superseded by No. 7138, dated 10th August, 1914).
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting participation in loan to German Government—No. 1109-F.
8th Aug 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 6985 (superseded by No. 9184, dated 12th September, 1914).
8th Aug. 1914.	His Britannic Majesty's Government Notification suspending the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams with certain exceptions is modified—No 6992 (superseded by No. 12381, dated 3rd November 1914).
10th Aug. 1914.	The taking by sea or by land out of British India of certain specified articles is prohibited—No. 7104 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).
10th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation setting forth the law and policy with regard to Trading with the Enemy.—No. 7138 (superseded by No. 9507, dated 12th September, 1914).
14th Aug. 1914.	Impressment of Vessels—Ordinance No. II of 1914.
15th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the scope of certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with the War—No. 111-W. (superseded by No. 399-W., dated 16th September, 1914).
17th Aug. 1914	The Order in Council relative to the treatment of enemy shipping shall come into force as regards Austria-Hungary merchant ships only, with effect from the 15th day of August, 1914—No. 129-W.
24th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting British vessels from carrying contraband from one foreign port to another—No. 7988.
29th Aug. 1914.	The exportation by land to Native States within India of sporting arms and sporting ammunition is permitted under certain conditions—No. 7991 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).
31st Aug. 1914.	An Order permitting the exportation from the United Kingdom to British India of certain provisions and victual specified therein.
1st Sept. 1914.	Directs to procure locally stores whereof the exportation from the United Kingdom has been prohibited—No. 8523-8573—59.
3rd Sept. 1914.	War Risks Insurance scheme.
7th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring the articles enumerated in schedules I and II absolute and conditional contraband respectively.—No. 8982.
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores.—No. 9182 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9183 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores to certain countries—No. 9184 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
12th Sept. 1914	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9185 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 9507 (superseded by No. 419-W., dated 31st October, 1914).
14th Sept. 1914.	Certain notices affecting navigation issued by the Board of Trade.
16th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the scope of certain existing Proclamations and a certain Order in Council regarding treatment of enemy shipping—No. 399-W.
19th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation modifying the Proclamations of the 3rd, the 5th and the 10th August, 1914, relating to the exportation of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9780 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
19th Sept. 1914.	An Order in Council directing the adoption and enforcement of the Declaration of London subject to the additions and modifications specified therein—No. 9848 (superseded by No. 1203-W., dated 28th November, 1914).
26th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring certain additional articles to be conditional contraband—No. 10213 (superseded by No. 115-W., dated 24th October, 1914).
3rd Oct. 1914.	Orders in Council withdrawing the prohibition on the exportation from the United Kingdom of the articles specified in the list of provisions and victual in respect of certain places, and of jams and marmalades and condensed milk.—No. 10667 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
10th Oct. 1914.	An Order in Council modifying the Royal Proclamations of the 3rd, the 5th and the 10th August, 1914, relating to exportation of Warlike stores—No. 11016 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
10th Oct. 1914.	An Order in Council prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of various kinds of sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope—No. 11017 (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
14th Oct. 1914.	Commercial Intercourse with Enemies—Ordinance No. VI of 1914
17th Oct. 1914.	The taking out of British India of the specified classes of goods is prohibited or restricted subject to certain exceptions—No. 25-W.
24th Oct. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring certain additional articles conditional contraband of war—No. 115-W.
24th Oct. 1914.	The exportation of Rubber (raw or manufactured) from British India is prohibited except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession—No. 168-W.
24th Oct. 1914.	The exportation of Jute (raw or manufactured) is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 187-W.
26th Oct. 1914.	The export of Hides and Skins (raw) is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—203-W.
31st Oct. 1914	An Order in Council modifying certain Proclamations and Orders in Council—No. 343 W. (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
31st Oct. 1914.	The Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 419-W. (modified by No. 556-W., dated 7th November, 1914).
31st Oct. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the prohibition contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy.—No. 420-W. (superseded by No. 1682-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
7th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation amending the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 556-W.
7th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation revising the lists of articles to be treated as Absolute and Conditional contraband—No. 579 (superseded by No. 1183-W., dated 28th November, 1914).
8th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending to the War with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the War—No. 843-W.
10th Nov. 1914.	The exportation of Wool (raw) from British India is prohibited to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France—No. 735-W. (superseded by No. 950-W., dated 20th November, 1914).
10th Nov. 1914.	The prohibition on the exportation of raw wool does not apply to coarse qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.
14th Nov. 1914.	An Order to control hostile foreigners and firms carrying on trade in British India—No. 807-W.
18th Nov. 1914.	A Board of Trade Announcement regarding issue of special licenses to certain firms to export colours and dye-stuffs.
20th Nov. 1914.	The taking of Wool (raw) by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited—No. 950-W.
20th Nov. 1914.	The prohibition on the export of raw wool to any destination does not apply to coarser qualities of wool not required by Indian manufacturers.
21st Nov. 1914.	An Order in Council modifying certain Orders in Council and Proclamations and prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain specified articles—No. 974-W. (superseded by No. 1683-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
26th Nov. 1914.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to such hostile firms as satisfy certain specified conditions—No. 1146-W. (superseded by No. 1298-W., dated 28th November, 1914).
28th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation revising the list of contraband of war—No. 1183-W. (superseded by No. 708-W., dated 23rd January, 1915).
28th Nov. 1914.	The "Order in Council" putting in force the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2—No. 1203-W.
28th Nov. 1914.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to such hostile firms as satisfy certain specified conditions—No. 1298-W.
31st Nov. 1914.	Articles of commerce—Ordinance No. IX of 1914.
9th Dec. 1914.	The importation into British India of all goods from certain specified countries is prohibited unless certificates of origin in the prescribed form are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import—No. 1669-W. (Amended by No. 1336-W., dated 6th February and by No. 2221-W., dated 6th March, 1915).
9th Dec. 1914.	The exportation out of British India of certain goods to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Sea with certain exceptions is prohibited unless declarations of Ultimate Destination in the prescribed form are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export—No. 1670-W. (amended by No. 2204-W., dated 6th March, 1914).
12th Dec. 1914.	All British subjects are authorised to make payments for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports to the agents of shipowners resident in an enemy country—No. 1428-W.
12th Dec. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the prohibition contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 1682-W.
12th Dec. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores—No. 1683-W. (superseded by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1914).

No. 74—*continued.*

Dates.	Trade Notifications, etc.
12th Dec. 1914.	The articles Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed are exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 1717-W. (modified by No. 1919-W., dated 28th February, and superseded by No. 2645-W., dated 13th March, and by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1915).
26th Dec. 1914.	An Order in Council adding "Rubber, raw" to the list of prohibitions on export to all destinations contained in the Proclamation dated 10th day of November, 1914—No. 2106-W. (superseded by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1915).
28th Dec. 1914.	The exportation of wheat and wheat flour from British India is restricted in the manner specified therein—No. 2192-W.
13th Jan. 1915.	The exportation from British India of Tibet and Madras (black and grey) wool is prohibited.
23rd Jan. 1915	A Royal Proclamation revising the list of articles to be treated as contraband—No. 708-W.
6th Feb. 1915.	The prohibition on the importation into British India of goods from certain specified countries is amended—No. 1336-W.
18th Feb. 1915.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire subject to certain restrictions and conditions—No. 1631-W.
20th Feb. 1915.	The prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description is modified by permitting the exportation of Cinchona bark and Senna to the United Kingdom—No. 1919-W.
26th Feb. 1915.	All private export of wheat and wheat flour from the date of the expiry of the present restriction on the 31st March, up to the 31st December, 1915, is prohibited.
3rd March 1915.	Vessels carrying contraband cargo to neutral countries consigned "to order" are liable to detention.
6th March 1915.	The trade licenses to hostile foreigners shall remain in force for the specified periods—No. 2263-W.
13th March 1915.	The exportation from British India of chrome iron ore (chromite) to the United Kingdom is exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2528-W.
13th March 1915.	The exportation of certain classes of goods from British India is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 2561-W.
13th March 1915.	The exportation from British India of Paraffin wax to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession is exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2607-W.
13th March 1915.	The owners of cargoes on board the German vessels other than the "Persepolis" can obtain delivery at Massowah on certain specified terms.
13th March 1915.	The articles Nux Vomica, Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and Oils extracted therefrom are exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2645-W.
20th March 1915.	The navigation and use of certain specified area is forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality—No. 2841-W.
20th March 1915.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores—No. 2894-W.
20th March 1915.	The prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description is modified.
23rd March 1915.	Owners of cargoes on board the S. S. "Ambra" can obtain delivery at Massowah on certain specified terms.
25th March 1915.	The export of wheat from British India during the fiscal year 1915-16 except that shipped by or on behalf of the Crown is prohibited—No. 3195-W.
25th March 1915.	The export of wheat flour from British India during the fiscal year 1915-16 is prohibited unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export—No. 3196-W.
27th March 1915.	A Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy (occupied territory).—No. 2897-W.

No. 75.—Catalogue of samples of German and Austrian and some other Foreign Goods.

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
Brushes.		
Paint brush, size ½	Germany	6*s.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
" " " 7	"	1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen, c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
Sash tool, " 6	"	1*s.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
Flat varnish brush (Hog's Hair), size 1½ inches.	"	3*s.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
Flat varnish brush (Camel Hair), size 1 inch.	"	2*s.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
Artists' oil paint brush, size 6	"	2*s.* 2*d.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
" " " 00	"	12*d.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
Quill brush, size No. 5	"	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.
Combs.		
Celluloid dressing combs 5 to 8 inches.	Germany	7*s.* 3*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Steel dressing combs 5 inches	"	8*s.* 3*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Metal " " 7½ "	Austria	16*s.* 9*d.* " " "
" " " 3½ "	"	5*s.* 11½*d.* " " "
India rubber back combs (9, 10 and 11 teeth).	Germany	18*s.* 3*d.* " " " assorted sizes.
Horn tooth combs 2½, 3 and 3½ inches.	"	5*s.* 11½*d.* per gross c.i.f. of assorted sizes.
Metal tooth comb 2½ inches	Austria	10*s.* 4½*d.* per gross c.i.f.
" " " 3½ "	"	11*s.* 2*d.* " " "
Earthenware.		
Bowls DeGrelle Houdrett's (Goud Kust design No. 1, large size).	Holland	3*s.* 7*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.
Bowls DeGrelle Houdrett's Tancrede No. 2 (smaller size).	"	2*s.* 9*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.
Soup plates DeGrelle Houdrett's callot shape No. 1 (Flower design 202).	"	1*s.* 7*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Eponges design No. 8.	"	2*s.* 1*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's No. 40 design.	"	2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Foko design No. 9.	"	3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f. o. b.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Goud kust design No. 9.	"	3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f.o.b.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Tancrede design No. 9.	"	3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen+20 per cent f. o. b.
Tea cups and Saucers (with fancy designs).	Germany	1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per dozen c.i.f.
Curry cups and Saucers (DeGrelle Houdrett's).	Holland	11*d.* per dozen pairs+20 per cent. f. o. b.
Glassware.		
Glass Chimney, Line No. 14	Austria	1*s.* per dozen c.i.f.
" " "	Japan	9*d.* " " "
DeGrelle Houdrett's Slip Chimney ½-inches.	Belgium	1*s.* ½*d.* per dozen+10 per cent.
DeGrelle Houdrett's Slip Chimney 1-inch.	"	1*s.* 3½*d.* " " "
DeGrelle Houdrett's Duplex Chimney	"	1*s.* 6*d.* " " "
Glass Tumblers, Plain thin ½ size	Austria	1*s.* 1*d.* " c.i.f.
Glass Half-crystal heavy bottomed ½ size.	Belgium	1*s.* 6*d.* " "
Glass Half-crystal heavy bottomed ½ size.	Japan	1*s.* per dozen. c.i.f.
DeGrelle's Tumblers Vespuse design No. 2.	Belgium	1*s.* 4½*d.* per dozen+10 per cent.
DeGrelle's Tumblers coloured No. 2	"	2*s.* 7*d.* per dozen+10 per cent.
" " white (½ pint)	"	5½*d.* per dozen+10 per cent.
DeGrelle's Toy tumblers (in four designs).	"	5½*d.* " " "
Glass Salt cellars DeGrelle's (in four shapes).	Japan	3*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Glass Salt cellars DeGrelle's (in four shapes).	Belgium	10*d.* " " "
Oil Glasses size No. 4	"	8*d.* " " +10 per cent.
" " (DeGrelle's) No. 0070	"	7½*d.* " " "
" " " No. 0060	"	9½*d.* " " "
" " " half fluted design.	"	1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Oil burner glasses	"	7*s.* 4½*d.* per case of 100 square feet.
Belgian Window Glass 8" × 6"	"	5*s.* 8*d.* per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of 4, 6 and 8 ozs.
Flat octagonal greenish phial, 4 oz. size.	Germany	5*s.* 4*d.* per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of 4, 6 and 8 ozs.
Flat octagonal greenish phial, 6 oz. size.	Japan	" " "
Flat octagonal greenish phial, 8 oz. size.	"	2*s.* 4*d.* per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of ½, 1 and 2 ozs.
White round phial, ½ oz. size	Germany	2*s.* per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of ½, 1 and 2 ozs.
" " " ½ "	Japan	" " "
" " " 1 "	"	2*s.* 2*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
" " " 2 "	"	3*s.* 2*d.* " " "
Glass stoppered Jar, 1 lb. size	Germany	
" " " 3 lb. "	Japan	
Glass bangles.		
Glass bangles, Amber	Austria	3*d.* per dozen pairs c.i.f.
" " Plain	"	4*d.* " "
" " Five flowered	"	8*d.* " "
" " Granite, thick	"	1*s.* per dozen pairs c.i.f.
" " " thin	"	10*d.* per dozen pairs c.i.f.
" " Naintara	"	10*d.* per dozen pairs c.i.f.
" " Coral	"	1*s.* 8*d.* " "
" " Maran Jiban	"	1*s.* 8*d.* " "
" " Moumachi	"	1*s.* 8*d.* " "

No. 75—*continued.*

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
GLASS BANGLES—*contd.*		
Glass bangles Kalka Darbar	Austria	1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen pairs c.i.f.
" " Union Jack	"	1*s.* 8*d.* " "
" " Chasma	"	1*s.* 10*d.* " "
" " Salma	"	2*s.* per dozen pairs c.i.f.
" " Silky	Japan	3*d.* " "
" Chinese bangles	China	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per 100 pairs
GLASS BEADS.		
Imitation coral solid beads	Austria	1½*d.* to 4*s.* per gross according to size.
Glass hollow beads	Japan	3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per box of 1,200 or 2,400 beads.
Glass or Pound beads	Italy	24*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt.
Glass or seed beads	"	2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings 7" in length.
HARDWARE.		
Small Padlock (No. 200), 1¾ inches in size.	Germany	3*s.* 7*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Medium Size Padlock (No. 5-0), 2½ inches in size.	"	6½*d.* per dozen.
Padlock with two keys	"	11*d.* "
" Common Japanned (small)	"	10*d.* "
" " " (large)	"	1*s.* 3½*d.* per dozen.
Keys in various sizes and shapes in four cards.	"	2½*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per gross c.i.f.c.i.
Key rings, Medium size	Austria	1*s.* per gross c.i.f.c.i.
Tin Mirror box, plain coloured round (4 in a set).	Germany	3*s.* 8*d.* " "
Tin Mirror box, fancy coloured round	"	4*s.* " "
Tin box without mirror, round, fancy coloured (4 in a set).	"	1*s.* 8*d.* " "
Tin box without mirror, round, brassed.	"	5*s.* 1*d.* " "
Tin box without mirror, nickelled	"	6*s.* " "
Tin hand mirrors round	"	6*s.* 3*d.* " "
Tin Jubilee mirrors (round), in two sizes.	"	3*s.* 3*d.* " for 2 sizes equally assorted.
Tin rice spoons, long, in two shapes (round and oval).	"	8*s.* per gross c.i.f.c.i. (assorted).
Tin rice spoon, small, round	"	5*s.* 6*d.* per gross c.i.f.c.i.
Tin spoons in three small sizes	"	3*s.* 3*d.* " " assorted.
Aluminium Tea Spoon	"	5*s.* 10*d.* per gross less 10 per cent. c.i.f.c.i.
" Desert Spoon and Fork	"	9*s.* 3*d.* per gross less 10 per cent c.i.f.c.i.
" Table Spoon and Fork	"	12*s.* per gross less 10 per cent. c.i.f.c.i.
Tin Strainers with wooden handle	"	6*s.* 9*d.* per gross less 10 per cent c.i.f.c.i.
Sewing Needles (Capoteras, small) size No. 0.	"	11*d.* per tin of 2,400 pieces c.i.f.c.i. in size Nos. 0, 1 and 2 equally assorted.
Sewing Needles (Capoteras, large), size Nos. 2/0, 4/0 and 5/0.	"	2*s.* 2½*d.* per tin of 5,000 c.i.f.c.i in size Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0 and 5/0 equally assorted.
Sewing Needles (Sharp's), size Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5.	"	2*s.* 4*d.* per tin of 5,000 c.i.f. in assorted sizes.
Darning Needles, size No. 3½	"	2*s.* 4*d.* per tin of 2,400 c.i.f.c.i. in size No. 3, 3½ and 3½ equally assorted.
Steel Hinges	"	2¾*d.* per inch per dozen pairs c.i.f.c.i.
Glass door Knobs, size 1½"	"	14*s.* 6*d.* per gross c.i.f.c.i.
Iron Safes.		
B. Fürst's safe, No. 9431	Austria	Rs. 190 each (selling price in Calcutta).
" No. 15411	"	Rs. 235 each (do.).
Cutlery.		
Penknife, Kaufmann's, No. 6636½, with ring.	Germany	2*s.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, No. 932	"	2*s.* 1*d.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, 1st Quality, with stag handle and straight point.	"	2*s.* 10*d.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, 2nd Quality round pointed, bone handle with ring.	"	2*s.* 4*d.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, thin Quality, No. 55, with bone handle.	"	2*s.* 2*d.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Carl Schleiper's No. 33, with wooden handle and ring.	"	2*s.* 7*d.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Alois Schewiger's, No. 2604, bone handle with ring (an imitation of Kaufmann's 2nd Quality).	"	1*s.* 10*d.* per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.
Penknife, Heilger and Son's, No. 39 (small), bone handle with ring.	"	1*s.* 4*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Penknife, Heilger and Son's, No. 39 (medium), bone handle with ring.	"	1*s.* 10*d.* "
Penknife, Heilger and Son's, No. 39 (large), bone handle with ring.	"	2*s.* 10*d.* "
Scissors, Kaufmann's assorted set	"	2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen of assorted sizes c.i.f.
Scissors, Kaufmann's, No. 11344 (an imitation of Nettlefolde's popular scissors).		3*s.* 11*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Razor, Kaufmann's, hollow ground (cheaper quality)	"	12*s.* per dozen c.i.f.
Razor, Kaufmann's "Hammer" brand, No. 1186 (Real hollow ground).	"	12*s.* "
Enamelled Ware.		
Enamel Bowls, Size 12 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).	Austria	1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen c.i.f. less 5 per cent.
Enamel Rice dishes, 24 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).		
Enamel Rice dishes, 26 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).	"	4*s.* 1*d.* c.i.f. per dozen of assorted sizes from 24 to 30 cm.
Enamel Rice dishes, 30 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).		

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
HARDWARE—*contd.*		
Enamelled Ware—contd.		
Enamel Soup plates (light Austrian)	Austria	1*s.* 8*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Enamel Tumblers, ½ size (B. Fürst gun brand).	"	2*s.* 4½*d.* " "
Soup Plates, "Tally Ho" brand	Germany	1*s.* 8*d.* " "
Enamel Bowl, size 16 cm. "Anglo" peacock brand.	United Kingdom.	2*s.* 8*d.* per dozen c.i.f. less 5 per cent. discount.
Enamel Rice Dish, size 28 cm. Haardt's.	Austria	4*s.* per dozen c.i.f. of assorted sizes.
Enamel Tumbler, ½ pint size, B. Fürst's gun brand.	"	1*s.* 8½*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Enamel Tumbler, 1 pint size, Haardt's.	"	2*s.* 7½*d.* " "
Enamel Tumbler, ½ pint size, "Anglo" peacock brand.	United Kingdom.	2*s.* " "
Enamel Round Basin, size 36 cm. Haardt's.	Austria	5*s.* 6½*d.* per dozen c.i.f. less 7 per cent. discount.
Lamps (Metal).		
Ditmar's Hanging Lamp, 20 line size.	Austria	61*s.* per dozen c.i.f.
Ditmar's Hanging Lamp, 30 line size.	"	91*s.* " "
Ditmar's Table Lamp, 10 line size	"	16*s.* 6*d.* " "
" " " 14 line size.	"	21*s.* " "
Janowitzer's Table Lamp, 14 line size.	"	34*s.* " "
Hurricane Lantern, "Victoria" brand, 7 line size.	Germany	10*s.* 9*d.* " "
LEATHER PURSES.		
Leather Purses size No. 7	Austria	18*s.* 6*d.* per gross c.i.f.
MATCHES.		
Safety matches, "The Pipe" brand	Austria	11½*d.* per gross c.i.f.
" "The Rex" "	"	11½*d.* " "
" "Renowned" "	"	11½*d.* " "
" "Cigar" "	"	11½*d.* " "
" "The Scissors" "	"	11½*d.* " "
" "Hunooman" "	"	11*d.* " "
" "The Lamp" "	"	11*d.* " "
" "Elephant" "	Japan	
" "Three Dogs" "	"	
" "Shinsuisha" "	"	
" "Cock and boy" "	"	6*d.* to 7½*d.* per gross c.i.f.
" "Kali" "	"	
" "The Tulip" "	"	
" Sakerhets-Tandsticker (Lion brand).	"	
Sulphur matches, Essabhoys brand.	Austria	11*d.* per gross c.i.f.
" "Diasalai" "	"	11*d.* " "
" "Telegraf" "	"	10½*d.* " "
Sulphur "Tandsticker" pistol brand	Japan	6*d.* to 7½*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Bengal Light matches (Pyrotechnic)	Germany	2*s.* 6*d.* " "
METALS.		
Brass wire	Germany	7*d.* per lb. c.i.f.c.i. for Nos. 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Copper wire	"	8½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.c.i. for Nos. 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Iron wire	"	10*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. in assortment of 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Galvanized iron wire	"	12*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. in assortment of 1 to 20, B.W.G.
German silver wire (Palm tree brand) Size Nos. 8, 9 and 10.	Austria	13 7/8*d.* per lb. for size Nos. 10-0 to 1-0 and 1 to 17.
German Silver Sheet (Palm tree brand) Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 8.	"	14*d.* to 15½*d.* per lb. according to Specification.
Iron wire nails	Germany	8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. for average assortment of size.
Iron rose nails	France and Sweden.	13*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.c.i. for average assortment of size.
Galvanized iron washers	Germany	17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f.c.i.
Steel Kodalie Hoe No. 6	United Kingdom.	10*s.* per dozen c.i.f.c.i.
MOULDINGS.		
Plastic Mouldings	Germany	2*s.* to 46*s.* per 108 ft.
PAPER (1).		
Brown packing paper, size 18×22 =8½lbs.	Germany	9*d.* per ream c.i.f.c.
Brown packing paper, size 18×22 =14lbs.	"	13½*d.* " "
Brown packing paper, size 22×29 =28 lbs. and above.	"	1*d.* per lb. "
Coloured surface packing paper, size 16×20.	"	2*s.* 6*d.* per ream c.i.f.c.i.
Printing paper, glazed, white, Art, size 20×30=50 lbs.	"	2¾*d.* per lb. c.i.f.c.i.
Printing paper, unglazed, white, size 18×22=9 lbs.	"	12*d.* per ream c.i.f.c.i.
Printing paper, unglazed, white, Double Royal, 26×40=24 lbs.	"	1¾*d.* per lb. "
Printing paper, coloured, glazed, 20×30=16 lbs.	"	1¾*d.* " "
Printing paper, unglazed, white, 18×22=9 lbs.	Austria	13½*d.* per ream c.i.f.c.i.
Printing paper, unglazed, white, 18×22=12 lbs.	"	1¾ *d.* per lb. "
Printing paper, unglazed, white, (Royal), 20×26=14 lbs.	"	1¾*d.* per lb. "
Printing paper, unglazed, coloured, 18×22=9 lbs.	"	13½*d.* per ream "
Printing paper, unglazed, coloured, 18×22=8 lbs.	"	13*d.* " "
Printing paper, coloured, glazed, 18×22=16 lbs.	"	2*d.* per lb. "

No. 75—*continued.*

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
PAPER (2).		
Foolscap writing paper, 13½×16½ =12 lbs.	Germany	2½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.c.i.
Foolscap writing paper, 13½×16 =8 lbs.	,,	1¾*d.* ,, ,,
Note paper	Austria	6½*d.* packet of 400 sheets.
Envelopes for Notepaper	Germany	1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000.
Tissue paper, unglazed, white, best quality, 18×22=6 lbs.	,,	2*s.* per ream c.i.f.c.i.
Tissue paper, unglazed, white ordinary quality, 18×22=6 lbs.	,,	1*s.* per ream ,,
Tissue paper, unglazed, white, 20×30 =7 lb.	,,	2*s.* ,, ,,
Tissue paper, unglazed, coloured, 20×30=7 lbs.	,,	2*s.* ,, ,,
Tissue paper, glazed, coloured 20×30 =7 lbs.	,,	1*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Tissue paper unglazed white, 18×22 =7 lbs.	Austria	1*s.* 2½*d.* per ream c.i.f.c.i.
Marble paper	Germany	3*s.* to 10*s.* per ream c.i.f.c.i. according to size.
PENHOLDERS AND PENCILS.		
Penholders—Johann Faber's No. 7765.	Germany	10*s.* 4*d.* per gross f.o.b. less 35 per cent.
Pencils—Hardtmuth's "Kohinoor" Graphite.	Austria	40*s.* per gross f.o.b. less 35 per cent.
Pencils—Hardtmuth's "Mephisto" No. 78 B.	,,	16*s.* per gross f.o.b. less 35 per cent.
Pencils—Johann Faber's (No. 284)	Germany	3*s.* 2*d.* per gross f.o.b.
Pencils—A. W. Faber (No. 1403)	,,	5*s.* per gross f.o.b. less 25 per cent. and 10 per cent.
Pencils, "Swan" brand	,,	1*s.* 9*d.* per gross c.i.f.
Pencil Protector (Nickel)	,,	6*s.* per gross less 25 per cent. f.o.b.
SOAP.		
Gotlieb Taussig's Household Toilet Soap (No. 812).	Austria	2*s.* 1*d.* per dozen cakes c.i.f.
Gotlieb Taussig's Household Royal Soap (No. 795).	,,	1*s.* 8*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Calderara and Bankmann's Household saving soap (an imitation of Gotlieb's Household Soap No. 812).	,,	1*s.* 11*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Calderara and Bankmann's Lavendar Soap (an imitation of Gotlieb's Royal Soap No. 795).	,,	1*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Gustav Boehm's Household Toilet Soap.	Germany	1*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,, ,,
TEXTILES—COTTON PIECEGOODS.		
Cotton Cortina or checked Malida Flannelette, 34"—36".	Germany	3¾*d.* per yard c.i.f.
Ditto Ditto	,,	4½*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton or plain Malida Flannelette, 48"	,,	5½*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Ditto Ditto	,,	6*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton Suiting Flannelette, 34"	,,	3¾*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton coating, 48"	,,	4½*d.* ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 50"	,,	6*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton Trouserings, 46"	,,	4*d.* ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 48"	,,	6¾*d.* ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, 54"	,,	7*d.* ,, ,, ,,
,, Cambric Prints, 31"—32"	,,	5¾*d.* ,, ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, 30"—32"	,,	7½*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton Grenadine Sarrie with silk embroidery.	Austria	2*s.* 10*d.* per piece for range or 5 sizes.
Cotton, Dopatta and Sarrie with imitation gold embroidery.	,,	2*s.* per piece of 54"×2½ yds. for Dopatta. 3*s.* 5*d.* per piece of 42"×5 yds. for Saries.
Cotton Trouserings, 54"	,,	6*d.* per yard, c.i.f.
,, Penelope Canvas, 27"	,,	4*d.* ,, ,, ,,
COTTON AND LINEN PIECE-GOODS.		
Cotton and Linen mixed Ticking, 60" wide.	Austria	1*s.* 2*d.* per yard, c.i.f.
COTTON SHAWLS.		
Cotton plain Malida Shawl, 48"×106".	Germany	1*s.* 6*d.* per piece, c.i.f.
Cotton Check Malida Shawl, 48"×100".	,,	1*s.* 11*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton plain Malida Shawls, embroidered at headings, 48"×106."	,,	1*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton Tweed Shawls, 48"×96"	,,	13*d.*
,, shot shawl, 48"×106"	,,	1*s.* 6¾*d.* ,, ,, ,,
,, fancy Check Shawl, 48"×106".	Austria	1*s.* 7*d.* ,, ,, ,,
Cotton Pine or "Kung" Shawl, 48"×100".	,,	2*s.* 2*d.* ,, ,, ,,
COTTON BLANKETS.		
Jaspe or Khaki blanket, 47"×95" =1 lb. 12 oz.	Germany	10½*d.* per piece.
Scarlet blanket, 47"×95"=1 lb. 6 oz.	,,	11¾*d.* ,, ,,
White blanket, 47"×95"=2 lb. 2 oz.	,,	13½*d.* ,, ,,
COTTON HOSIERY.		
Bleached Balbriggan Undershirts "Star and Crescent brand" 26", 28" and 30" Half sleeves, Jersey neck.	Germany	6*s.* 6*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Bleached Undershirts, 34", Full sleeve, open front, with three M. O. P. buttons.	,,	10*s.* 3*d.* ,, ,,
Superior coloured cotton Lisle Undershirts, Full sleeve open front with four M. O. P. buttons. (Size 28" to 34".)	,,	10*s.* 7*d.* ,, ,,

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
COTTON HOSIERY—*contd.*		
Cotton coloured Sweater, 30" to 32"	Germany	9*s.* 5*d.* per dozon c.i.f.
,, ,, 30½" to 33"	,,	11*s.* 1*d.* ,, ,,
Ladies'' cotton ribbed Vests, 23" to 25".	,,	2*s.* 3½*d.* ,, ,,
Ladies' cotton ribbed Vests with fancy neck front.	,,	3*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton Yellow Arctic Shirt, 30" to 32".	Austria	7*s.* 5*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton fancy coloured undershirts with Jersey neck, 24" to 28".	Japan	1*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton coloured (black) Undershirts with long sleeves and Jersey neck 26" to 30".	,,	3*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton Undershirts, Canary coloured, Jersey neck, with long sleeves 18" to 22".	,,	1*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton bleached Undershirts with open front and three M. O. P. buttons, size 26" to 30".	,,	2*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Children's cotton black stocking, 3" to 5".	Germany	1*s.* 2¾*d.* ,, ,,
Children's cotton coloured half hose, 5" to 7".	,,	2*s.* 5*d.* ,, ,,
Men's cotton black half hose, 9" to 10½".	,,	2*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Men's cotton grey half hose, 9" to 10½".	,,	2*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Men's cotton Tan half hose, 9" to 10½"	,,	5*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Children's cotton fancy coloured hose, 3" to 5"	Japan	8*d.* ,, ,,
Children's cotton fancy coloured half hose, 7" to 8".	,,	10*d.* ,, ,,
Men's cotton fancy half hose, 9½" to 10".	,,	12*d.* ,, ,,
Men's cotton black half hose, 9" to 10".	,,	13*d.* ,, ,,
WOOLLEN YARN AND KNITTING WOOL.		
Berlin wool 14 oz. packet	Germany	3*s.* 0½*d.* per packet+2½ per cent. c.i.f.
,, 4 oz. ,,	,,	12½*d.* per packet+2½ per cent. c.i.f.
Berlin wool Pattern Card of Variety of colours.	,,	,, ,,
Andalusian wool (4 fold) in Skeins	,,	3*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. c. i. f.
Saxony wool (3 fold) in Skeins	,,	,, ,,
Shetland wool (2 fold) in Skeins	,,	,, ,,
WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.		
Woollen coloured flannel 24"	Germany	6¾*d.* per yard c.i.f.
,, ,, 27"—28"	,,	7½*d.* ,, ,,
,, ,, 24"	,,	8*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen coloured stripped flannel 30"	,,	7*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen white flannel 24"	,,	8*d.* ,, ,,
,, ,, 24"	,,	8½*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Gauze Twill flannel 30"—31".	,,	7½*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Gauze Twill Flannel 24"	,,	5*d.* ,, ,,
Woolen coloured French Merino 42"	,,	8½*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen black Cashmere 44"	,,	1*s.* 1*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen and cotton mixed Suiting flannel 54".	,,	2*s.* ,, ,,
Woollen Molton flannel 23"	,,	6½*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Merino prints 24"—27"	,,	9½*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Shawl Cloth (Fatta) 48"—50".	,,	1*s.* 1*d.* ,, ,,
WOOLLEN SHAWLS.		
Woollen Lohi Shawl, 50"×2/2½	Germany	5*s.* 4*d.* per pair c.i.f.
Woollen and cotton mixed Lohi Shawl, 50"×2/2½.	,,	4*s.* 4*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Merino or Serge Shawl (plain), 48"×106".	,,	3*s.* 2*d.* per piece ,,
Woollen Merino or Serge Shawl (embroidered headings), 50"×108".	,,	4*s.* ,, ,,
Woollen Merino or Serge Shawl (embroidered on four sides), 50"×108".	,,	4*s.* 8*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Shot Shawls, 50"×108"	,,	4*s.* 5*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Beige Shawls, 48"×106"	,,	4*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Wool and Cotton mixed Beige Shawl, 48"×106".	,,	3*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Wool and cotton mixed fancy Check Shawl, 48"×106".	,,	2*s.* 5½*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Pine bordered Shawl, 48"×100".	Austria	4*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Pine bordered Shawl, 48"×100".	,,	6*s.* ,, ,,
Woollen Pine coloured Shawl with imitation gold or silver embroidery 48"×100".	,,	6*s.* ,, ,,
Woollen knitted shawl, 48"×106"	,,	2*s* 7*d.* ,, ,,
,, ,, (Pattern book of various designs).	,,	
SEAL SKIN RUGS.		
Seal Skin rug, 54"×90"	Germany	2*s.* 10*d.* per piece c.i.f.
SILK AND COTTON MIXED PIECEGOODS		
Silk and cotton mixed Velvet, 17½"/18".	Germany	8*d.* per yard c.i.f.
Silk and cotton mixed Velvet, 18"/18½".	,,	1*s.* 1*d.* per yard c.i.f.
Silk and cotton mixed Velvet, 18"/18¼".	,,	1*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* per yard c.i.f.
Silk and cotton mixed Satin, plain colour, 22" wide.	,,	8¼*d.* per yard c.i.f.

No. 75—*concluded.*

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
APPAREL.		
"Rajah" woollen Comforter, 70"—80" × 7—7½".	Germany	8*s.* to 10*s.* per doz. c. i. f.
"Rajah" woollen Comforter, 50"—60" × 6—6½".	,,	6*s.* to 9*s.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforters, 80" × 6, 90" × 6½, 100" × 7.	Austria	5*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforter, 75" × 6, 85" × 6½, 95" × 7.	,,	5*s.* 6½*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforters, 75" × 5½, 85" × 6, 95" × 6½.	,,	4*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 80" × 6", 90" × 6½", 100" × 7".	,,	5*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 75" × 5½, 85" × 6, 95" × 6½.	,,	4*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed fancy coloured Comforters, 60" × 4½, 70" × 5, 80" × 5½, 90" × 6, 100" × 6½.	,,	4*s.* 2*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 40" × 3½, 50" × 4, 60" × 4½.	,,	2*s.* 4*d.* ,, ,,
Woollen Sweater size No. 2	Germany	25*s.* ,, ,,
Heavy Cotton Sweater or Cardigan Jacket, 30" size.	,,	13*s.* 1*d.* ,, ,,
Children's woollen Frock, size No. I.	,,	16*s.* ,, ,,
Children's woollen Jacket size No. I.	,,	6*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Ladies' woollen ribbed Vest, size No. 23".	,,	6*s.* ,, ,,
Ladies' Cotton striped Vest with silk front and neck band, 26" size.	,,	18*s.* ,, ,,
Children's woollen cap, size No. 1	,,	5*s.* 4*d.* ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, No. 2	,,	5*s.* 11*d.* ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, No. 3	,,	6*s.* 6*d.* per doz. c. i. f. (for assorted sizes) 1 to 3.
Fez Cap (inferior quality)	Austria	2*s.* 6*d.* per doz. c. i. f.
,, ,, (superior quality)	,,	6*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,
Silver Lametta, Tulip band No. 6—19 oz. per Corge.	Germany	2*s.* 9*d.* per Corge c. i. f.
Imitation Gold thread "Madonna brand."	,,	2*s.* 2*d.* per lb.
Imitation Silver thread "Madonna brand."	,,	2*s.* 4*d.* ,, ,,
HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.		
Cotton coloured Edging (or Sarrie-borders) 1½" wide (12 yards per card).	Germany	9*s.* 6*d.* per gross yards. c. i. f.
Cotton net Laces, 5" wide, (10 yards per card).	,,	10*s.* 9*d.* per 120 yards, c.i.f.
Cotton Torchon Edging and Insertion—		
Edging 1½" to 3" wide	,,	4*s.* to 8*s.* per gross yards, c.i.f.
Insertion 1½" to 1½" wide (12 yards in the bundle)	,,	4*s.* to. 5*s.* ,, ,,
Cotton Irish Insertion (12 yards per bundle).	Austria	3*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton Irish Edging (12 yards per bundle).	,,	2*s.* 10*d.* ,, ,,
Cotton Fancy coloured Laces (9 yards per card).	Germany	3*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,,
Silk Sari trimming	,,	1*s.* 8*d.* c.i.f. per packet of 10 yards.
Flowered Satin ribbon	,,	1*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. per bundle of 10 yards.
Nut Buttons, plain	Austria	7*d.* c.i.f. per gross for two sizes of half a gross each.
Do., check	,,	8*d.* c.i.f. per gross for two sizes of half a gross each
Shipment card of Austrian buttons showing sizes and designs.	—	
Nut buttons, plain	Italy	7*d.* c.i.f. per gross for two sizes of half a gross each.
BRAIDS AND SEWING THREAD.		
Woollen Braids.		
Llama Lustre (or woollen braid) quality No. 53 (36 yards per bundle).	Germany	2*s.* 7*d.* per gross f.o.b. less 4 per cent.
Wool and cotton mixed curved braid No. 13 (or 13 cord) black and scarlet colours. (72 yards per packet.)	Austria	9½*d.* c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent. for black colour. 9½*d.* c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent for scarlet colour.

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
BRAIDS AND SEWING THREAD —*contd.*		
Woollen Braids—contd.		
Wool and cotton mixed round braid No. 9, black and scarlet colours. (72 yards per packet.)	Austria	5*d.* c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent. for black colour. 5½*d.* c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent. for scarlet colour.
Cotton Braids.		
Cotton Braid No. 9 (or 9 cord), black, scarlet, green, yellow and violet colours. (72 yards per bunch.)	Austria	3½*d.* per gross yards c.i.f. less 5 per cent for black colour.
Cotton Russia braid No. 7 (or 7 cord), quality 00 black. (72 yards per bunch.)	,,	4½*d.* per gross yards c.i.f., less 5 per cent for other colours. 4⅝*d.* per gross yards c.i.f. less 5 per cent.
Cotton Sewing Thread.		
Glaces spool thread—Krishna brand, No. 6's—300 yards.	Austria	lbs. per gross reels c.i.f.
Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards white.	,,	3*s.* 6*d.* per gross cards c.i.f.
Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards, black.	,,	3*s.* 9*d.* per gross cards c.i.f.
Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards, other colours.	,,	4*s.* 3*d.* per gross cards c.i.f.
TOYS (1).		
Rag doll	United Kingdom and Germany.	5*d.* each less 20 percent. f. o. b.
Undressed doll (of clay composition).	Germany	6*d.* ,, ,,
Nanken doll	,,	3*d.* ,, ,,
Toy—Piano	,,	6*d.* ,, ,,
Matellaphone	,,	5*d.* ,, ,,
Mouth Harmonica	,,	4*d.* each c.i.f.
Trumpet	,,	2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Religious figure non-glazed, China	,,	4*d.* each less 20 per cent f.o.b.
Biscuit China figure	,,	6*d.* ,, ,,
Biscuit China face dressed doll	,,	3*s.* per doz. c.i.f.
Egg shell porcelain figure (of dog)	,,	10*d.* each less 20 per cent. f.o.b.
Aluminium tea set	,,	4½*d.* each c.i.f.
,, kitchen set	,,	4*d.* each less 20 per cent f.o.b.
Picture Puzzles	,,	4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Animal A.B. C. blocks	,,	2*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,,
Game of Royal Ludo	,,	3*s.* ,, ,,
Toy horse	,,	6*s.* ,, ,,
Toy cow	,,	12*s.* ,, ,,
Plush doll	,,	6*s.* ,, ,,
Teddy bear	,,	9*s.* ,, ,,
Mechanical toy tramcar	,,	3*s.* ,, ,,
TOYS (2).		
Glazed China figure	Japan	4*d.* per dozon f.o.b.
,, ,,	,,	6*d.* ,, ,,
,, ,,	,,	8*d.* ,, ,,
Umbrella furniture.		
Self-opening frame, Nickelled, 23" & 25" × 8 ribs.	Germany	11*s.* 9*d.* per dozen c.i.f.
Self-opening frame (Nickelled tube with Japanned ribs), 23" and 25" × 8 ribs.	,,	10*s.* 4½*d.* ,, ,,
Self-closing frame (Nickelled tube and Japanned frame), 23" and 25" × 8 ribs.	,,	8*s.* 3*d.* ,, ,,
Solid Flexus ribs, 41 gauge, 25" × 8 ribs.	,,	2*s.* 2*d.* ,, ,,
Solid ribs, 41 gauge, 25" × 12 ribs	,,	2*s.* 1*d.* ,, ,,
Solid ribs, 43 gauge, 23" × 12 ribs	,,	2*s.* 2*d.* ,, ,,
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REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1915-16.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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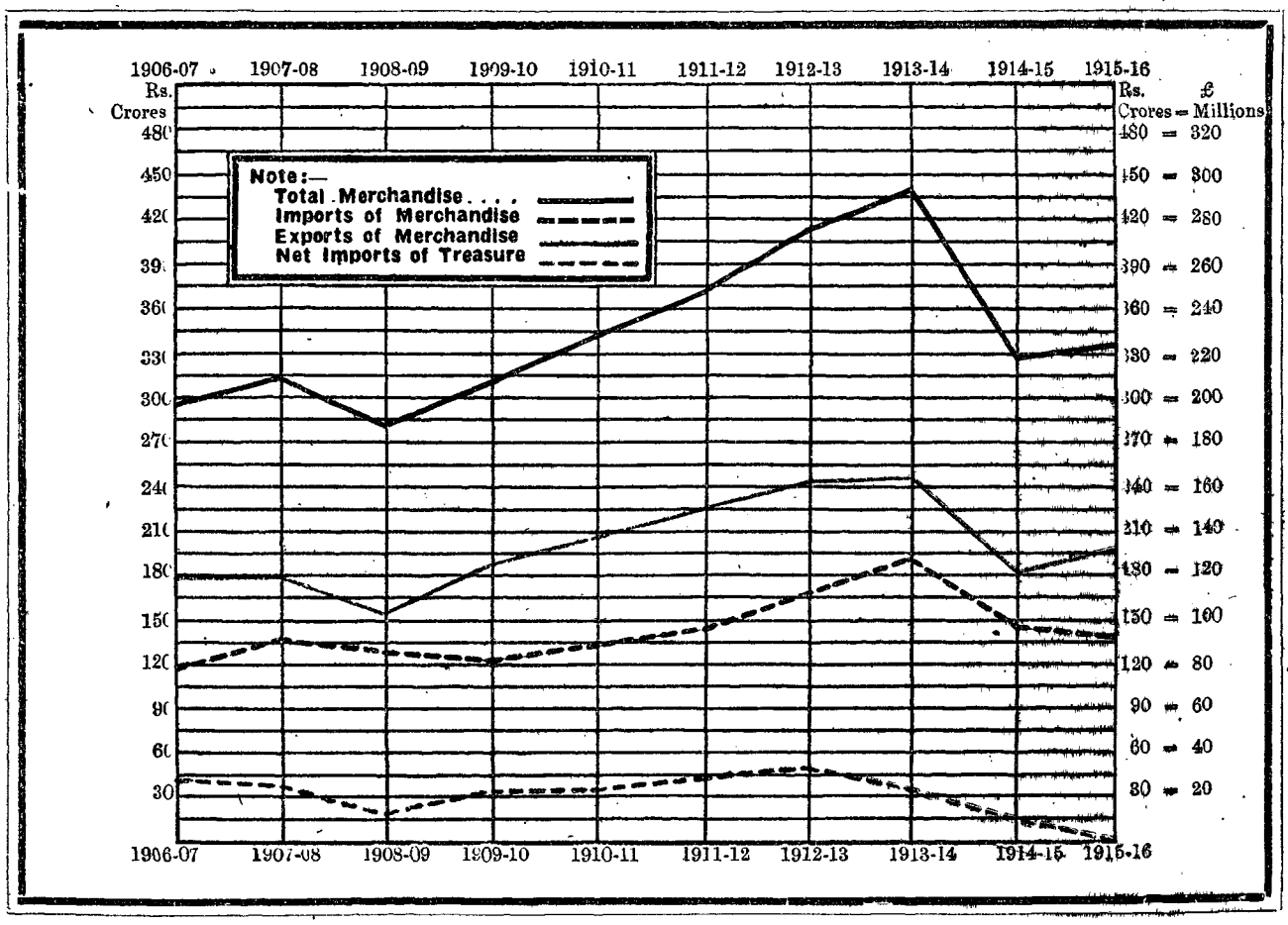
1. GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA

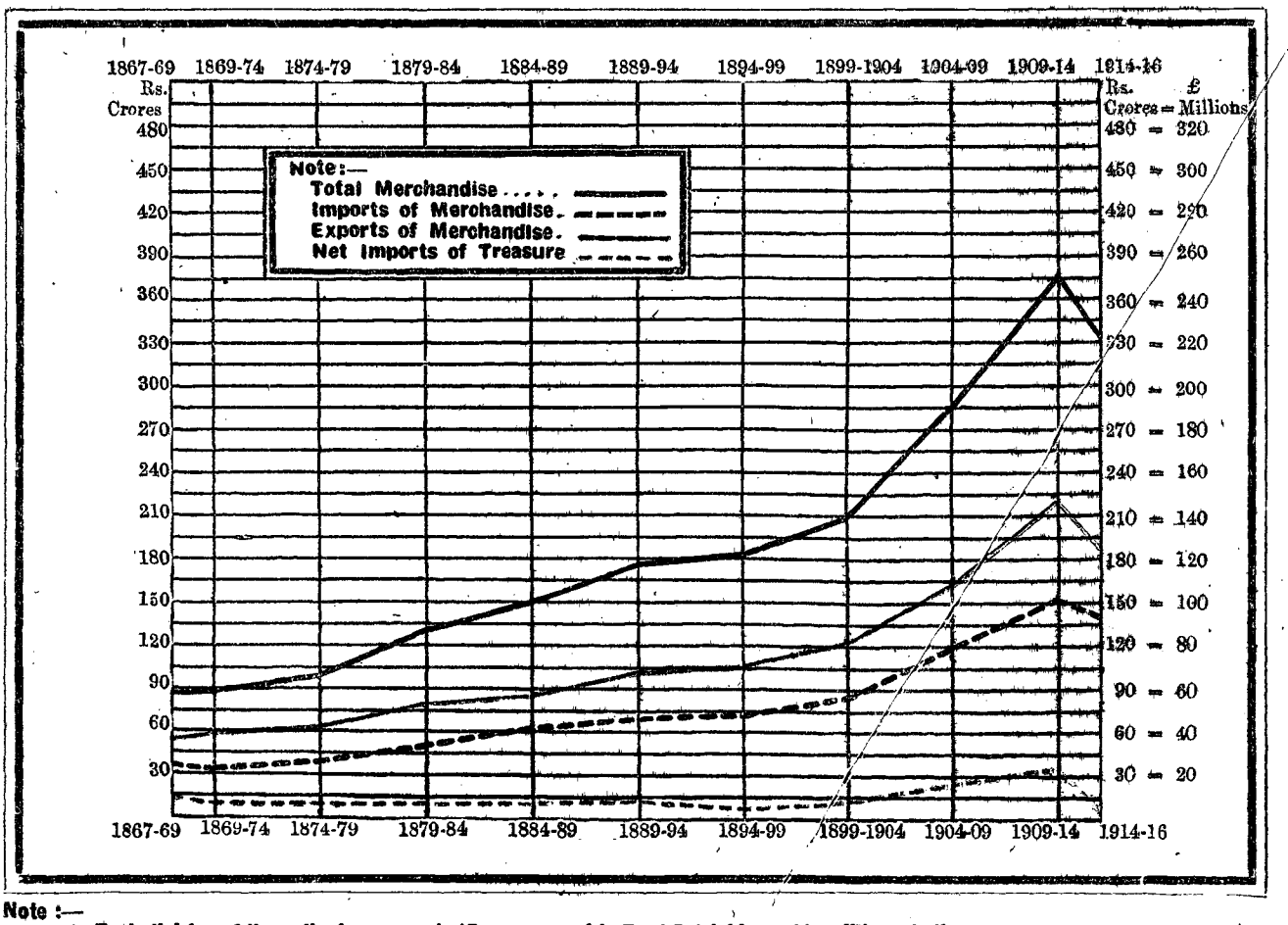
(*a*) **In a decade**

1906-07 to 1915-16



(*b*) **During Half a Century**

1867-68 to 1915-16



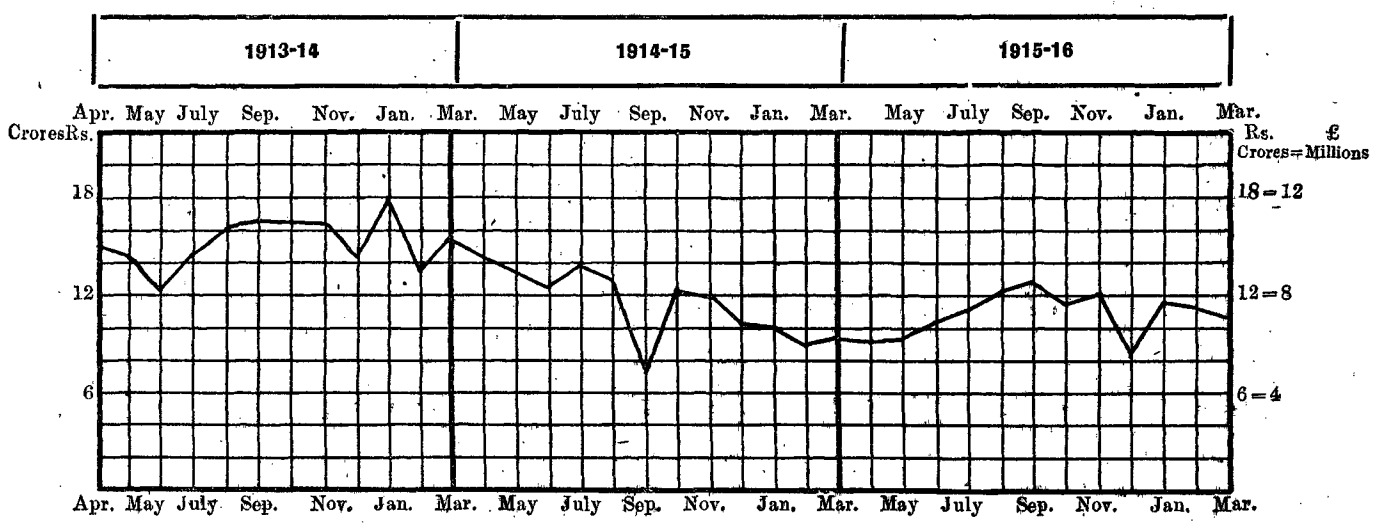
Note :—

1. **Each division of the ordinate represents 15 crores equal to Rs. 1,500 lakhs or £10 millions sterling.**
2. **The curves for 1867-69 and 1914-16 represent averages for two years and others averages for five years.**
3. **Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.**
4. **Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.**
5. **Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.**
6. **Net Imports of Treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government.**

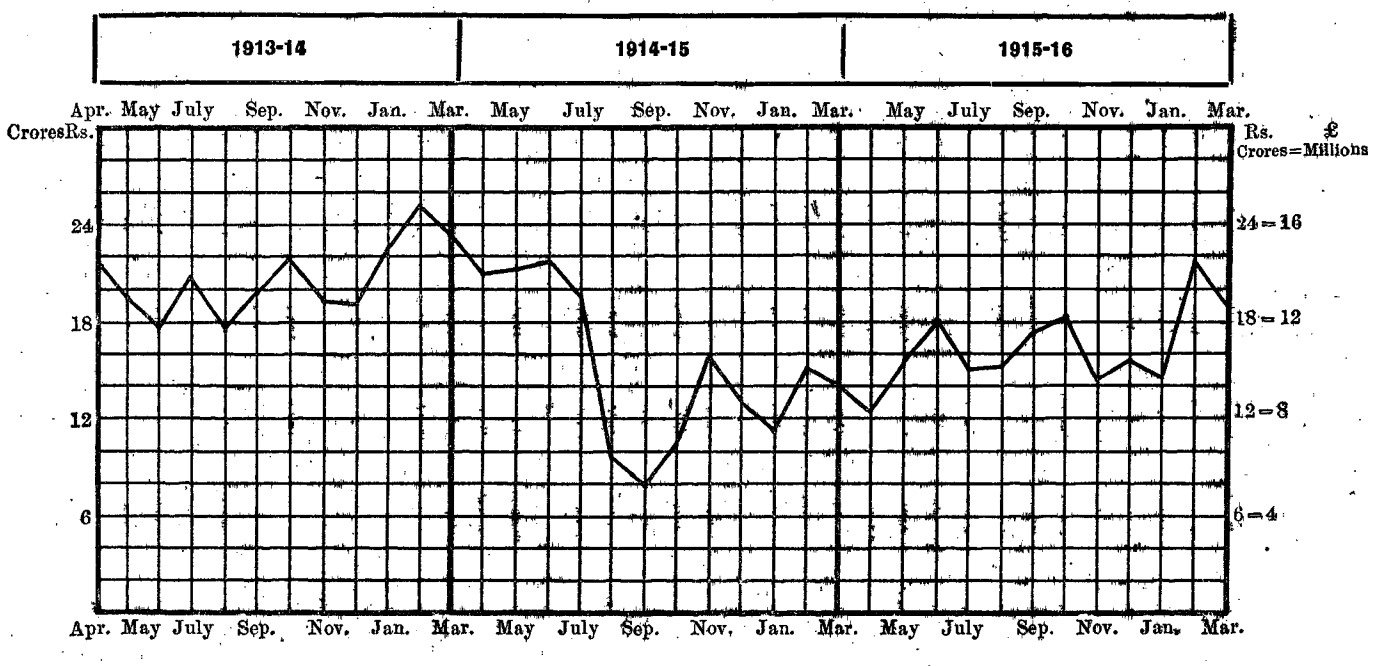
2. MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE IN 1915-16, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1914-15 AND 1913-14

(Private Merchandise only)

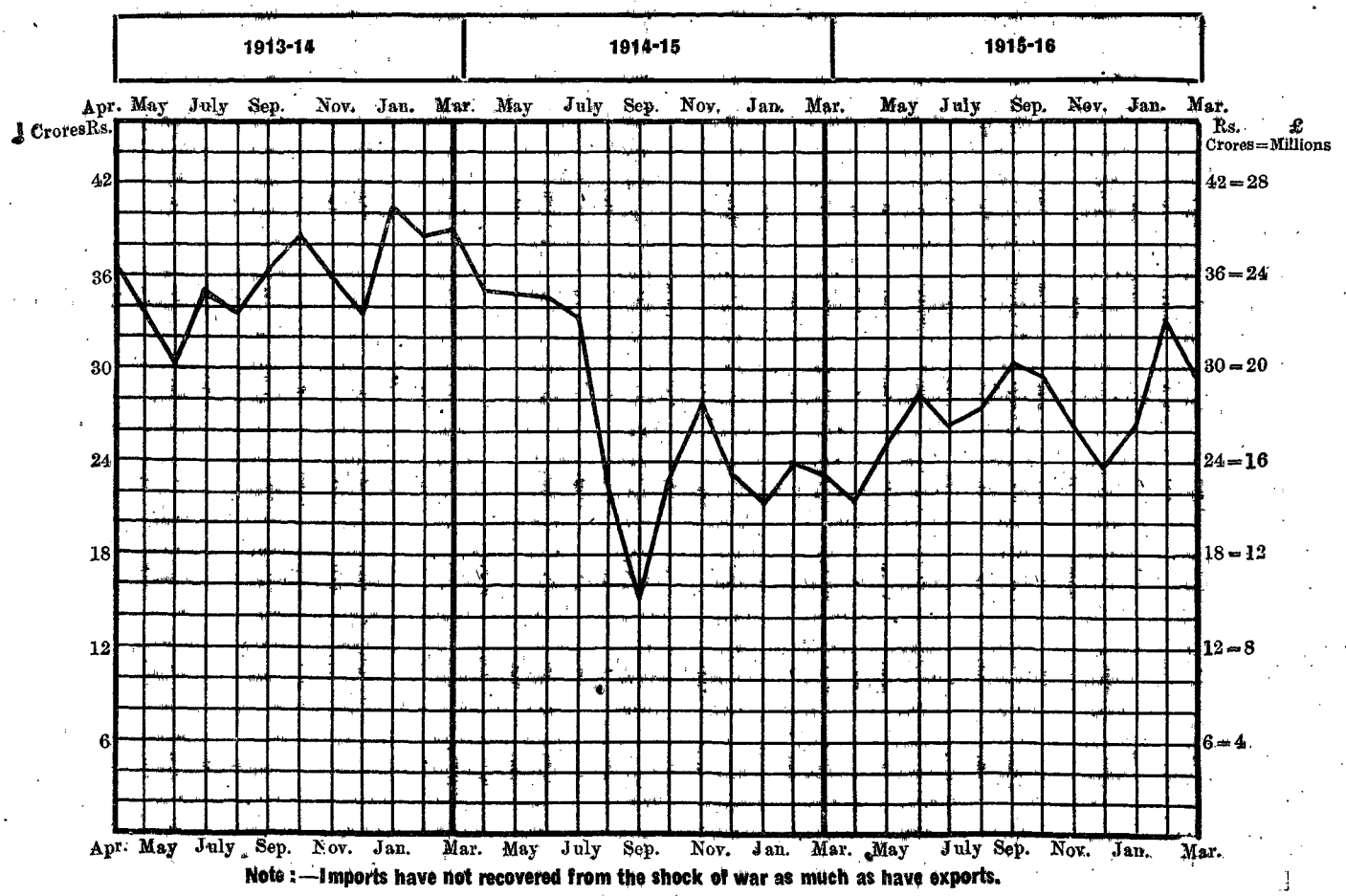
(i) Imports



(ii) Exports



(iii) Total Imports and Exports



Note :—Imports have not recovered from the shock of war as much as have exports.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1915-16.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General remarks.

General Characteristics of the Year.

General characteristics of the year.

The exceptional circumstances brought about by the war make it difficult to summarise briefly, and at the same time to put in their proper setting, the main features of India's trade during the year under review. The general conclusion is that trade has adjusted itself successfully to the new conditions, and a war equilibrium, although an unstable one, has been established. The cessation of commercial relations with enemy countries, the curtailment of trade with France and Belgium, the restriction of trade with neutral countries, and the dearth of tonnage still continue, and the necessity of Government intervention and control, a legacy of the previous year, has become still more close. "The general policy throughout," as stated by the Hon'ble Finance Member in his Budget speech, "has been (*a*) to restrict the trade in foodstuffs and articles capable of being turned to warlike uses in the case of countries whence they can pass to the enemy; (*b*) to stimulate the export of a few articles to the United Kingdom and allied countries, or countries which are making munitions for the Allies; and (*c*) to restrict the export of a very few articles owing to their being needed in India." The effects of the crisis occasioned by the outbreak of war have largely, if not entirely, died away. Although, with some exceptions, business was throughout the year difficult and anxious, there were none of the difficulties which the outbreak of war immediately caused last year. There was, for example, no recurrence of the great rush on Postal Savings Banks deposits. The total savings bank balances, including accruals of fresh interest, were £240,000 in excess of the figure for 1st April, 1915. There was no recurrence of a special demand for the encashment of currency notes. The average active circulation of notes* on the contrary increased by £1,767,000, as compared with the amount in circulation in 1914-15. Railway earnings, a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country, showed an increase of £2,210,000 or 5 per cent over the previous year. The exchange position was, as last year, satisfactorily maintained.

Government intervention.

The monsoon, which in a country whose mainstay is agriculture plays such an overwhelming part in the trade prosperity of the year, was, it may be noted, not very favourable. The South-West monsoon arrived late. It was weak and irregular in the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency, especially in Gujarat, in Sind, and in large areas of the Punjab. To quote the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member, "A line drawn from Bombay to Delhi may be said roughly to have divided the area on the east, in which the rainfall was good or excessive, from that on the west in which it was deficient. Excessive rain produced serious, and sometimes disastrous, floods in Assam, where the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway was so badly damaged

The Monsoon.

* That is, excluding notes held in Government treasuries and at the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks.

that it had to be closed for a time ; in the Noakhali and Tipperah districts of Bengal ; and in the Cawnpore and Lucknow tracts of the United Provinces. In the west, on the other hand, a continued shortage of rain threatened at one time to have very serious consequences. Fortunately opportune rainfall in September and October greatly improved the prospects of the important *rabi* crops in the Punjab, and changed the position considerably for the better elsewhere, especially in Gujarat where there would otherwise have been famine." The winter rains in December, January, and February proved most inadequate as well as untimely in Northern India, and this has considerably affected the outturn of this year's crops, such as wheat in the Punjab and elsewhere.

Another characteristic of the year has been the expansion in the export trade, which compares very favourably with the slow recovery in the import trade. The increase in the exports of jute, tea, wool, and hides and skins is noteworthy. The exports of tea, gunny bags and cloth, and raw wool have reached a record figure. The variation in the monthly exports and imports is illustrated by the charts in this chapter, and they show clearly that the import trade has not recovered from the sudden drop which occurred at the outbreak of hostilities. The increase in total trade was in exports (including re-exports) of merchandise 9 per cent, and the decrease in imports 5 per cent, as compared with the previous year which contained eight war months. Another noteworthy feature has been the change in values of certain important commodities, and the unparalleled rise in freights during the year. The fluctuations in the price of sugar, salt, wheat, rice, jute, and cotton are referred to in subsequent paragraphs. Freights from Calcutta to London were about 7 times and those from Bombay about 11 times what they were when the war began. The rise in prices and freights at the end of March, 1916, are given in tables 47-52 and 60-65 on pages 99-100 and 106-108 and referred to on pages 9-10 and 59-60 of this Review.

Trade of India as compared with that of other countries.

The total import and export trade of certain principal countries and British India during the three calendar years 1913, 1914, and 1915, is separately shewn in table 13, on page 82. The import figures represent imports for home consumption and the export figures represent exports of domestic produce. The table in the margin shows the increase or decrease per cent in the import and export trade of 1915, as compared with the preceding year 1914. The import trade of all the principal countries suffered on account of the war, with the exception of the United Kingdom, France, and Brazil. India's import trade declined more than that of any other country for which figures are available, with the exception of Russia. The United States of America alone very nearly maintained the level of the previous year. As regards the export trade, the American countries, especially the United States of America, Canada, and the Argentine Republic, and also Spain and Japan, showed remarkable increases, while the export trade of India decreased, although not in the same degree, as did that of Russia and France. The percentages in the marginal table are in all cases for the calendar (and not the official) year.

Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915 as compared with 1914.

	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.
British India	−19·6	−13·2
United Kingdom	+22·6	−10·7
Canada	−6·4	+61·9
Australia	−5·7	−8·3
Egypt	−11	+12·3
British South Africa	−10·4	−15
France	+26	−47·2
Russia	−29·3	−63·7
Japan	−10·9	+19·3
Spain	−5	+44
United States of America	−·6	+68·3
Brazil	+3·8	+36
Argentine Republic	−16·5	+59·8

Total Sea-borne Trade.

Total Sea-borne trade of India.

The total sea-borne trade of British India in 1915-16 amounted to £238 millions* as against £236 millions in 1914-15, and £327 millions in 1913-14 when the highest figures were attained. These totals include merchandise and treasure, both on private and on Government account.

* The values in the sea-borne trade returns are based on wholesale market prices less the trade discount, and in the case of imported and a few exported articles, the duty.

The total imports of merchandise on private and Government account in 1915-16 were £ 91,682,000, the total exports of Indian produce, including Government stores, £129,496,000, and the re-exports of foreign goods £3,491,000. The figures for the last three years are shown in the margin. **Merchandise (Private and Government).**

Merchandise on private and Government account

	1915-16 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1913-14 £(1,000)
Imports	91,682	96,621	127,538
Exports	129,496	118,655	162,850
Re-exports	3,491	2,796	3,155
Total	224,669	218,072	293,543
Treasure			
Imports—			
Private	7,903	14,514	24,414
Government	61	25	4,546
Total	7,964	14,539	28,960
Exports—			
Private	4,951	2,201	4,701
Government	533	1,324	20
Total	5,484	3,525	4,721
Total of Imports and Exports of treasure	13,448	18,064	33,681
Grand Total (merchandise and treasure)	238,117	236,136	327,224

The trade in treasure in the year under review showed an increase of £1,959,000 or 55 per cent in exports and a decline of £6,575,000 or 45 per cent in imports. The total trade in treasure declined by £4,616,000 or 25 per cent. The details of imports and exports on Government and private account are given in the marginal table. **Treasure (Private and Government).**

Private Merchandise only.

In private merchandise there was an increase of £10,526,000 in exports, including re-exports, but a decrease of £4,393,000 in imports. The gross figures of this year's imports and exports, as compared with those of the preceding two years, are as follows:— **Private merchandise (i.e., excluding Government stores).**

Private merchandise	This year 1915-16	Last year 1914-15	Pre-war year 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915-16, as compared with 1914-15		as compared with 1913-14	
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	Per cent	£(1,000)	Per cent
Imports	87,560	91,953	122,165	—4,393	—5	—34,605	—28
Exports	128,356	118,323	162,801	+10,033	+8	—34,445	—21
Re-exports	3,231	2,738	3,118	+493	+18	+113	+4
Total	219,147	213,014	288,084	+6,133	+3	—68,937	—24

These figures show that there was an increase of 8 per cent in exports, excluding re-exports, and a decrease of 5 per cent in imports, as compared with last year, and as compared with the year immediately preceding the outbreak of war, a fall of 21 per cent in exports, and of 28 per cent in imports. In making these comparisons the enormous rise in prices on the 1913-14 basis should be remembered.

Effects of War on Foreign Commerce.

In last year's Review the year 1914-15 was divided into two periods, namely, the pre-war period (April to July), and the war period (August to March). The loss of trade during the latter period was shown to be largely, if not entirely, due to the war, being £29 millions in imports, £47 millions in exports, and £415,000 in re-exports. A similar comparison is made in the following table to show how far India has gained or lost in the same periods of 1915-16:— **Effects of War on Foreign trade.**

Private merchandise	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		Increase + or decrease —, as compared with 1913-14, in 1914-15		1915-16	
	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports	37,365	84,800	36,514	55,439	26,840	60,720	—8,51	—29,361	—10,525	—24,080
Exports	52,082	110,719	54,674	63,649	40,029	88,327	+2,592	—47,070	—12,053	—22,392
Re-exports	1,023	2,095	1,058	1,680	945	2,286	+35	—415	—78	+191
Total	90,470	197,614	92,246	120,768	67,814	151,333	+1,776	—76,846	—22,656	—46,281

Comparison with the pre-war year 1913-14.

The actual loss during the latter period (August to March) of 1915-16, as compared with 1913-14, was £24,080,000 or 28 per cent in imports, and £22,392,000 or 20 per cent in exports, while re-exports improved by £191,000 or 9 per cent.

Comparison with previous year (1914-15).

The improvement in the same period of 1915-16 was, however, in marked contrast with 1914-15, namely, £5 millions in imports, £25 millions in exports, and £600,000 in re-exports. It will be seen from chart 2 at the beginning of this chapter that the falling-off in the value of both imports and exports took place mainly during the earlier months of the year, while in the later months (except in the month of December in the case of imports) the general movement was in an upward direction. The improvement, as already noted, is much more marked in the case of exports than in imports, except in the month of March, 1916.

The more important variations in exports and imports are shown in the marginal table. It will be seen from the table that the decline of £4,393,000 under imports is mainly due to the heavy fall in railway plant and rolling-stock, textiles, copper, and machinery; a decline which was partly set off by an increase in the value of the imports of sugar from Java. Exports improved by £10,033,000, chiefly under raw jute, gunny bags and cloth, tea, indigo, hides and skins, and wool, notwithstanding heavy decreases under rice, seeds, and raw cotton.

	Imports: Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1915-16, as compared with 1914-15 £(1,000)	Imports: Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1915-16, as compared with 1913-14 £(1,000)
Grain, pulse, and flour	+231	+356
Provisions, etc.	+4	−240
Sugar	+4,064	+1,107
Salt	+340	+249
Class I	**+4,909**	**+1,522**
Coal, coke, etc.	−342	−530
Oils	−287	−103
Cotton (raw)	−130	−117
Precious stones	+181	−398
Class II	**−529**	**−1,354**
Boots and shoes	−113	−278
Motor cars, etc.	+179	−160
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	+431	+309
Hardware	−119	−1,045
Dyes	−174	−638
Glassware	+66	−587
Machinery	−803	−2,004
Iron and steel	−377	−4,540
Copper	−1,355	−2,251
Railway plant, etc.	−3,909	−3,877
Textiles	−3,732	−17,900
Matches	+169	+324
Tea-chests	+251	+199
Class III	**−8,770**	**−34,427**
Class IV	**−3**	**−346**
Total	**−4,393**	**−34,605**

	Exports: Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1915-16, as compared with 1914-15 £(1,000)	Exports: Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1915-16, as compared with 1913-14 £(1,000)
Barley	+993	+124
Gram	+68	−191
Pulse	+296	+261
Rice	−1,135	−7,435
Wheat, private and Government.	+80	−3,128
Tea	+2,968	+3,337
Coffee	−445	−366
Class I	**+2,730**	**−7,785**
Coal	+140	+30
Hides (raw)	+1,023	−1,007
Skins „	+300	−265
Manganese ore	+52	−255
Seeds	−3,021	−10,369
Cotton (raw)	−5,706	−10,742
Jute „	+1,821	−10,123
Wool „	+948	+858
Teakwood	−161	−121
Bones	−84	−287
Class II	**−3,967**	**−32,228**
Opium	−196	−1,300
Indigo	+786	+1,244
Hides, tanned	+435	+983
Cotton yarn	+424	−1,940
„ piece goods	+586	+220
Jute bags	+5,040	+5,083
„ cloth	+3,041	+1,384
Class III	**+11,087**	**+5,748**
Class IV	**+183**	**−180**
Total	**+10,033**	**−34,445**

Imports of Merchandise.

Imports.

The value of the import trade in each of the classes under which articles are grouped in the trade returns is shown in the marginal table. This table is, perhaps, of more than passing interest. The share of class I (Food, drink, and tobacco) was 20·5 per cent and of class III (Manufactured articles) 71·2 per cent of the total import trade, as against 14·2 per cent and 77·3 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. It is important to remember that these percentages refer to values and not to quantities. Class I showed an increase in value of over 37 per cent, while class III a decrease of over 12 per cent. There was no change, as compared with 1914-15 in the percentage share of

Imports. (Private merchandise)	1914-15 £ (1,000)	1914-15 Relative share per cent	1915-16 £ (1,000)	1915-16 Relative share per cent	Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1914-15 £ (1,000)	Increase + or decrease — as compared with 1914-15 Per cent
Class I Food, drink, and tobacco	13,055	14·2	17,964	20·5	+4,909	+37·6
Calss II Raw materials	6,213	6·8	5,684	6·5	−529	−8·5
„ III Manufactured articles	71,112	77·3	62,342	71·2	−8,770	−12·3
„ IV Miscellaneous	1,573	1·7	1,570	1·8	−3	...
Total	91,953	100	87,560	100	−4,393	−4·8

class II (Raw materials) in the total import trade, but the value decreased by more than 8 per cent. Under class I the receipts of sugar were, as was to be expected, owing mainly to the rise in price, greater by £4,064,000. Imported salt accounted for an increase of £340,000, £88,000 being due to larger quantity and £252,000 on account of higher prices. In class II noticeable decreases were in coal (—£358,000), mineral oil (—£262,000), raw cotton (—£130,000), raw silk (—£36,000), and timber (—£40,000). Precious stones and pearls, unset, was the only important item which showed an improvement, *viz.*, of £181,000. Under class III very large decreases are recorded under machinery (—£800,000) and metals of every description (—£1,729,000). The decline in railway plant and rolling-stock was no less than £3,909,000 or 58 per cent. A reduction of £3,732,000 in the imports of yarn and textile fabrics is noticeable, especially in view of the glut in the piecegoods market referred to in the two previous reports. The receipts of cotton cloth alone accounted for £3,523,000 of the decrease, woollen goods £597,000, and cotton hosiery £100,000, but these losses were partly compensated for by increases under silk yarn and piecegoods (+£484,000) and haberdashery and millinery (+£70,000). Other minor decreases occurred under boots and shoes (—£113,000), hardware (—£119,000), and mineral dyes (—£203,000). The only noticeable increases in this class were under gold and silver thread (+£127,000), motor cars and motor cycles (+£179,000), chemicals (+£289,000), drugs and medicines (+£135,000), glass and glassware (+£66,000), paper and stationery (+£100,000), matches (+£169,000), tea-chests (+£251,000), and toys and paints (+£51,000 each).

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The total exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of nearly £10,033,000 or 8 per cent. The details of the four main groups of this trade are shewn in the following table:— **Exports.**

Exports of Indian merchandise.	1914-15 £ (1,000)	1914-15 Relative share per cent	1915-16 £ (1,000)	1915-16 Relative share per cent	Increase + or decrease— as compared with 1914-15 £ (1,000)	Increase + or decrease— as compared with 1914-15 per cent
Class I Food, drink, and tobacco	32,647	27·6	35,377	27·6	+2,730	+8·4
„ II Raw materials	53,381	45·1	49,414	38·5	—3,967	—7·4
„ III Manufactured articles	31,056	26·3	42,143	32·8	+11,087	+35·7
„ IV Miscellaneous	1,239	1	1,422	1·1	+183	+14·5
Total	118,323	100	128,356	100	+10,033	+8·5

Exports of Indian merchandise.

The relative position of classes I (Food, drink, and tobacco) and IV (Miscellaneous) remained unchanged, but the share of classes II (Raw materials) and III (Manufactured articles) was 38 per cent and 33 per cent of the total export trade, as against 45 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. There has, therefore, been a very considerable increase in the value of exports of manufactured articles. While manufactured imports declined this year from £71 millions to £62 millions, exported manufactures rose to £42 millions from £31 millions in 1914-15, reducing the net balance of manufactured imports to £20 millions as against £40 millions in 1914-15 and £60 millions in 1913-14. The expansion of trade in class I (Food, drink, and tobacco) was entirely due to larger exports of tea from India, which increased by £2,968,000, partly set off by a decrease of over £444,000 under coffee. Including the amount exported on Government account, the shipments of wheat aggregated £5,627,000 or £80,000 in excess of the total for 1914-15. The quantity, however, decreased from 706,383 tons to 652,879 tons. The exports of barley rose by £993,000, while there was a decrease of over £1,135,000 under rice. Pulse improved by £296,000 and gram by £68,000. The decline of £3,967,000 in class II (Raw materials) was made up of heavy decreases under raw cotton (—£5,706,000) and seeds (—£3,021,000), which were, on the other hand, partly set off by increases under raw hides and skins (+£1,323,000), raw jute (+£1,821,000), raw wool (+£948,000), rubber, raw (+£222,000), and coal (+£140,000). Of seeds, linseed showed a decline of £1,520,000, cotton seed £559,000, sesamum £548,000, and copra or coconut kernel £440,000, only

groundnut (which is used for the manufacture of margarine) accounting for an increase of £153,000. The most marked downward movement noticed was that of raw cotton. Other noticeable decreases were under teakwood (– £161,000) and bones for manure (–£84,000). The most remarkable factor in the increase in class III (Manufactured articles) was in the exports of jute manufactures (gunny bags + £5,040,000 and gunny cloth + £3,041,000). The total shipments of indigo were valued at £1,386,000 against £600,000 in 1914-15. Large increases also took place in tanned or dressed hides and skins, amounting to £582,000, in cotton twist and yarn (+£424,000) and piece-goods (+£586,000), and also in saltpetre (+£174,000). Opium, it may be noted, declined in value by £196,000.

Re-exports.

Re-exports.

The value of foreign merchandise re-exported on private account from India is relatively small, and the trade rose in value to £3,231,000, an increase of nearly £ 493,000 over 1914-15 and £113,000 over 1913-14. The trade is carried on mainly through the ports of Bombay and Karachi with the Persian Gulf and East African Coast. The trade also includes imports by land from across the border (*e.g.*, raw wool) and re-exported by sea chiefly, if not entirely, from Calcutta and Karachi. The re-export trade as a whole consists, however, chiefly of manufactured articles, especially cotton manufactures, valued at £736,000, raw wool worth £681,000, and fruits and vegetables, valued at £317,000 These articles accounted for an aggregate increase of £735,000, namely, £157,000 in cotton goods, £348,000 in raw wool, and £230,000 in fruits and vegetables. Aden, Persia, Ceylon, the Straits, Mauritius, and the East African Protectorate had a larger share in the cotton trade than in the previous year. The United Kingdom and the United States of America divided between them the trade in raw wool in the respective shares of 91 per cent and 9 per cent. The United Kingdom took fruits and vegetables, which were chiefly dried fruits other than dates, worth nearly £250,000 as against £47,000 in 1914-15. Sugar, it is interesting to note, showed a decrease of £431,000, since there was no re-export in the year under review to the United Kingdom as in 1914-15.

Government Stores.

Imports and Exports of Government Stores.

The stores imported and exported on Government account are shown separately in the trade accounts and are not included in the imports and exports of merchandise referred to in the preceding paragraphs. Goods bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels are not included in the returns of trade.

Exports.

The special feature of the year as regards exports was the shipment of wheat on Government account. No less than 82 per cent (or 534,461 tons) of the total exports was on Government account. The total exports were valued at £1,140,000, excluding wheat, and at £5,739,000, including wheat. The wheat exported on Government account to the United Kingdom amounted to 507,165 tons, valued at £4,372,000, to Gibraltar 14,447 tons or £119,000, to Holland 5,644 tons or £47,000, to Australia 5,005 tons or £42,000, to Malta and Gozo 1,200 tons or £10,000, and to Italy 1,000 tons or nearly £9,000.

Imports.

The imports of Government stores were valued at £4,122,000, as against £4,668,000 in 1914-15 and £5,373,000 in 1913-14. The chief item, railway plant and rolling-stock, which ordinarily represents about one half of the total imports, fell, as was to be expected, very considerably from £2,273,000 to £979,000 or by 57 per cent. [The railway materials imported on private account, it may be noted, fell almost in the same ratio from £6,722,000 to £2,812,000.] Arms, ammunition, etc., declined by £87,000 and machinery and millwork by £83,000 to £129,000 each. The value of metals rose from £482,000 to £920,000. Other important items, such as hardware and cutlery, instruments, and stationery, almost maintained the level of the previous year.

The Year's Trade in Gold and Silver

(1) Imports and Exports of Gold.

The private imports of gold bullion and coin showed a very large decrease from £18,818,000 in 1913-14 and £7,136,000 in

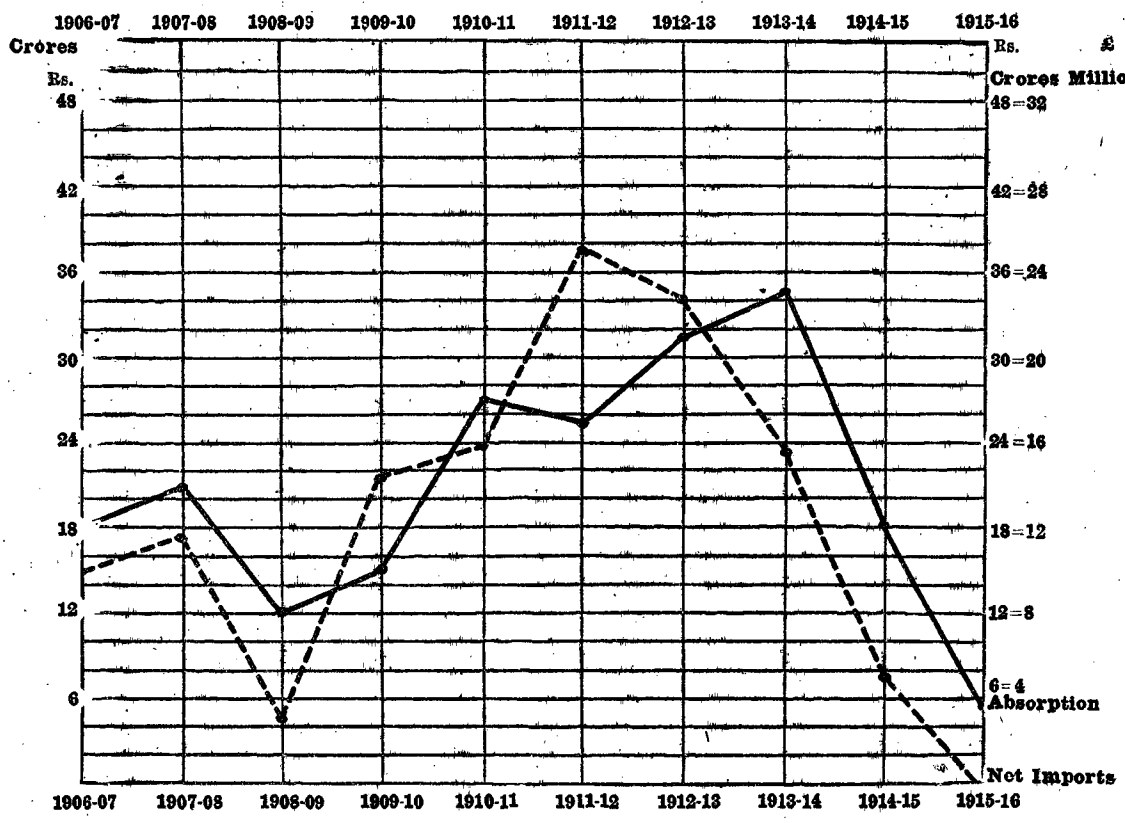
1914-15 to £3,496,000 only in 1915-16. The imports decreased by more than half, owing to the restriction on the movement of gold. The United Kingdom contributed £1,915,000, Australia £974,000, Asiatic Turkey £183,000, Aden £170,000, and China £173,000. The exports on private account amounted to £4,261,000, as against £1,499,000 in 1914-15 and £3,268,000 in 1913-14. Of the total exports 48 per cent was in bullion and 52 per cent in the form of coined gold. Japan received a consignment of £2,120,000 and the United Kingdom of £2,026,000. Government imports were valued at £25,000, but there were no exports on Government account. There was thus a total net export of gold amounting to £740,000; only thrice in the previous 40 years has there been a net export of gold from India.

(2) Gold (both coin and bullion) absorption.

The great decrease in the absorption of gold is shown in table 43 on page 97. In 1915-16 the net absorption was only £3,600,000, as against £12 millions in 1914-15, and £23 millions in 1913-14. The net absorption during the past forty-three years ending 1915-16 amounted to no less than £232 millions.

The following chart shows the net imports of gold on private and Government account and the net absorption of gold in the last ten years:—

3.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND ABSORPTION OF GOLD.



(3) Imports and Exports of Silver.

In 1915-16 the value of the private imports of silver amounted to £4,407,000 and of exports to £690,000, while on Government account the exports were valued at £533,000 and the imports at £36,000, the net imports, both Government and private, being nearly £3,220,000. The United Kingdom supplied £2,784,000 worth of silver, China £736,000, and Australia (including New Zealand) £517,000, chiefly in the form of bullion.

The imports of Government of India rupees were valued at £233,000 and the exports amounted to £1,196,000, of which £533,000 were on Government account to meet special demands in the Persian Gulf, in Egypt (where the rupee has temporarily been made legal tender), in East Africa, and in Aden. Exports of rupees also took place to Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Balance of Trade.

Balance of Foreign trade and its adjustments.

The excess of exports over imports of merchandise and treasure in 1915-16 was £38,825,000, including Government transactions, and £41,074,000, excluding Government transactions. The corresponding averages of the preceding three years are £15,657,000 and £22,709,000. The total net exports in the year under review were, it will be seen, much larger than in previous years. Many factors alluded to in the previous year's Trade Review should be taken into consideration in determining correctly the balance of trade of India, but exact information and accurate statistics in regard to some of those factors are not always available. But those items which are usually taken into account in arriving at India's trade balance are shown in the marginal table. Deducting Council bills and telegraphic transfers sold in London and the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases from the net export of merchandise and treasure and enfaced rupee paper, the balance in favour of India is calculated for 1915-16 at £21,615,000, as against £17,842,000 in 1914-15. The very large balance in favour of India as compared with last year is of particular interest and importance.*

	Excluding Government transactions.		
	Net exports of merchandise.	Net imports of treasure.	Total net exports.
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1911-12 .	59,514	28,706	30,808
1912-13 .	56,726	29,435	27,291
1913-14 .	43,754	19,713	24,041
1914-15 .	29,108	12,313	16,795
1915-16 .	44,027	2,953	41,074

	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports of merchandise .	91,953	87,560
Net imports of gold .	5,637	—764
" " " silver .	6,676	3,717
Net enfaced securities .	238	603
Interest on enfaced securities	228	213
TOTAL IMPORTS . .	104,732	91,329
Exports	121,061	131,587
Net exports . . .	16,329	40,258
Council bills paid in India .	7,194	20,703
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases . .	...	2,833
Reverse bills paid in London	—8,707	—4,893
Net	—1,513	18,643
Balance of trade in favour of India.	17,842	21,615

Exports of wheat on Government account.

In order to make the Balance of Trade statement complete so far as wheat transactions during the year are concerned, it is necessary to show on the one hand the exports of wheat on Government account, and on the other the remittance to India of funds to pay for these exports. As is well known, these exports on Government account, which amounted to £4,599,000, were paid for in two ways:—(1) by money provided by agent firms in India to the extent of £1,766,000. These firms were subsequently reimbursed by drafts on the Secretary of State or by direct payments by the Secretary of State. (2) The balance amounting to approximately £2,833,000 was paid by funds supplied by the Wheat Commissioner in India. To show these transactions in the statement of Balance of Trade it was considered desirable to show the Government exports of wheat as private exports and the funds supplied by the Wheat Commissioner as an import of funds on the same side of the account as Council bills paid in India are shown. The details of the items included in the Balance of Trade statement will be found in table 44 on page 97 in part II of this Review.

Value of the trade of 1915-16 as calculated on the prices of the previous year.

Calculated values.

It is important, especially at the present time, to eliminate in an analysis of the trade returns the effect of the variation in prices. The method that has been followed is that universally employed for this problem. The calculated values represent what the value of the trade would have been, if prices had remained on the same level as in 1914-15, the difference between these calculated values of the trade of 1915-16 and the values recorded in 1914-15 representing the variation due to the change in the volume of trade in the year under review, and the difference between the calculated values and the actual value recorded in 1915-16 representing the variation due

* An analysis of this unprecedented balance of trade in favour of India will be found in the "Report upon the Operations of the Currency Department during the year 1915-16."

to the change in prices. The results are given in table 42 on pages 95—96 in part ii of this report and are summarised in the following table :—

	Value recorded in 1915-16.	Re-calculated value of 1915-16 trade at prices of 1914-15.	Value recorded in 1914-15.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with 1914-15 due to variations in		Actual change recorded.
				Quantity.	Value.	
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports—						
Food, drink, and tobacco	17,963	14,741	13,055	+1,686	+3,222	+4,908
Raw materials	5,684	5,500	6,213	−713	+184	−529
Manufactures	62,342	56,734	71,112	−14,378	+5,608	−8,770
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	87,560	78,322	91,953	−13,631	+9,238	−4,393
Exports of Indian merchandise—						
Food, drink, and tobacco	35,377	32,552	32,647	−95	+2,825	+2,730
Raw materials	49,414	51,406	53,381	−1,975	−1,992	−3,967
Manufactures	42,143	43,811	31,056	+12,755	−1,668	+11,087
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	128,356	129,201	118,323	+10,878	−845	+10,033
Total turnover (imports and exports).	215,916	207,523	210,276	−2,753	+8,393	+5,640

The results of the enquiry.

Thus, according to the recorded figures, there was an increase in the total turnover, excluding re-exports, of £5,640,000. The actual volume of trade, however, declined by £2,753,000, so that price changes accounted for a rise of £8,393,000. In other words, the volume of trade shrunk by 1·3 per cent, but the average prices were 4 per cent higher.

Imports.

The table also shows that the volume of imports fell by £13,631,000 while the advance in average prices accounted for an increase of £9,238,000, thus reducing the decrease to £4,393,000. In short, the average import prices rose by 12 per cent and the volume of imports decreased by 15 per cent.

Exports.

Again the volume of exports rose by £10,878,000, although the fall in average prices reduced this increase to £10,033,000. In other words, average export prices fell by 7 per cent and the volume of exports increased by 9 per cent.

An analysis of the individual groups, which will be found in table 42 in Part II of this Review, shows that, while the recorded imports of foodstuffs rose by £4,908,000, £3,222,000 or 22 per cent was due to the advance in prices, and £1,686,000 or 13 per cent was due to increased volume. The decline in the imports of raw materials was due mainly to reduced quantities. Imported manufactured articles declined, according to the returns, by £8,770,000 which was made up of a decrease of £14,378,000 due to reduced volume, set off by an increase of £5,608,000 due to higher prices. On the export side, foodstuffs exported rose by £2,825,000 due to higher prices, set off by a fall of £95,000 due to reduced quantities. Exports of raw materials, chiefly owing to raw cotton and seeds, declined by £3,967,000, of which £1,975,000 were due to smaller quantities and £1,992,000 to lower prices. Those of manufactures improved by £11,087,000, which was made up of an increase of £12,755,000 due to larger quantities, set off by a decrease of £1,668,000 due to lower prices.

Prices in 1915-16.

Wholesale prices of country produce.

As will be seen from table 47 on page 99, the wholesale prices of country produce in India at the end of the official year under review, compared with the prices prevailing at the end of the year ending March, 1915, showed no great increases, except in regard to raw jute and raw cotton—the two Indian staples which were so seriously affected immediately after the outbreak of war. The average price of wheat in India, which had increased with such rapidity during the months of January and February, 1915, declined after Government intervention, and the fall continued, with slight fluctuations, till the end of March, 1916, when the average price was actually 5 per cent lower than the price that ruled before the war, and 21 per cent below that which prevailed in the corresponding period of the previous year. The average price of rice in March, 1916, remained the same as in March, 1915, although during the months, September to November, 1915, the

Wheat.

Rice.

price was considerably higher than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The price in March, 1916, it may be noted, was 12 per cent below the pre-war rate. Of the inferior food grains, the average price of maize declined most, being as much as 25 per cent below last year's prices, while the average prices of jawar, barley, and bajra declined by 9 per cent, 5 per cent, and 2 per cent, respectively. Gram fell 18 per cent and dâl (arhar) 7 per cent below the price that ruled a year ago. Among oilseeds, linseed showed a slight rise of 3 per cent, owing to scarcity of stocks and supplies in the market, and rape and mustard showed no fluctuation, but sesamum declined by 5 per cent. As already stated, it was only in raw jute, owing to the demand for war bags, etc., and raw cotton, owing to good demand on the part of spinners, that prices recorded a marked upward movement. Raw jute rose 25 per cent and raw cotton 39 per cent, as compared with the prices of the corresponding period of the previous year. The prices, however, of raw jute and raw cotton were still 17 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, below the pre-war rates. Among imported articles the rise in the price of Liverpool salt is most noticeable. The wholesale price in Calcutta at the end of March, 1916, was £13 8*s.* per 100 maunds, as against £7 at the end of March, 1915, and £3 8*s.* on the 30th July, 1914. The prices of Java sugar (T. M. O. white) during the same periods were 16*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.* 8*d.*, and 9*s.* per maund, respectively. The rise in the price of salt was, therefore, 294 per cent and in that of sugar 83 per cent, over the pre-war rates, and 91 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, as compared with prices that ruled at the end of March, 1915. The declared unit values (which are wholesale market prices) of selected imports and exports are given in tables 45—46 on page 98 in Part II of this Report. The marginal table summarises the results for the year under review and for 1914-15, as compared with the preceding year in each case, so far as 61 articles of the import trade and 50 articles of the export trade are concerned. Wholesale prices of imported sugar, raw cotton (Broach), rice, wheat, and raw jute at selected ports are given in Part II (tables 48 to 52 respectively).

Other food grains.

Oilseeds.

Raw jute.

Raw cotton.

Salt.

Sugar.

Declared unit value.	Declared unit values in 1914-15 and 1915-16 (Prices in previous year = 100 in each case)			
	Imports		Exports	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
Food grains—				
Cereals	...	...	106	110
Pulses	...	...	124	115
Sugar	119	116	...	...
Tea and coffee	...	...	93	106
Other articles of food and drink	100	110	105	104
Oilseeds, oils, and oil-cakes	116	90	98	92
Textile —				
Jute, raw	...	...	64	102
„ manufactures	...	...	90	98
Cotton, raw	...	..	84	87
„ manufactures	100	85	97	94
Wool, raw	...	...	104	110
„ manufactures	110	114	...	...
Silk, raw	100	98	...	...
„ manufactures	102	98	...	...
Hides and skins	107	103	102	104
Metals and manufactures	98	128	101	101
Animals and other raw and manufactured articles	99	142	108	103
Building materials	95	128	122	98

War and pre-war prices in Calcutta.	July 1914	March 1915	March 1916
1. Food grain—cereals (average)	100	117	104
Rice (average of 4 kinds)	100	108	108
Wheat	100	132	90
Barley	100	119	107
2. Food grains—pulses (average)	100	118	101
Peas (average of 3 kinds)	100	112	90
Gram deshi	100	119	80
Dal (average of 2 kinds)	100	126	127
Average food grains, cereals and pulses	100	117	103
3. Sugars (average of 5 kinds)	100	155	169
Java T. M. O. white	100	174	183
Mauritius	100	168	187
4. Tea (average of 3 kinds)	100	*117	*107
5. Other articles of food (average)	100	114	140
Salt, Liverpool	100	206	394
6. Oilseeds (average)	100	83	82
7. Jute (average of raw and manufactures)	100	80	117
Raw jute (average of 5 kinds)	100	64	90
Jute manufactures (average of 4 kinds)	100	96	144
8. Cotton (average of raw and manufactures)	100	90	119
Raw cotton (average of 2 kinds)	100	72	102
Cotton manufactures (average of 7 kinds)	100	95	121
9. Silk, raw—European filature	100	85	96
10. Wool, raw—Thibetan	100	71	73
11. Hides and skins (average of 3 kinds)	100	104	118
12. Metals (average of 6 kinds)	100	112	168
Copper brazier	100	101	141
Iron hoops	100	118	196
Galvanized corrugated sheets	100	128	210
Tin block	100	110	127
13. Other raw and manufactured articles (average)	100	89	103
Coal, Bengal (average 2 kinds)	100	74	68
Kerosene oil	100	100	111
Saltpetre (crude 10 per cent)	100	115	150
Shellac, T. N.	100	84	123
14. Building materials, teak wood, European	100	100	76
General average	100	104	118

* Relates to the end of February

In Calcutta, it is interesting to note, wholesale prices showed a rise of 13 per cent as against the corresponding date of last year and 18 per cent as compared with the period just previous to the outbreak of war. The results are briefly summarised in the marginal table.

Earnings of Labour.

Wages in 1915-16

In 1915-16, as compared with the previous year, there were no fluctuations of importance in the earnings of labour, except in the brewing industry in the Punjab and the tea industry in Assam. Notwithstanding the heavy war orders in the jute and wool industries, there was no great rise in the wages paid, owing to the fact that the mills, especially the jute mills, were on the whole well supplied with labour during the year under review. The wages paid in the paper, mining, and rice industries were similar to those paid in the previous year. In the cotton industry in January, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, there was also no marked change in the wages, but compared with the pre-war period the rates showed an increase of 3 per cent, the rise being chiefly in the sizing and weaving departments. Tables 53-55 on pages 100-101 show the wages paid for the last three years. It should be noted that returns refer generally to a representative mill in the chief locality of the industry, since returns are not yet received of wages paid in the various mills of each industry.

CHAPTER II.

Trade with Special Countries.

The Direction of Foreign Commerce.

The direction of Trade.

The importance and the extent of India's foreign trade are sometimes not appreciated. In the calendar year 1915, for example, the imports of merchandise (excluding gold and silver) from India into the United Kingdom were greater than those from any other country except the United States and the Argentine Republic; the exports from the United Kingdom to India were also larger than those to any other country except France. In 1913 and 1914 the imports from India into the United Kingdom were greater than those from any other country except the United States and Germany. The exports to India in 1913 and 1914 from the United Kingdom were, without exception, greater than to any other country. Before the outbreak of war India's trade was the greatest in Asia, and in the World's trade, came next after the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, and the Netherlands. Tables 10 to 12 on pages 81—82 show the value of India's foreign sea-borne trade in private merchandise with the British Empire and foreign countries in the past nine years and also the trade with the allies, enemy countries, and neutrals in the past three years. Table 14 on pages 83—89 contains the chief exports and imports by countries.

British Empire.

The share of the British Empire in the total trade was over 60 per cent, and of foreign countries nearly 40 per cent, in the year under review, being approximately on the same level as in 1914-15. As compared with the pre-war year (1913-14), the share of the British Empire improved by nearly 9 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom was in 1915-16 nearly the same as in the previous year, 46·6 per cent of the total, or an increase of 6 per cent over the pre-war year 1913-14.

Foreign Countries.

The most noticeable changes, however, brought about by the war are in the shares of trade with countries outside the Empire, namely, in regard to Continental Europe and to countries in Asia outside the Empire, such as Java and Japan. The share of Continental Europe—and by Continental Europe are meant mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, and Russia—in the aggregate value of imports and exports, including re-exports, fell from 26 per cent in 1913-14, and 17 per cent in 1914-15, to 11 per cent in 1915-16, while the trade with countries in Asia outside the British Empire rose gradually from 14 per cent in 1913-14 and 15 per cent in 1914-15 to 18 per cent in 1915-16. The trade with America, chiefly the United States, also showed a steady and important advance from 8 per cent in 1913-14, and 9 per cent in 1914-15, to 11 per cent in 1915-16. The percentage shares

of the chief countries in the total import and export trade (during the last nine years) are shown in the following tables :—

Percentage of total imports.

	1907-08*	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
British Empire.									
United Kingdom	66·7	62·7	62·6	61·1	62·4	63	64·1	67·4	59·4
Straits Settlements	2·2	2·6	2·4	2·4	2·1	1·9	1·9	2·4	2·9
Mauritius	1·8	2·1	2·2	2·4	1·4	2	1·4	1·2	1·6
Australia	·6	·9	·8	·9	·8	·6	·5	·6	·5
Other countries of the British Empire	2·3	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·2	2·2	2·1	2·4	3·3
Total British Empire	73·6	70·6	70·4	69·1	68·9	69·7	70	74	67·7
Foreign countries.									
Germany	5·9	6	5·5	6·5	6·5	6·4	6·9	3·4	3†
Austria-Hungary	2	3	2·2	2·2	1·9	2·2	2·3	·9	...
Russia	·3	·3	·1	·2	·1	·3	·03	·03	·1
Java	4·5	5·1	6·8	7	6·8	5·9	5·8	5·9	10·2
United States of America	2·8	2·7	3·2	2·7	3·8	3·3	2·6	3·5	6
Japan	1·7	1·8	2·2	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·6	3·3	5·7
Belgium	1·6	1·9	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·9	2·3	1·2	·2
Italy	·8	·9	·8	1	·9	1	1·2	1·1	1·5
France	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·5	1·3	1·5	1·3	1·5
China	·9	1·1	1·1	1	1·1	1·3	·9	1·1	1·5
Holland	·7	8	·9	·8	·9	·9	·8	·9	·9
Persia	·3	·4	·4	·5	·4	·4	·4	·5	·5
Turkey, Asiatic	·4	·5	·5	·5	·5	·4	·3	·2	·3
Other foreign countries	3	3·4	2·7	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·37	2·67	3·6
Total Foreign countries	26·4	29·4	29·6	30·9	31·1	30·3	30	26	32·3

Percentage of total exports.

	1907-08*	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
British Empire.									
United Kingdom	25·8	24·2	26·2	24·8	26·4	25·1	23·4	31·7	38
Ceylon	3·5	3·9	3·4	3·8	3·7	3·7	3·7	4·2	4·7
Straits Settlements	3·9	3·5	3·2	3·7	3·9	3·7	2·8	2·9	2·7
Hongkong	4·9	5·3	5·2	5·3	3·6	3·9	3·2	2·4	2·1
Australia	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·2	1·2	1·6	2·2	2·3
Canada	·3	·3	·4	·4	·4	·6	·6	·6	·8
Other countries of the British Empire.	3·1	3·3	2·7	2·7	3	2·9	2·5	3·8	4·8
Total British Empire	43	42	42·5	42·2	42·2	41·1	37·8	47·8	55·4
Foreign countries.									
Germany	11·8	10·1	9·6	9·4	9·9	10·1	10·6	5·6	...
United States of America	7·7	8·7	7·7	6·5	6·9	7·7	8·9	9·6	10·8
Japan	5	4·7	6·7	6·4	7·3	7·6	9·2	8·6	9·4
France	6·2	6	6·2	7·3	6	6·4	7·1	4·9	4·8
Belgium	4·9	4	5·4	5·3	5·8	5·3	4·9	2·9	·1
Austria-Hungary	3·6	3·2	3·5	3·5	3·3	3	4	2·5	...
Russia	·7	·8	·9	·9	·7	·8	1	1	2·7
Holland	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·8	·7	·1
Spain	·9	1·1	·9	1·1	·8	·8	·9	1	1·1
Italy	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·9	2·8	2·8	3·2	3·8	4·5
Turkey, Asiatic	1·2	1·2	1·1	1	1	·9	1·2	·9	·6
Persia	·7	·6	·6	·6	·5	·5	·5	·6	·9
Java	·6	·4	·8	1·7	1·9	1·3	·8	1	·9
China	3·7	6·5	4·7	3·9	4·4	4·5	2·3	2·2	2·7
Egypt	·9	1·4	·9	·8	·8	·8	·9	1	(a)
Argentine Republic	1·4	1·6	1	·8	·7	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·6
Chile	·4	3	·4	·4	·3	·4	·4	·4	·6
Other foreign countries	2·7	2·9	2·5	2·9	3·3	3·2	3·3	4·1	3·8
Total Foreign countries	57	58	57·5	57·8	57·8	58·9	62·2	52·2	44·6

Trade with Allies, Enemies, and Neutrals.

It is interesting to note the division of the trade with the Allies, Neutrals, and Hostile countries during the last three years, (*a*) total trade, (*b*) imports, and (*c*) exports.

In millions £ sterling.

	Total Trade.			Imports into India.			Exports from India.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Allies	168	132	138	87	68	60	81	64	78
Enemies	38	15	1	12	4	1†	26	11	...
Neutrals	82	66	80	23	20	27	59	46	53
Total	288	213	219	122	92	88	166	121	131

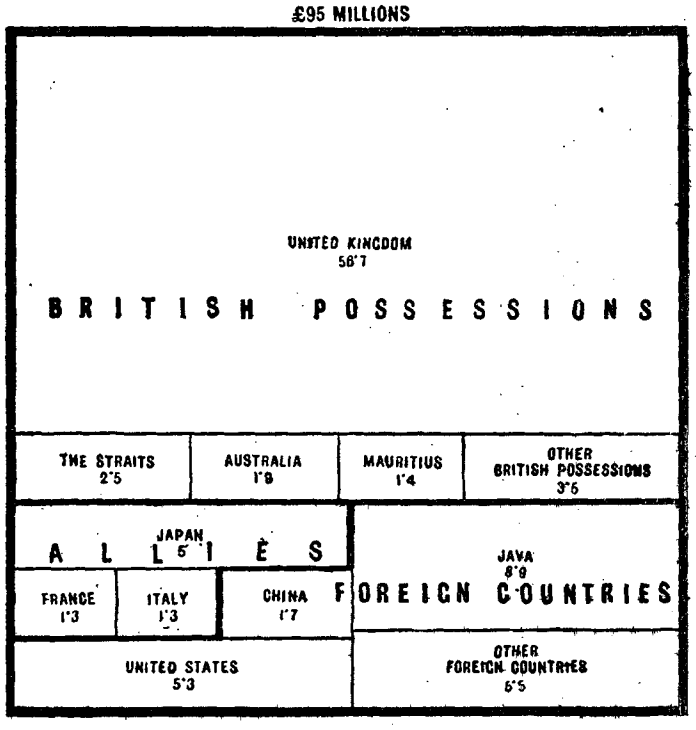
It will be seen from the foregoing tables (and also from table 12 on page 82) that the total trade of India with enemy countries fell from £38 millions in

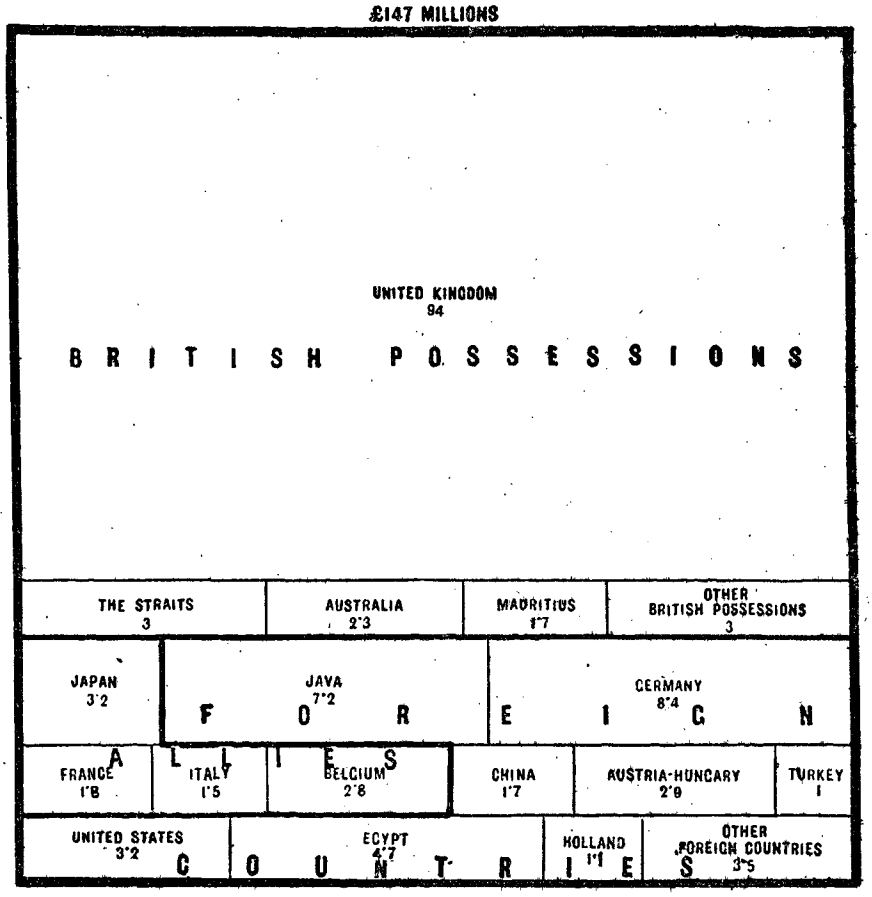
* 1907-08 was the first year in which the registration of seaborne trade according to the countries of consignment and final destination took effect.

† Imports from prize vessels.

(*a*) Included with 'British Empire—other countries.'

4. THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S IMPORT TRADE IN 1915-16, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14.





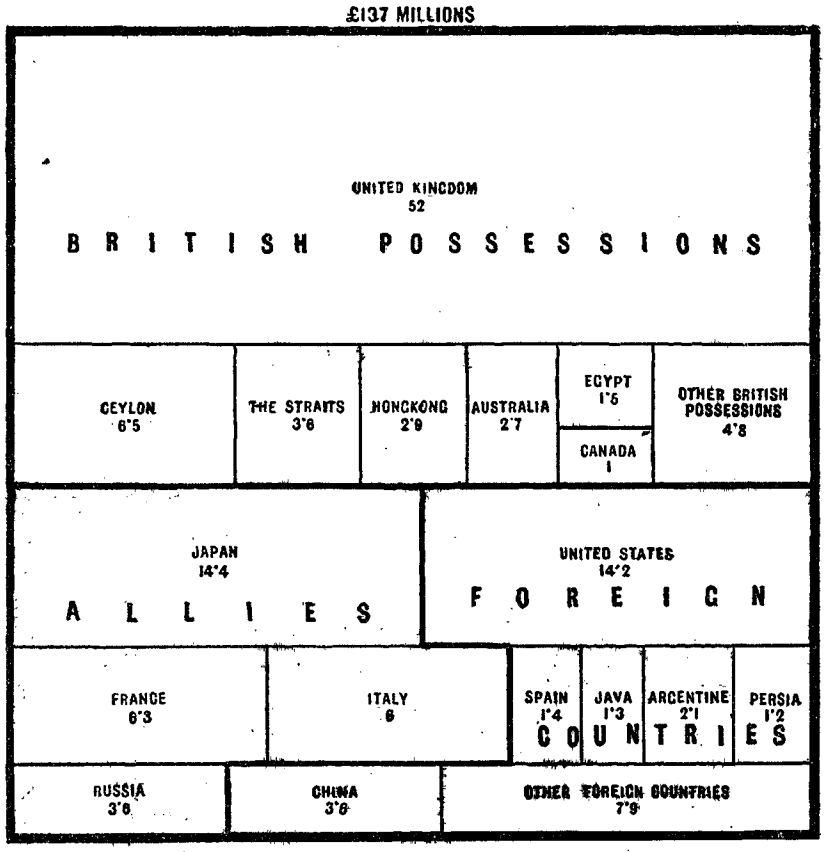
Note :—(1) The figure under each country represents the respective share of each country in million £ sterling.

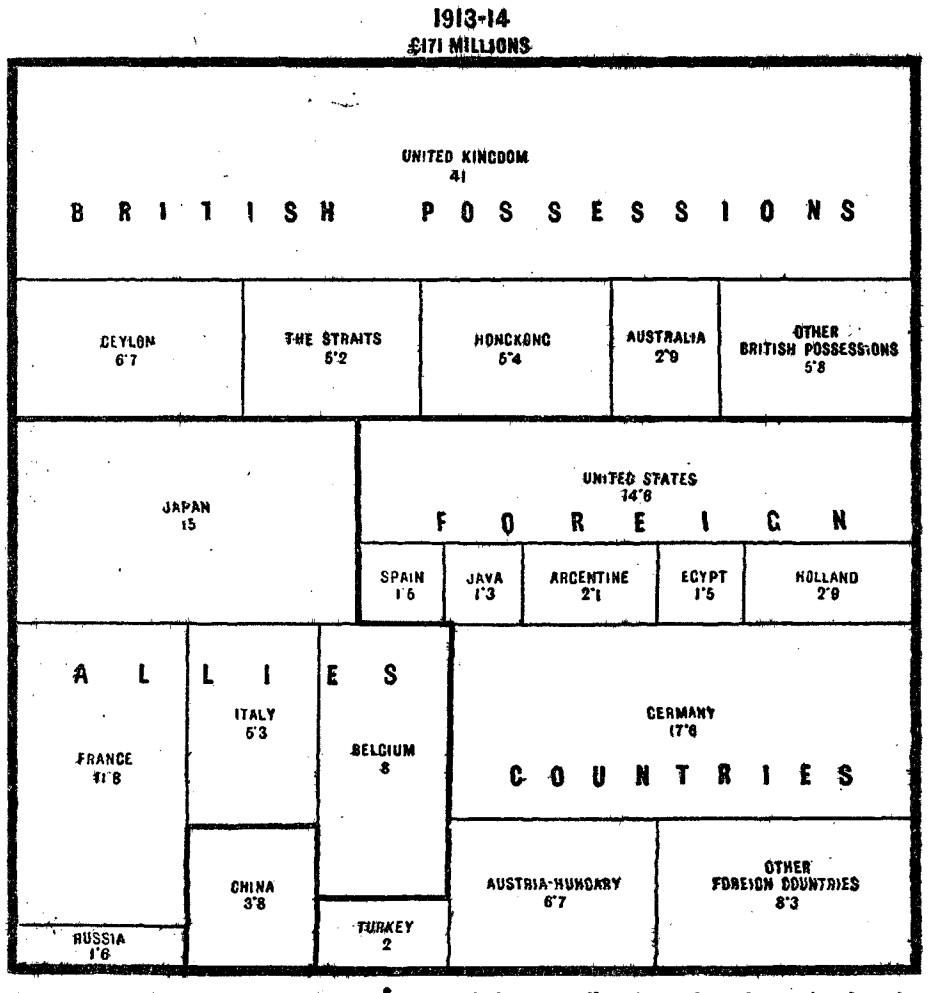
(2) Imports include merchandise and treasure, on private account only.

(3) It will be seen that Imports into India are chiefly from the British Empire.

(4) Since the outbreak of war, the most important change has been, with regard to (3), the share of the British Empire has decreased, with a corresponding increase in the share of countries outside the Empire.

5. THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN 1915-16, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR YEAR, 1913-14.





Note :—(1) The figure under each Country represents the respective share of each country in million £ sterling.

(2) Exports include merchandise and treasure, on private account only.

(3) It will be seen that Exports are mainly directed to countries outside the Empire.

(4) Since the outbreak of War, the most important change has been, with regard to (3), the share of the British Empire has considerably increased, with a corresponding decrease in the share of countries outside the Empire.

the pre-war year 1913-14 to £15 millions in 1914-15 and to over a million (£1,349,000) in 1915-16. Roughly speaking, half of Germany's trade before the war was with countries which are now her enemies, and only one-tenth of it was with countries which are now her allies. The trade of India with the Allies amounted in 1915-16 to £138 millions and with Neutrals to £80 millions, showing an increase of £6 millions and £14 millions, respectively, as compared with 1914-15. As compared with the pre-war period of 1913-14, the decrease in the trade with the Allies was nearly £30 millions and with Neutrals nearly £2 millions.

Trade with the British Empire.

The total trade with the United Kingdom showed an increase in value of 1·6 per cent. Imports were valued at £52 millions or 59 per cent of the total import trade in 1915-16. In 1914-15 they were valued at £62 millions or 67·4 per cent of the total import trade. In 1913-14 the value was £78⅓ millions or 64 per cent of the total import trade. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £50 millions or 38 per cent of the total export trade, as against £38½ millions or 31·7 per cent in 1914-15 and £39 millions or 23·4 per cent in 1913-14. The imports into India, largely owing to the restriction on exports from the United Kingdom, decreased by nearly £10 millions or 16 per cent, but exports increased by £11½ millions or 30 per cent. The principal articles of the import and export trade are shown in the margin. These articles represent 76 per cent of the import, and 87 per cent of the export trade in 1915-16. From the Empire outside the United Kingdom India imports much less than what is exported thereto, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Imports—		
Hardware	1,203	1,058
Machinery, etc.	3,722	2,879
Metals	6,349	4,988
Provisions	912	919
Railway plant, etc.	6,283	2,729
Cotton manufactures (including twist)	30,246	26,300
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	899	478
Exports—		
Grain and pulse	6,717	9,027
Cotton, (raw)	1,411	1,371
Dyes (indigo, etc.)	795	1,413
Hides and skins (raw and tanned, etc.)	3,525	3,709
Jute, raw	4,496	6,153
„ goods	1,459	5,112
Metals and ores	459	880
Seeds	4,070	2,990
Tea	8,162	9,801
Wool, raw (Indian and Foreign)	1,838	3,113
Saltpetre	168	382

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Aden	523	236	888	954
Bahrein Islands	117	209	266	364
Ceylon	528	637	5,140	6,244
Straits Settlements	2,250	2,502	3,469	3,501
Hongkong	632	884	2,883	2,824
Mauritius	1,158	1,419	1,034	839
Canada	30	6	760	1,062
Australia, including New Zealand	568	448	3,036	3,384
Total, including other parts of the British Empire	6,136	7,210	19,405	22,926

The trade with Ceylon, the Straits, Hongkong, Mauritius, and the Self-Governing Dominions will be found in table 14 on pages 83—89.

Trade with Foreign Countries.

Continental Europe.

The decrease in the trade with Continental Europe was £13 millions as compared with 1914-15, and £52 millions as compared with 1913-14. Imports declined from £19½ millions in 1913-14 and £9 millions in 1914-15 to £5½ millions in 1915-16, and exports from £56 millions and £28 millions to £18 millions in the same periods. This was, of course, largely due to the cessation of exports to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, although there were larger exports to Russia, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. There were small increases in the imports from France, Italy, and neutral countries.

France. (Table 14, page 84.)

France accounted for 3·5 per cent of the total trade. Imports increased by 13 per cent, owing to larger receipts of motor cars and tyres, gold and silver thread, haberdashery, dyes, silk manufactures, and liquors. Exports of Indian produce increased by 6 per cent on account of larger shipments of jute bags and

cloth, groundnuts, raw cow hides, rice, rapeseed, and copra. The exports, however, of coffee, raw cotton, wheat, linseed, and pepper fell off considerably.

Italy (Table 14, page 84.)

Italy's share in the total trade improved from 2·6 per cent in 1914-15 to 3·4 per cent in 1915-16. Imports increased owing to larger imports of motor cars and tyres, machinery, sulphur, cotton tussores and flannelette, silk manufactures, and haberdashery. The exports to Italy of raw hides and skins, raw jute, indigo, and groundnut oil increased, while raw cotton, pepper, and seeds decreased.

Russia (Table 14, page 84.)

The trade with Russia increased owing to larger shipments of tea (£1,411,000) and rice (£115,000). Russia supplied tea chests of wood worth £55,000. Her purchases of jute manufactures were very heavy in the year under review (£1,920,000).

Belgium (Table 14, page 83.)

The only exports to Belgium were 21,600 tons of rice exported from Burma, valued at £154,000, in May, August, and September, 1915, for the Belgium Relief Commission.

Neutral Countries.

The table on margin shows the exports of principal articles of Indian merchandise to certain neutral countries. Taking 1913-14, the year before the war for comparison, 1915-16 shows considerable increases in the exports to Sweden of raw cotton, raw hides, and raw jute, and to Norway of raw hides, raw cotton, and especially linseed. The trade of Norway has increased nearly fourfold. There was a large increase in wheat exports to Holland (all of which were on Government account) from 960 tons, valued at £6,500, in 1913-14 to 5,644 tons, valued at £47,000, in 1915-16. Other articles of exports to Holland have been prohibited or curtailed, the total trade falling from £2,941,800 in 1913-14 to £144,800 in 1915-16. Exports to Denmark in 1915-16 consisted principally of linseed (£25,000), and the total exports fell considerably. The exports of raw jute to Spain, as compared with the pre-war year (1913-14), increased.

	Pre-war year 1913-14 £ (1,000)	Last year 1914-15 £ (1,000)	This year 1915-16 £ (1,000)
Sweden—			
Rice not in the husk	151	71	95
Cotton (raw)	21	56	33
Wheat	82	33	...
Hides (raw)	...	94	30
Jute (raw)	...	18	43
Total (including other articles)	282	299	204
Norway—			
Rice not in the husk	10	17	12
Hides (raw)	...	11	45
Cotton (raw)	7	16	9
Jute bags and cloth	13	8	1
Linseed	...	11	37
Total (including other articles)	33	77	126
Holland—			
Rice not in the husk	2,026	409	34
Wheat	6	...	47
Hides and skins (raw)	355	110	...
Copra or coconut kernel	22	74	4
Cotton (raw)	73	37	3
Jute (raw)	42	40	...
Jute bags and cloth	48	23	...
Total (including other articles)	2,942	800	14
Denmark—			
Bran and pollards	...	19	...
Rice not in the husk	...	38	...
Wheat	83	...	...
Linseed	1	1	25
Hemp (raw)	6	2	...
Total (including other articles)	98	66	28
Spain—			
Hides (raw)	296	253	166
Cotton (raw)	449	506	445
Jute (raw)	584	387	687
Total (including other articles)	1,485	1,217	1,398

Japan (Table 14)

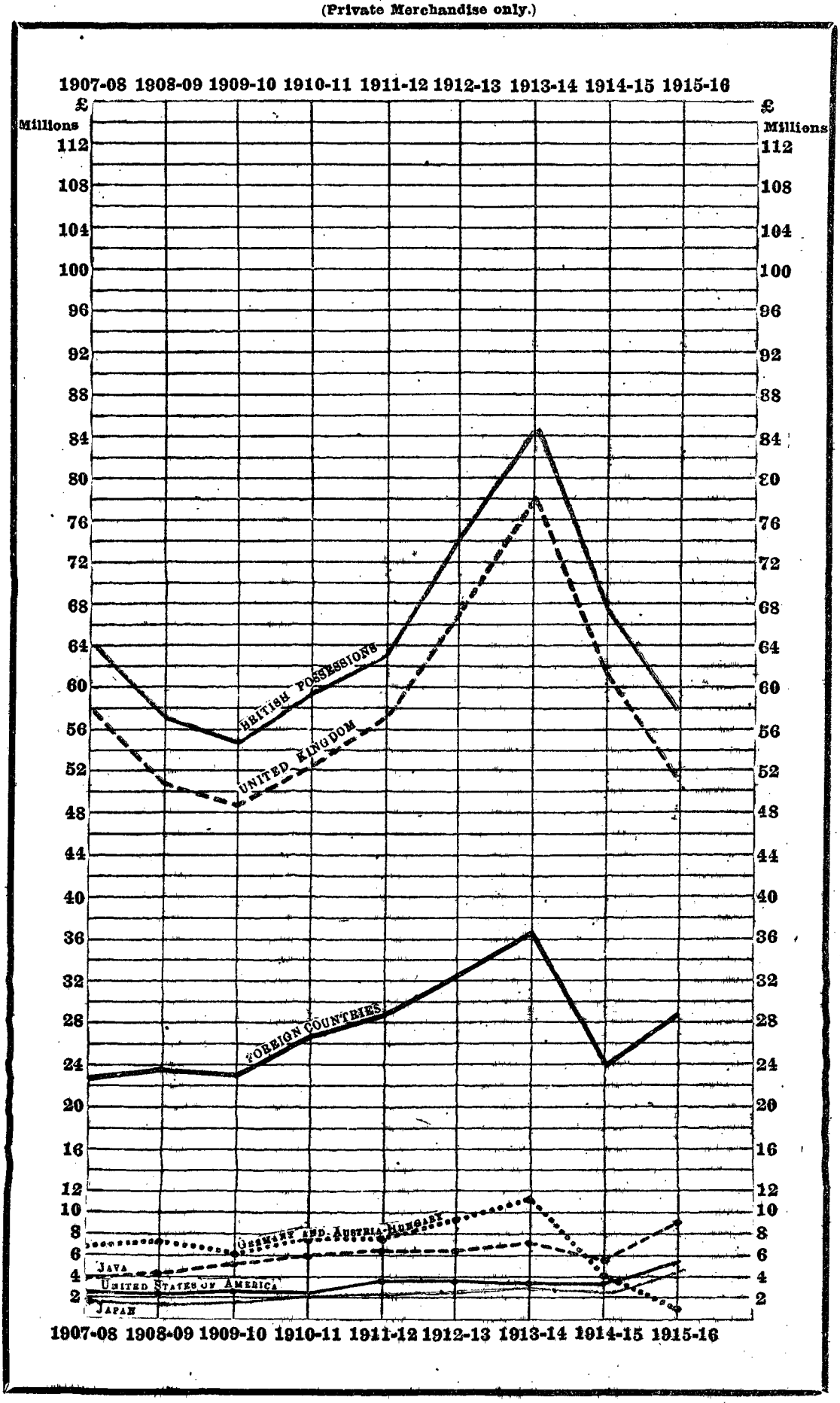
Japan represented nearly 8 per cent of the total trade against 6·3 per cent in 1914-15. Imports into India increased by 69 per cent, and exports to Japan by nearly 18 per cent, as compared with the previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1915-16 as compared with							
	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	£(1,000)	per cent	£(1,000)	per cent	£(1,000)	per cent	£(1,000)	per cent
Imports	+2,680	+115	+2,287	+84	+1,811	+57	+2,032	+69
Exports, including re-exports.	+1,139	+10·2	−187	−1·5	−2,828	−18·7	+1,859	+17·8

Silk manufactures, cotton piecegoods, matches, sugar, beer, toys, machinery and millwork, tyres and tubes, and cement chiefly accounted

6.—THE COURSE OF THE IMPORT TRADE SINCE 1907-08.

(Private Merchandise only.)

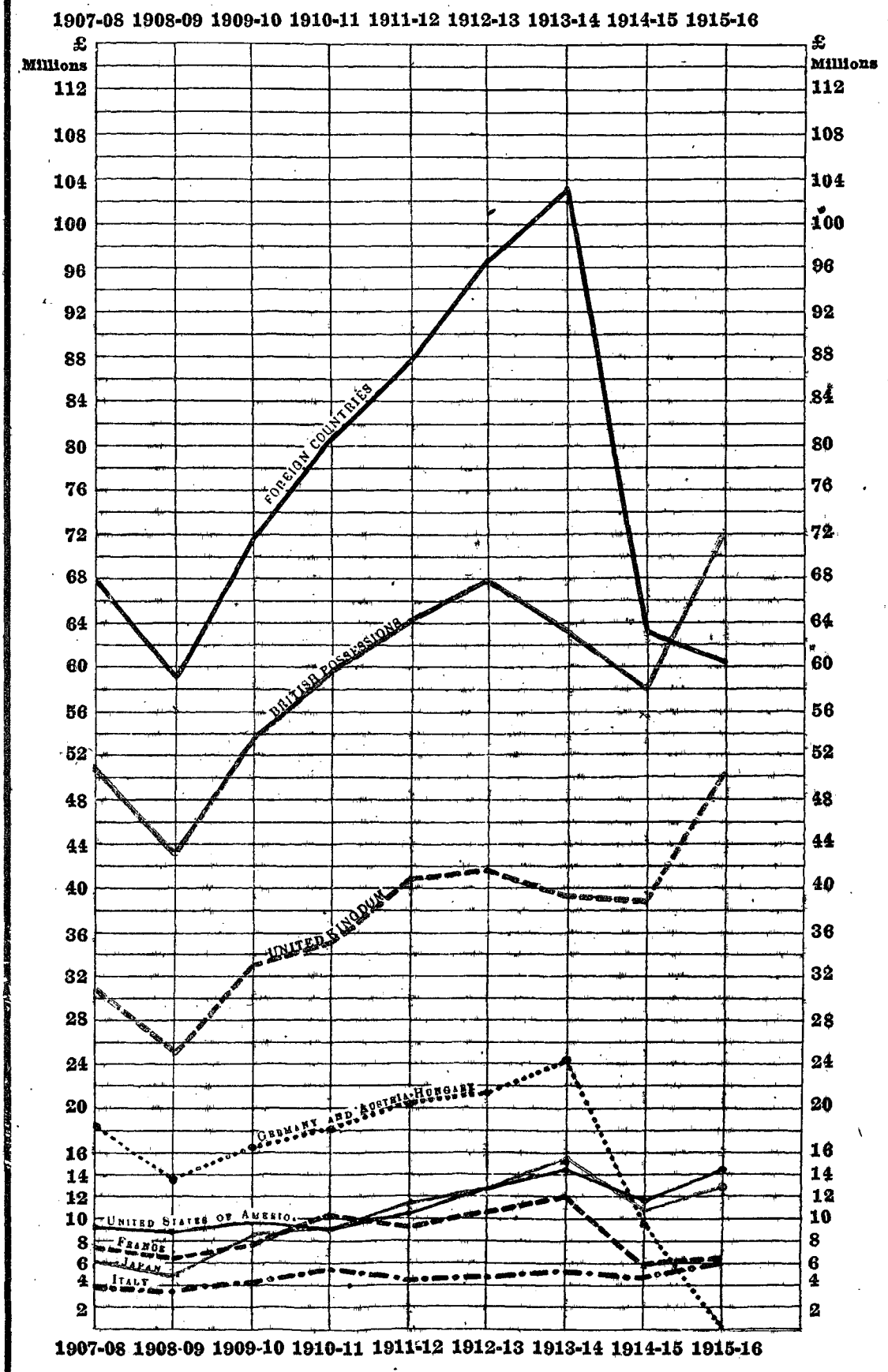


Note :—(i) The Imports from (1) Foreign countries, (2) United States of America, (3) Japan, and (4) Java in 1915-16, it will be seen, increased ; while those from the British Possessions and the United Kingdom decreased.

(ii) The new system of registration of sea-borne trade according to countries of consignment in the case of imports and of final destination in the case of exports, took effect from 1907-08.

7.—THE COURSE OF THE EXPORT TRADE SINCE 1907-08.

(Private Merchandise only.)



Note—

(i) The Exports to the British Possessions, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan, France and Italy in 1915-16, it will be seen, increased ; while those to Foreign Countries decreased.

(ii) Exports include re-exports by land and by sea, re-exports being unimportant.

(iii) The new system of registration of Sea-borne Trade, according to countries of consignment in the case of imports and of final destination in the case of Export, took effect from 1907-08.

for the increase in imports, while raw cotton and iron and steel (pig iron) were mainly responsible for the increase in exports. The articles in which the greatest advance has recently been made are briefly as follows:—

Articles.	8 years ago 1907-08.* £(1,000)	5 years ago 1910-11 £(1,000)	1913-14 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
(a) Imports from Japan.					
Apparel	38	62	68	43	87
Cement	...	...	...	12	89
Chemicals					
Aluminous sulphate (including alum)	...	...	...	...	3
Bleaching materials	...	...	...	1	11
Sulphur	...	2	7	7	8
Other sorts	1	2	3	7	41
Camphor	117	64	83	109	139
Glass and glassware	20	85	105	131	400
Hardware	16	21	41	33	117
Liquors—ale, beer, and porter	...	...	1	7	29
Matches	100	136	260	461	705
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	...	...	2	14	248
Cotton piece goods, grey	...	...	94	182	405
Silk manufactures	598	795	966	626	991
TOTAL (including other articles).	1,500	2,248	3,187	2,966	4,998
(b) Exports (Indian Merchandise) to Japan.					
Cotton, raw	4,829	8,253	12,934	9,538	11,353
Jute, raw	33	49	110	56	72
Opium	...	...	120	101	121
Indigo	5	1	3	3	43
Paraffin wax	14	41	58	87	96
Metals—iron or steel	...	...	222	107	140
TOTAL (including other articles).	5,922	9,003	15,115	10,436	12,271

Under imports, however, the increase was not large when compared with the total imports that formerly came from Continental countries with which India's commercial relations have naturally been cut off owing to the war. It may be noted that the Japanese cotton industry is dependent on India for its raw material, and on China as its chief market for the manufactured goods. Among the most recent imports from Japan is beer, amounting to 253,505 gallons, valued at £29,000, against 64,000 gallons, valued at £7,000, in 1914-15. It may be of interest to note here that the major portion of the trade in beer had previously been with the United Kingdom, which supplied 86 per cent of the total imports in 1915-16, as against 90 per cent in 1914-15 and 86 per cent in 1913-14. Japan is also competing with the United Kingdom in India for the supply of glass and glassware, which were valued at £400,000 against £131,000 in 1914-15 and £105,000 in 1913-14. The imports prior to the war (1913-14) were 8 per cent from Japan and 41 per cent from the United Kingdom, but the present percentages are 33 and 43 respectively. The trade in matches has also advanced from £260,000 in 1913-14 and £461,000 in 1914-15 to £705,000 in 1915-16. The imports of cotton hosiery declined from £556,000 in 1913-14 and £444,000 in 1914-15 to £376,000 in 1915-16. A detailed list of the chief imports from and exports to Japan will be found on pages 87-88.

The position of Java has been of increasing importance in connexion with her sugar trade. Imports of sugar were valued at £8,845,000, as against £5,341,000 in 1914-15, £7,096,000 in 1913-14, and £6,294,000 in 1912-13. There were no appreciable changes in the exports of gunny bags, opium, and rice. Java (Table 14, p. 88).

The trade with the United States has made considerable strides, as in the case of Japan, in the way of replacing articles hitherto obtained from Continental countries with which India's trade relations have ceased owing to the war. The total trade is nearly 9 per cent of India's foreign trade, as against 6·9 per cent in the previous year. Imports increased by 68 per cent, and exports by 22 per cent, over the year 1914-15, while imports increased by 64 per cent, and exports decreased by 3 per cent, as compared with 1913-14. Iron and steel (sheets and steel bars), cotton piecegoods (Pepperell drills), hardware and cutlery, instruments and apparatus, lubricating oil, and motor cars contributed to the increase under imports, and raw jute, gunny cloth, raw hides and skins, indigo, lac, vegetable oil, tea, and pepper under exports. From the table in the margin it will be seen United States (Table 14, p. 86).

* 1907-08 was the first year in which the registration of seaborne trade according to the countries of consignment and final destination was adopted.

that the two directions in which the United States have been making most rapid progress as far as imports are concerned, are the iron and steel trade and motor cars and vehicles. As regards the former the United States of America have taken the place of Germany and Belgium and accounted for 26 per cent of the total import trade, the value being £1,600,000 against £3,68,000 in 1914-15. In the case of motor cars the number increased from 510 cars with an average value of £146 per car in 1914-15 to 2,136 cars with an average value of £163. The total number of cars imported and those imported from the United States during the last three years are shown in the margin.

Imports from the United States of America.

	8 years ago 1907-08* £ (1,000)	5 years ago 1910-11 £ (1,000)	1913-14 £ (1,000)	1914-15 £ (1,000)	1915-16. £ (1,000)
Cotton piecegoods	80	141	173	173	257
Hardware	105	137	255	155	292
Instruments	43	41	97	48	79
Iron and steel	470	258	282	368	1,600
Machinery and millwork	140	165	168	173	191
Motor cars	...	...	140	75	347
Oils, mineral	1,140	1,241	1,540	1,647	1,670
Spirit	27	32	41	34	43
Tobacco	124	17	16	12	8
Clocks and watches	27	21	33	18	27
TOTAL (including other articles).	2,384	2,325	3,194	3,120	5,247

Exports (Indian merchandise) to the United States of America.

	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Indigo	20	19	8	11	245
Hides, raw	204	160	698	846	1,501
Skins, raw	1,337	1,725	1,668	1,323	1,784
Lac	896	584	588	561	719
Hides and skins, tanned, etc.	234	174	207	180	481
Vegetable oil	21	64	63	27	111
Castor seed	...	33	204	159	160
Spices—pepper	15	27	46	98	122
Tea	63	71	68	86	128
Jute, raw	1,303	1,027	2,457	886	1,444
„ gunny bags	536	420	1,008	1,023	599
„ gunny cloth	3,940	3,714	6,816	5,710	6,136
TOTAL (including other articles).	9,126	9,013	14,519	11,562	14,098

Imports of motor cars

Year ended 31st March.	Imported from United States of America. Number	Total Imports. Number
1914	868	2,880
1915	510	2,005
1916	2,136	3,121

TRADE ACCORDING TO PROVINCES.

Provincial trade. The share of each maritime province in the total seaborne trade in private merchandise during the last two years is shown in the table below:—

	1914-15				1915-16			
	Import £(1,000)	Export £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Share per cent	Import £(1,000)	Export £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Share per cent
Bengal	38,109	49,647	87,756	41·2	34,856	61,083	95,939	43·8
Bihar and Orissa	...	34	34	—	—	—	—	—
Bombay	30,735	32,743	63,478	29·8	29,495	31,598	61,093	27·9
Madras	8,349	14,408	22,757	10·7	7,688	16,388	24,076	11
Sind	7,729	13,387	21,116	9·9	8,344	12,548	20,892	9·5
Burma	7,031	10,842	17,873	8·4	7,177	9,970	17,147	7·8
Total	91,953	121,061	213,014	100	87,560	131,587	219,147	100

The following conclusions may be drawn from the table:—(1) The import trade in the case of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras declined as compared with the previous year, while the import trade of Sind and Burma increased. (2) The export trade in the case of Bengal and Madras increased, while it decreased in the case of Bombay, Sind, and Burma. (3) The total trade, imports and exports taken together, increased in the case of Bengal and Madras, while it decreased in the case of Bombay, Sind, and Burma. (4) Bengal had a larger trade than Bombay; her share was 43·8 per cent, while that

	1914-15 Imports.	1915-16 Imports.	1914-15 Exports.	1915-16 Exports.
Bengal	41·4	39·8	41	46·4
Bombay	33·4	33·7	27	24
Madras	9·1	8·8	12	12·5
Sind	8·4	9·5	11	9·5
Burma	7·7	8·2	9	7·6

* 1907-08 was the first year in which the registration of seaborne trade according to the countries of consignment and final destination was adopted.

of Bombay 27·9 per cent. The share of Madras and of Sind was practically the same as in the previous year—11 per cent and 9·5 per cent respectively. The share of Burma was 7·8 per cent. It is interesting to note that Bengal does most of the trade with Europe, America, and Australia, while Bombay does the greater part of the trade with Asiatic ports and Africa.

CHAPTER III.

Chief Imports in 1915-16.

In this chapter attempts have been made to analyse in alphabetical order the chief imports of the year under review. Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table 7 on pages 74—78 in Part II of the Report. The following statement shows the chief articles of imports in 1915-16, according to their importance:

	£(1,000)
Cotton goods	26,399
„ yarn	2,451
Sugar	11,078
Metals—iron and steel	6,128
„ copper	494
„ others, including ores	840
Machinery and millwork, including belting	3,505
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2,812
Oil, mineral	2,676
Silk (raw)	720
„ goods, including yarn	1,839
Hardware	1,587
Provisions	1,408
Liquors	1,249
Spices	1,248
Chemicals	972
Paper and pasteboard	962
Apparel	926
Matches	922
Instruments, etc.	869
Dyes and colours	864
Motor cars and cycles	862
Salt	833
Fruits and vegetables	827
Drugs and medicines	820
Glass and glassware	716
Haberdashery and millinery	649
Woollen goods, including yarn	639
Rubber manufactures	609
Soap	563
Tea-chests	549
Tobacco	534
Wood and timber, including manufactures of wood	525
Cement	469
Umbrellas, etc.	211
Coal, coke, etc.	181
Government stores.	
Railway plant, etc.	979
Metals	920

Carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles.

The two main features of the year in regard to carriages and carts, including motor cars and cycles, are, (1) the increase in imports, and (2) the large share of the trade, especially in light cars, enjoyed by the United States, due chiefly to the insatiable demand by the War Office for motor cars in England, and to the demand for light and cheap cars in India. The detailed imports are shown in the margin. The detailed imports of motor cars and cycles from the chief exporting countries will be found in table 23 on page 91 of the Report. The United Kingdom supplied 25 per cent of the number of cars, as against 51 per cent in the pre-war year 1913-14; the United States of America 68 per cent, as against 30 per cent; and the share of France remained unchanged at 4 per cent. In wagons the share of the United Kingdom was 26 per cent, Italy 34 per cent, and the United States of America 37 per cent.

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	No.	£(1,000)	No.	£(1,000)	No.	£(1,000)
Carriages and carts	—	169	—	90	—	54
Cycles, other than motor	—	231	—	147	—	141
Motor cars	2,880	756	2,005	505	3,121	627
„ cycles	1,463	71	1,304	60	1,062	52
„ wagons	76	38	47	23	121	66
Parts and accessories	—	153	—	95	—	117

Rubber tyres and tubes.

Rubber tyres * for motor cars and motor cycles and tubes for motor cars have since October 1913 been recorded separately in the trade returns, and their value amounted to £357,000 in 1915-16 against £159,000 in 1914-15. They were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom (35 per cent), Italy (23 per cent), France and Japan (17 per cent each), and the United States of America (5 per cent). The increase in imports from Japan and the United States of America in recent years is noteworthy. The detailed imports of motor tyres and accessories from the chief exporting countries will also be found in table 23 on page 91 of this Review. The appended table shows the principal countries from

* Exclusive of tyres on imported cars.

which motor cars and tubes and tyres were imported during the last three years :—

	1913-14 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS			
From United Kingdom	515	387	217
„ United States of America	140	75	347
„ France	33	16	37
Total, including other countries	756	505	627
TUBES AND TYRES.			
From United Kingdom	63	93	125
„ France	46	24	62
„ Italy	3	8	84
„ Japan	...	6	60
Total, including other countries	136	159	357

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.

The head "Chemicals, drugs, and medicines" is one of the few under imports in which an appreciable improvement in value is noticed, the total value having increased in the year under review by 29 per cent to £1·9 millions.* Chemicals accounted for an increase of £289,000 and drugs and medicines of £135,000, the total values being, respectively, £972,000 and £820,000. The head "chemicals" includes the large variety of chemicals required by the textile industries. Germany had previously a comparatively large share of the Indian market in these imports, having in the year before the war 12 per cent of the total. Since the outbreak of war, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States of America have been the suppliers of textile chemicals to India. About 82 per cent of the total imports of chemicals was supplied by the United Kingdom, 7 per cent by Japan, and 3 per cent by the United States in 1915-16. Japan for the first time exported to India considerable quantities of such chemical products as aluminous sulphates, bleaching materials, copperas, and potassium compounds. The manufacture of chemicals was fraught with great difficulty, owing to the conditions imposed by the war. The continued demands of the Home Government in respect of heavy chemicals and acids for explosives and munitions of war, have, among other causes, brought about very marked advances in selling prices.

	1913-14 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
(*a*) *Chemicals*—			
Sodium carbonate	106	116	157
Soda, caustic	58	70	65
Other compounds of soda	56	75	128
Sulphur (brimstone)	40	42	59
Bleaching materials	33	33	48
Aluminous sulphates (including alum)	28	26	45
Acids (other than sulphuric)	32	27	40
Ammonia and salts thereof	29	26	37
Disinfectants	26	27	35
Carbide of calcium	15	13	18
Cyanide of potassium	23	18	5
Sulphuric acid	37	22	6
Other sorts	194	188	329
Total	677	683	972
(*b*) *Drugs and medicines*—			
Camphor	96	122	153
Proprietary and patent medicines	176	129	138
Quinine salts	102	85	110
Cassia lignea	72	56	66
Other sorts	334	293	353
Total	780	685	820

Sulphur.

In 1914-15 the imports of sulphur totalled 6,102 tons, valued at £41,000 and in 1915-16, 8,478 tons, valued at nearly £59,000. The bulk of the imports is from Sicily. It is noticeable that Japan has in recent years increased her supplies to this country from 457 tons, valued at £2,200, in 1910-11 to 4,251 tons, valued at £22,000, in 1915-16. In connexion with the competition with the local product, it may be noted that there are no deposits of free sulphur known to be worth working in India. In the Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India for the years 1909-13, published by the Geological Survey Department, it is stated that "Pyrite is known in various parts of India and in one place, near Kalabagh on the Indus, it is sufficiently abundant in shales, which have been worked for alum to give rise to frequent cases of spontaneous combustion. An occurrence of this sort is one that, suitably placed, might be of value as a source of sulphur. Otherwise, the only chance of sulphur to compete with the imported article is bound up in the problem of developing the metalliferous sulphides for both metal and sulphur."

* Inclusive of opium and spirits present in drugs, medicines, or chemicals.

Imports of sulphuric acid from the United Kingdom were greatly reduced owing to war restrictions. The total imports were only 257 tons (of which 251 tons came from the United Kingdom), against 1,231 tons in the preceding year and 3,197 tons in the year before the outbreak of war. This reduction was made good by local production from sulphur, which was imported largely from Japan and Italy. The Indian demand for sulphuric acid continues for industrial purposes, and there are now several factories at work on the manufacture of this acid in different parts of India. **Sulphuric acid.**

With a few exceptions the increase in the prices of chemicals was striking, for example, in the case of bleaching powder, caustic soda, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphur. The majority of medicinal products also rose considerably in price—in many cases by 100 per cent or over during the year. Quinine prices advanced from 1*s.* 1½*d.* in January 1915 to 2*s.* in September, and to 6*s.* in October—a price not seen for many decades. Java and American manufacturers sold considerable quantities of their quinine to this market. The Government factories have bought no Java bark since 1913, and are drawing on a large reserve created by their purchases of Java bark prior to that year and the acquisition of liberal quantities of quinine in London. Government factories produce over 1¼ million ounces per annum from their own barks. **Quinine.**

The quantity of coal, including coke and patent fuel, imported on private account during 1915-16 fell by more than two-thirds to 131,725 tons, valued at £181,000. The imports on Government account also decreased from 28,652 tons, valued at £57,000, to 4,855 tons, valued at £17,060. Thus the total imports fell by, 284,310 tons or 67 per cent as compared with 1914-15, and 82 per cent as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14. The principal source of supply was hitherto the United Kingdom. The provincial shares in the imports of coal, coke, etc., are quoted in the margin, and the figures are instructive since it appears that the place of foreign coal is now supplied by local production. **Coal.**

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	1,000 Tons	£ (1,000)	1,000 Tons	£ (1,000)	1,000 Tons	£ (1,000)
Coal . .	532	656	379	493	115	135
Coke . .	17	39	13	30	10	35
Patent Fuel .	10	16	...	...	7	11
Total .	559	711	392	523	132	181

Imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Bengal . . .	2,571	178	738
Bombay . . .	448,300	328,275	96,708
Sind . . .	41,985	22,931	1,872
Madras . . .	25,658	2,731	7,761
Burma . . .	40,676	38,123	24,646

Cotton Manufactures.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn during 1915-16 amounted to £29 millions. **Cotton manufactures.**

Year ended 31st March	
1916	£29 millions.
1915	£33 millions.
1914	£44 millions.

This shows a decrease as against 1914-15 of nearly £4 millions (12 per cent). Cotton manufactures represent 33 per cent of the total imports, and 46 per cent of the import trade in manufactured articles. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade is over 91 per cent. Thus the Indian trade is, to a very large degree, influenced by conditions of the Lancashire market. The Lancashire cotton trade passed through a most critical period. The gradual enlistment of operatives coincided roughly with the shrinkage of demand, and the industry retained its balance, although imperfectly. The year, taken all round, was a bad one for producers of cloth, but spinners of yarn did not fare so badly. The scarcity of labour was a serious problem, and there was much delay in getting goods made up and packed. The shortage in transport and high freights, together with other increased charges in the cost of production, resulted in prices for manufactures being much dearer than in normal times. Lancashire's customers abroad, owing to the rise in rates, were unable to do much fresh business. In connexion with these matters, it may be noted that Lancashire's competitors, notably Japan and the United States, are taking the opportunity of getting into markets previously closed to them. **The world's market.**

The total imports of cotton twist and yarn into India during 1915-16 amounted to nearly 40½ million lbs, valued at £2,451,000, against 43 million lbs, valued at £2,568,000, in the previous year. The quantity declined by **Imports of cotton twist and yarn.**

5 per cent and the value by 4·6 per cent, there being a very slight improvement in the declared value from 1*s.* $2\frac{5}{12}$*d.* to 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* About 97 per cent of the imports of yarn consisted of the counts above No. 25; undyed yarn formed 60 per cent and dyed yarn 40 per cent of the total imports. The United Kingdom supplied 37 million lbs or 91 per cent of the total imports, against 87 per cent in 1914-15, the share of undyed yarn being 22·8 million lbs or 61 per cent and of dyed yarn 14·2 million lbs or 39 per cent. Imports of yarn from other sources, mostly dyed yarn, declined:—Holland 2·2 per cent, Italy 1·4 per cent, Switzerland 1·5 per cent, and Japan 1·7 per cent.

Cotton Piecegoods.

India is the largest market in the world for cotton piecegoods, just as China is for cotton yarn. The total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 2,118 million yards (the equivalent of 1·2 million miles), valued at £24,883,000, against 2,419 million yards, valued at £28,407,000, in 1914-15. This shows a decrease of 301 million yards or 13 per cent in quantity and of £3,524,000 or 12 per cent in value. There was no appreciable increase in the value of grey or white goods, but prices of coloured goods rose owing to higher prices of dyes required for the manufacture. Grey goods represented 48 per cent, white 29 per cent, and coloured 23 per cent, of the total value. The decline in the imports is, on the one hand, the outcome of overtrading and the stringent money market in recent years, and on the other hand it is due to exceptional circumstances in Lancashire owing to the war.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Million yds.	£(1,000)	Million yds.	£(1,000)
Grey	1,320	14,192	1,148	12,057
White	604	7,239	611	7,122
Coloured	495	6,976	359	5,704
Total	2,419	28,407	2,118	24,883

The United Kingdom supplied 95 per cent of grey goods, Japan 3 per cent, and the United States 2 per cent, of the total, as against 97 per cent, 1·2 per cent, and 1·1 per cent in the preceding year. Japan has, therefore, made a great advance in this branch as in other branches of the piecegoods trade. The shares of the United Kingdom in the imports of white and coloured goods were respectively 98·3 and 90 per cent, as against 98·6 and 93·7 per cent in 1914-15. Holland and Switzerland together supplied 1·3 per cent of whites and 5 per cent of coloured goods. Italy contributed 3·6 per cent of the trade in coloured goods and accounted for an increase of nearly 3 million yards. It may be noted that this increase is the result of Italy's direct trade with India, which was formerly in German hands.

Prices of the following representative chops of Greys and Whites in Calcutta and Bombay at the end of March, 1916, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 and 1915, are noted below:—

		1916		1915		1914	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
At Bombay—							
No. 2000 'Fari' grey shirtings	per piece	8	0	7	4	7	11
Pepperell grey drills	„	16	3	13	8	14	10
7070—8090 white nainsooks	„	3	5	2	8½	2	9
6—600 white mulls	„	6	0	5	7	5	8
1,500 Leipmann's white shirtings	„	15	10	12	8	13	9
At Calcutta—							
Grey shirtings 34″, 37½—38 yds., 18 × 15 9½	„	8	1	7	9	7	11
„ jacconets 44″ × 20 yds. (20 × 18 $\frac{42}{60}$)	„	4	4	4	2½	4	5

Cotton goods other than piecegoods.

In addition to piecegoods, some subsidiary classes of cotton goods were imported, the principal descriptions being those shewn in the margin. The United Kingdom supplied handkerchiefs and shawls worth £75,000 in 1915-16, as against £268,000 in 1914-15. The percentage shares of the principal exporting countries in the last three years are given in the margin. In sewing thread the United Kingdom did 98 per cent of the trade, as against 93 per cent in 1914-15.

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Handkerchiefs and shawls	301	100
Hosiery	527	427
Tents	236	291
Thread, sewing	193	292
Other sorts	434	406

Percentage shares of principal countries and total value of imports of handkerchiefs and shawls.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
United Kingdom	74	90	75
Japan	2	1	6
Italy	3	3	5
Germany	12	2	5
Austria-Hungary	4	1	...
Total value £(1,000)	593	301	100

The imports of hosiery are interesting as will be seen from the marginal table showing the chief sources of supply. Japan supplied 88 per cent of the total imports, as against 84 per cent in 1914-15. The United Kingdom came next (but much behind Japan) with 9 per cent, as compared with 7 per cent in 1914-15. **Cotton hosiery.**

	From Japan	From the United Kingdom	From Germany	From other countries	Total
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1911-12	438	42	95	42	617
1912-13	415	40	122	35	612
1913-14	556	47	151	44	798
1914-15	444	38	32	13	527
1915-16	376	39	5	7	427

The imports of dyes obtained from coal tar accounted for a decrease of £203,000 or 64 per cent (mainly alizarine £83,000 and aniline £116,000) and synthetic indigo £28,000. These decreases were set off by increases under saffron (+£25,000), cochineal (+£8,000), and other dyes (+£20,000). The decrease in values, however, does not show in the exceptional year under review the real decrease. Reference should, therefore, be made to quantities as well as values :— **Dyes.**

	Quantity			Value		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Coal tar dyes :	lbs	lbs	lbs	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Alizarine dyes	6,469,739	3,757,123	162,397	188	102	19
Aniline „	9,703,122	4,160,166	552,732	512	211	95
Others	73,034	44,718	1,238	7	4	...
Total	16,245,895	7,962,007	716,367	707	317	114
Synthetic indigo	677,712	354,704	18,144	62	33	5

The quantity of coal tar dyes fell from 7,962,000 lbs to 716,400 lbs or a decrease of 7,246,000 lbs or 91 per cent (aniline—3,607,500lbs, alizarine—3,595,000 lbs, and others—43,500 lbs). The declared unit value for aniline was 3*s.* 5⅓*d.* and for alizarine 2*s.* 3⅓*d.*, as against 1*s.* ⅛*d.* and 6½*d.* per lb, respectively, in 1914-15. The increase in the declared unit value of coal tar dyes since the outbreak of war has been 266 per cent, and that of synthetic indigo 173 per cent. The chief sources of import of coal tar dyes were (in order of importance) the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. The imports from Germany (136,584 lbs, valued at £26,000) were part of the cargoes of prize vessels.

Glass and Glassware.

The total imports of glassware and earthenware increased by £84,000 to over £1 million, of which glass and glassware accounted for £710,000 and earthenware and porcelain for £312,000, as against £643,000 and £294,000, respectively, in 1914-15. There has been a considerable falling-off under bangles and beads and false pearls on account of the cessation of trade with Austria-Hungary from which they were largely imported. The trade in funnels and globes and sheet and plate glass improved by £63,000 and £38,000 to £129,000 and £123,000, respectively. **Glassware and earthenware and porcelain.**

Japan has supplied the Indian market with bangles (*reshmi* or silky), beads, bottles, funnels, globes, glass parts of lamps, sheet and plate glass, and tableware to the extent of £400,000 against £131,000 in 1914-15 and £105,000 in 1913-14, the increase being one of £269,000 or 205 per cent over 1914-15, while imports from the United Kingdom rose by £20,000 or 14 per cent to £160,000. China also contributed £53,000. The changes in the source of imports are illustrated by the table in the margin. These imports consist chiefly of bangles (22 per cent of the total value) ; funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps (18 per cent) ; sheet and plate glass (17 per cent) ; bottles and phials (16 per cent); beads and false pearls (10 per cent) ; and tableware, including decanters, etc. (6 per cent).

Imports of Glass and Glassware.

	1913-14. £(1,000)	1914-15. £(1,000)	1915-16. £(1,000)
United Kingdom	175	140	160
Germany	191	61	5
Belgium	129	54	6
France	29	9	6
Italy	33	32	27
Austria-Hungary	583	160	...
Japan	105	131	400
China	34	40	53
Other countries	18	16	53
Total	1,297	643	710

Hardware, Implements (except machine tools), and Instruments.

Hardware.

The total value of hardware, excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware, imported during 1915-16 was £1,587,000 against £1,707,000 in 1914-15, a decrease of £120,000 or 7 per cent. The imports in 1913-14 were valued at £2,632,000. The head "hardware" is a comprehensive one, including various articles under the different categories noted in the margin. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade under hardware during 1915-16 was reduced from £1,203,000 or 70 per cent in 1914-15 to £1,058,000 or 66 per cent in 1915-16, while that of the United States rose from £155,000 or 9 per cent to £292,000 or 18 per cent. Japan contributed £117,000 or 7 per cent and Sweden nearly £52,000 or 3 per cent. The ground lost by Germany and Austria-Hungary has for the present been taken partly by the United States, and partly by Japan and Sweden.

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Agricultural implements	84	68
Buckets of tinned and galvanised iron	45	10
Builder's hardware	95	115
Domestic hardware other than enamelled ironware.	62	51
Enamelled ironware	67	58
Implements and tools other than agricultural and machine tools	225	210
Lamps, metal	125	152
Parts of lamps, other than glass	51	40
Other sorts	953	883
Total	1,707	1,587

Enamelled ironware was supplied last year by the United Kingdom (£8,000) and Japan (£48,000). The countries from which this was imported during the last three years are shown in the margin. The chief imports of enamelled ware consist of bowls, rice dishes, soup plates, and tumblers, although other descriptions such as cups, saucers, kettles, teapots, tiffin carriers, etc., are imported in smaller quantities. Metal lamps were imported largely from the United Kingdom (£19,000), the United States (£118,000), and Japan (£9,000).

Imports of Enamelled Iron ware.

	1913-14 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Japan	...	2	48
United Kingdom	15	10	8
Austria Hungary	125	40	...
Germany	41	13	...
Other countries	3	2	2
Total	184	67	58

Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof.

The head "Instruments, etc.," is a very comprehensive one, and is divided into the minor heads noted in the margin. The total value fell slightly by £22,000 to £869,000. All these sub-heads showed decreases excepting the important sub-heads, electrical and photographic, which improved respectively by £9,000 and £3,000. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade in electrical instruments, etc., was 81 per cent against 87 per cent in the previous year. The United States contributed £79,000 or 9 per cent of the total trade, Italy £33,000 or 4 per cent, and Holland £14,000. Japan also supplied goods to the value of £18,000 against £4,000 in 1914-15.

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Electrical—		
Fans and parts	55	70
Lamps, etc.	31	54
Wire and cables	153	151
Other sorts	323	296
Total	562	571
Musical	81	75
Optical	26	19
Photographic	58	61
Scientific, etc.	70	64
Surgical	63	54
Other kinds	31	25
Total of Instruments	891	869

Liquors.

Liquors.

The total value of liquors imported during 1915-16 was £1,249,000, showing a small increase in value of £31,000 or 2½ per cent, but the quantity decreased by 690,000 gallons or 12 per cent. The descriptions of liquors imported are noted in the margin with their quantity and values. Malt liquors—ale, beer, and porter—declined in quantity by 642,694 gallons, or 18 per cent, and in value by over £15,000 or 4 per cent. They were imported partly in barrels and partly in bottles, namely, 1,561,023

Ale, Beer, and Porter.

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Gallons (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Gallons (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Ale, beer, and porter	3,564	317	2,921	302
Cider	12	3	15	4
Spirit	1,656	745	1,612	781
Liqueurs	9	12	11	14
Wines	274	141	267	148
TOTAL	5,515	1,218	4,826	1,249

gallons, or 54 per cent, in barrels and 1,360,390 gallons, or 46 per cent, in bottles. It is important to note that no less than 99 per cent of beer in bulk, and 72 per cent of bottled beer, were imported from the United Kingdom. During 1915-16, the imports from Japan amounted to 253,500 gallons, of which 248,000 gallons, or 18 per cent, were bottled beer against 64,000 gallons, or 5 per cent, in 1914-15. In 1915-16, nearly 9 per cent of the total imports of beer were from Japan. There were also imports from Holland and Denmark. The distribution of this trade, according to countries of consignment, during the last three years is shown in the appended table.

	1913-14		1914-15				1915-16			
	Gallons (1,000)	Per cent of total	In bottles gallons (1,000)	In bulk gallons (1,000)	Total gallons (1,000)	Per cent of total	In bottles gallons (1,000)	In bulk gallons (1,000)	Total gallons (1,000)	Per cent of total
United Kingdom	3,978	86	1,010	2,186	3,196	89·7	974	1,552	2,526	86·4
Japan	5	·1	64	...	64	1·8	248	5	253	8·7
Holland	8	·2	22	...	22	·6	89	...	89	3
Denmark	...	..	5	...	5	·1	16	2	18	·6
United States	1	...	4	...	4	·1	11	...	11	·4
Germany	622	13·4	250	12	262	7·4	9	1	10*	·4
Other countries	12	·3	10	1	11	·3	13	1	14	·5
TOTAL	4,626	100	1,365	2,199	3,564	100	1,360	1,561	2,921	100

Indian breweries, it may be noted, produced in 1915 over 2½ million gallons against 3·4 million gallons in 1914, and 3·6 million gallons in 1913.

Wines and Spirits.

	1914-15 gallons (1,000)	1915-16 gallons (1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Spirits—				
Whisky	685	688	306	331
Brandy	352	348	195	201
Gin	75	76	24	25
Rum	51	62	8	8
Liqueurs	9	11	12	14
Others	493	438	212	216
Total	1,665	1,623	757	795
Wines—				
Champagne	17	20	31	40
Port	76	78	41	42
Still red (other than port)	52	44	17	15
Sherry, Madeira, etc.	23	21	14	13
Others	106	104	38	38
Total	274	267	141	148

Wines and spirits were also imported on a restricted scale, the quantity falling by 42,485 gallons in the case of spirits and by 7,705 gallons in wines, but the value rising by £38,000 and £7,000 respectively. The different descriptions of wines and spirits imported are shown in the marginal table. It will be seen that the imports of whisky were valued at £331,000 an increase of 9 per cent in value, brandy £201,000 an increase of 3 per cent, and champagne £40,000 an increase of 20 per cent.

The quantity of spirits issued from Indian distilleries for local consumption was 8,950,000 gallons, as compared with 9·7 million gallons in 1914-15.

MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

Machinery and millwork.

The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery, during 1915-16, were valued at £3·5 millions showing a decrease of £803,000 as compared with 1914-15, and of £2,004,000 as compared with 1913-14. This comprehensive head includes a number of subheads, which are noted in the margin. All the items contributed more or less to the decrease, except mining and jute mills machinery, which showed an increase of £34,000 and £40,000 respectively. The total value of textile machinery imported during the year fell from £1,609,000 to £1,450,000.

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Primemovers	538	340
Electrical	354	219
Boiler	192	141
Mining	97	131
Rice and flour mill	60	34
Sewing and knitting	238	199
Tea	111	93
Textile: cotton	1,006	800
jute	584	624
others	19	26
Typewriters	61	51
„ accessories	8	7
Other sorts	759	520
Total	4,027	3,185
Belting for machinery	240	309
Printing machinery	41	11
Grand Total	4,308	3,505

Jute mill machinery, valued at £599,000 was imported from the United Kingdom and £23,000 from Japan, as against £579,000 and £523 respectively, in 1914-15. The imports from Japan consisted mainly of bobbins for jute mills.

* From prize vessels

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of cotton mill machinery was £769,000 and of Japan £26,000 as against £990,000 and £8,000 respectively, in 1914-15. The imports of primemovers, other than electrical, declined in value by £198,000 to £340,000. Electrical machinery also accounted for a decrease of £135,000, the total value being £219,000. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was 85 per cent against 94 per cent in 1914-15. The United States supplied 5 per cent in place of 2 per cent in the previous year. Rice and flour mill machinery imported was worth only £34,000 against £60,000 in 1914-15 and £107,000 in 1913-14. The requirements of tea gardens were again reduced by £18,000 to £93,000. The value of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof imported fell by £39,000 to £199,000. 4,493 typewriters, valued at £51,000, were imported last year, against 5,237, valued at £61,000 in 1914-15. The share of the United Kingdom in the last two lines of business was, respectively, 96 per cent and 26 per cent, as compared with 92 per cent and 29 per cent in the previous year. The United States supplied 3,446 typewriters, valued at £37,000 the value being 74 per cent of the total.

The principal source of supply of machinery and millwork was in 1915-16 the United Kingdom, the share of which was £2,879,000 or 90 per cent of the total against £3,722,000 or 92 per cent in 1914-15. The output of the United Kingdom was seriously handicapped as firms were engaged on munition work and there was shortage of skilled labour. The United States of America contributed £191,000 or 6 per cent against £173,000 or 4 per cent in the previous year. Japan supplied textile machinery worth £49,000, her total share being nearly £52,000 against £10,000 in 1914-15. Switzerland for the first time took a share of this trade, her consignments, principally of mining machinery, being valued at £12,000. It may be noted that the head 'machinery and millwork' was generally free of duty prior to 1st March, 1916, when an import duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on machinery other than cotton spinning and weaving machinery which is still left on the free list.

Matches.

The imports of matches into India in the year ended 31st March, 1916, were over 18 million gross, valued at approximately £922,000. The development of the trade in recent years is of more than ordinary interest, and the figures in the following table speak, perhaps, for themselves :—

		Twelve months, April to March			
		1913	1914	1915	1916
Japan	1,000 gross boxes	7,299	7,287	10,478	15,278
Sweden	„ „	4,226	3,635	2,877	2,321
Norway	„ „	1,419	865	649	544
Austria-Hungary	„ „	1,154	1,377	815	..
Belgium	„ „	347	307	172	33
Germany	„ „	351	189	96	7
Straits Settlements *	„ „	248	86	166	96
Other countries	„ „	81	148	162	26
	Total	15,125	13,894	15,415	18,305

From this table several conclusions may be drawn :—(1) In spite of the war and the difficulty of obtaining chemicals by match manufacturers, the imports in the year under review amounted to over 18 million gross, a record figure. This gives a *per capita* consumption for all India of 8 boxes per annum, as against 7 boxes four years ago. (2) Owing to the war the sources of supply have greatly changed since 1913-14. (3) The progress made by Japan since the outbreak of war is noteworthy. As compared with the previous year, for example, the Japanese imports have risen from 10½ million gross boxes, valued at £461,000 to 15¼ million gross boxes, valued at £705,000, an increase of 46 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value. The cheapness of Japanese matches gives them a ready market in every Indian bazar, and makes them the most serious competitors of other countries and of Indian manufacturers. With the gradual reduction in Indian markets of the stocks of cheap European

* Matches imported from the Straits are chiefly of Japanese manufacture.

matches, there has been very substantial revival in the demand for the Japanese product. The declared value in 1915-16 of Japanese matches was 11½*d.* per gross, as against 1*s.* 4¾*d.* for Swedish matches, and 1*s.* 7⅝*d.* for Norwegian matches.

METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

Metals and manufactures thereof.

The imports of metals and ores and manufactures of metal amounted to 443,090 tons, valued at £7,462,000 a decrease of 203,669 tons, or 31 per cent, in quantity. The details of this major head are shown in the margin. Decreases in volume are recorded in all cases except brass, bronze, and similar amalgams, iron, and lead, which increased to a small extent as will be seen from the table.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	£(1,000)	Tons	£(1,000)
Aluminium	777	87	772	95
Brass, bronze, etc.	962	71	1,448	121
Copper	25,502	1,849	5,779	494
German silver	675	77	120	14
Iron	20,648	184	21,945	235
Iron or steel	462,564	5,478	328,379	5,075
Steel	125,423	850	74,273	819
Lead	4,646	120	5,792	171
Tin	1,925	320	1,439	246
Zinc or spelter	2,220	65	791	49
Others, including ores	1,417	78	2,352	143
Total	646,759	9,179	443,090	7,462

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron and Steel.

The quantity and value of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, other than for railways, totalled 424,597 tons, valued at £6,129,000 representing a decrease of 184,038 tons or £383,000 as compared with 1914-15. The quantity received from the United Kingdom was 289,351 tons against 421,503 tons in 1914-15, from the United States 114,667 tons against 31,059 tons, from Belgium 6,981 tons against 67,194 tons, and from Sweden 3,777 tons against 2,811 tons.

World's market.

The outstanding feature of the world's iron and steel trade during the year was the enormous development of the manufacture of war materials of all descriptions for the Government and the Allies, and the corresponding decline in the ordinary commercial output. Manufacturers had neither the labour nor the material available to deal with non-war orders.

English prices.

Prices advanced to levels hitherto unknown. In the pig iron trade prices moved steadily upward during the year; but while in the case of Cleveland pig the advance barely kept pace with the increasing cost of production, hematite values rose much more rapidly owing to the extraordinary demand for steel making iron. The output of Cleveland pig was in consequence further curtailed, while that of hematite was extended, and the exports of pig iron of all kinds decreased. The dearth of iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom led consuming firms to try fresh markets, especially the United States, which increased its exports to India as compared with the pre-war year by 420 per cent.

Indian prices.

Prices in India responded to those in the world's market. The prices of iron bar (Swedish rolled) in Calcutta rose from 11*s.* 8*d.* per cwt in January, 1915, to 13*s.* 10*d.* in October, and soared to 18*s.* 8*d.* in January, 1916. Prices closed at £1 in March last. Pig iron No. 1 Gartsherrie rose from £3 19*s.* 4*d.* per ton in January, 1915, to £4 6*s.* in July and to £4 8*s.* 8*d.* in October, which continued till the end of the year. Galvanised iron sheets opened at 12*s.* per cwt in January, 1915, and gradually rose to 18*s.* in July, but with a slight fall in October again rose to £1 0*s.* 8*d.* in January, 1916, and closed at £1 3*s.* 9*d.* at the end of the year. In Bombay iron bars, Swedish, opened at 13*s.* 2*d.* per cwt in January, 1915, rose to 16*s.* in July, but with a slight fall in October gradually advanced to 18*s.* in January, 1916, and closed at £1 2*s.* in March last.

	Pig iron Gartsherrie,	Iron bars Swedish		Galvanized corrugated sheets.	Copper braziers.	
	Calcutta per ton.	Calcutta per cwt.	Bombay per cwt.	Calcutta per cwt.	Calcutta per cwt.	Bombay per cwt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 1915	4 0 8	0 12 4	0 13 0	0 14 6	4 12 0	4 7 4
July „	4 6 0	0 13 6	0 16 0	0 18 0	5 4 0	4 16 0
October „	4 8 8	0 13 10	0 15 0	0 16 8	4 15 0	4 14 0
January 1916	4 8 8	0 18 8	0 18 0	1 0 8	6 8 0	5 12 0
March „	(a)	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 3 9	6 4 0	5 14 8

(a) Not quoted in the market reports.

Imports.

From the appended table it will be seen that the shipments of iron and steel from the United States of America increased in 1915-16 to 114,667 tons from 31,059 tons in 1914-15, while those from "Other countries" decreased to 20,579 tons from 156,073 tons in the previous year. Germany and Belgium, which were formerly the principal sources of supply next to the United Kingdom, have ceased to supply India with these articles, and their place has been mainly taken by the United States of America.

Iron and Steel	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sheets and plates—				
Galvanized	49,106	5,764	49	54,919
Tinned	35,502	11,898	...	47,400
Not galvanized or tinned	35,098	5,030	1,767	41,895
Bars and channel—				
Steel	16,094	29,240	5,475	50,809
Iron	8,467	468	1,364	10,299
Angle and spring	12,296	8,192	1,092	21,580
Beams, pillars, etc.	20,378	4,241	1,561	26,180
Pipes and fittings (cast)	21,271	20,847	87	42,205
Nails, rivets, and washers	7,954	9,317	6,210	23,481
Tubes and fittings (wrought)	10,343	2,616	266	13,225
Hoops and strips	23,087	7,684	379	31,150
Other sorts	49,755	9,370	2,329	61,454
Total 1915-16	289,351	114,667	20,579	424,597
1914-15	421,503	31,059	156,073	608,635

Of the imports during the year 1915-16, the first place is taken by galvanized sheets with 54,919 tons, of which 49,106 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom and 5,764 tons by the United States. The decline in this trade was 65 per cent, largely due to the shortage in the supply of zinc. The position is different with iron and steel bars and channel, since 24,561 tons came from the United Kingdom, 29,708 tons from the United States, and 3,205 tons from Belgium. Steel bars and channel declined by 46 per cent in quantity and by 11 per cent in value. Germany and Belgium had hitherto supplied them. Of 47,400 tons of tinned sheets and plates, the share of the United Kingdom was 35,502 tons, and the remainder came from the United States. Of sheets and plates, not galvanized or tinned, of which Germany had hitherto been the foremost source of supply, 35,098 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom, and 5,030 tons by the United States.

In angle and spring of which 21,580 tons were imported, the United Kingdom came first with 12,296 tons, and the United States next with 8,192 tons. The United Kingdom contributed 7,954 tons to the total imports of 23,481 tons of nails, rivets, and washers, the other sources being the United States, Sweden, and Norway. In pipes and fittings (cast) weighing 42,205 tons, the United Kingdom accounted for more than a half, namely, 21,271 tons, and the United States 20,847 tons, as against 27,000 tons and 11,800 tons, respectively, in the previous year. Similarly in tubes and fittings (wrought) the share of the United Kingdom was 10,343 tons or 78 per cent, and of the United States 2,616 tons or 20 per cent. The major portion of the trade in beams, pillars, etc., which was seriously curtailed on account of the suspension of building operations and construction work generally, is also with the United Kingdom which supplied 20,378 tons or 78 per cent of the total. In hoops and strips of which 31,150 tons were imported against 24,309 tons in 1914-15, the share of the United Kingdom was 23,087 tons and of the United States 7,684 tons. These are in great demand for the packing of tea and jute.

The import duty on iron and steel, which was hitherto one per cent *ad valorem*, has been raised to 2½ per cent with effect from 1st March, 1916, and that on other metals, some of which are noted below, was raised at the same time from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent, following the increase in the general rates on imports.

Copper.

The imports of copper into India declined again heavily from 25,502 tons, valued at £1,849,000, to 5,779 tons, valued at £494,000, the decrease being 77 per cent in quantity and 73 per cent in value. The United Kingdom supplied 3,267 tons of copper, wrought, worth £283,000, against 12,565 tons, valued at £923,000, in 1914-15. Imports from France were reduced from 1,555 tons worth £126,000 to 20 tons worth £7,000. Of unwrought copper in the form of tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, slabs, etc., Japan supplied 564 tons or 67 per cent, and 265 tons came from the United Kingdom.

The total imports of zinc or spelter were 791 tons, as against 6,740 tons in 1913-14 and 2,220 tons in 1914-15. At the beginning of the year the price of spelter was £44-10, in December it was £89, and in March, 1916, £93. Zinc or Spelter.

Imports of Lead.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Unwrought	49,315	31,248	34,231
Wrought—			
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	22,579	16,530	18,139
Sheets for tea chests	40,199	35,321	53,586
Other sorts	12,311	9,815	9,888

Lead.

The imports of lead recovered from the low level of 1914-15, and the quantity imported during the last three years is shown in the margin.

It is interesting to note the increase in the imports of lead sheets for tea-chests, 92 per cent of which was imported from the United Kingdom. Although the total quantity of lead, excluding ore, imported in the year under review was less than that imported in 1913-14, the value rose by nearly £23,000 Unusually wide price movements were recorded in pig lead. The price in London in March, 1916, was £32, as against £24 in the beginning of the year under review. The declared value per cwt in India was £1 3*s.* 8$\frac{1}{12}$*d.* against £1 2*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in 1914-15.

Imports of Aluminium.	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	£(1,000)	Tons	£(1,000)
Ingots, blocks, bars	116	10	60	6
Circles and sheets	591	66	694	86
Other manufactures	70	11	18	3
Total	777	87	772	95

Aluminium.

The quantity of aluminium imported during 1915-16 was almost the same as in 1914-15, but the value increased from £87,000 to £95,000. The descriptions of the imported metal are noted in the margin.

Oils.

The total trade in imported oil during 1915-16 fell from 108 million gallons, valued at £3,118,000, to 97 million gallons, valued at £2,832,000. The details are shown in the margin. The imports of kerosene oil showed a decrease of nearly 12 million gallons or 14 per cent in quantity and of £200,000 or 9 per cent in value. There were no imports from Russia, owing to the closure of the Dardanelles. Supplies from other sources were restricted, as will be seen from the marginal table. Persia accounted for a decrease of over 1$\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, the Straits and Borneo about 2 million gallons each, and the United States 5$\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. Throughout the year, however, supplies from these countries were regular and prices remained steady. The average declared value was nearly 7*d.* per gallon against 6$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in 1914-15. Prices did not rise much, owing to a decision by certain oil companies not to advance the price unless absolutely forced by circumstances. The difficulties of sea transport existed, but the freights were not raised to the extent that might have been expected since the oil companies owned their own transports.

Oils.

Kerosene.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Gals. (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Oils—				
Animal	809	85	724	70
Essential*	16	31	18	29
Mineral†—				
Kerosene	80,591	2,195	68,828	1,995
Other kinds	26,489	743	27,155	682
Vegetable—				
Coconut	38	6	12	2
Linseed	361	50	268	43
Others	79	8	106	11
Total	108,083	3,118	97,111	2,832
Imports of Kerosene Oil				
	Gals. (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	£ (1,000)
From United States	47,240	1,345	41,831	1,297
„ Borneo	22,534	561	20,242	510
„ Straits	7,915	204	6,079	168
„ Persia	2,319	67	643	19
„ Russia	583	18	—	—
„ Other countries	—	—	33	1
Total	80,591	2,195	68,828	1,995

Petrol.

The production of petrol and benzine in India, including Burma, in 1915 was 26$\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, as against 26$\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in 1914. The requirements of India and Burma in 1915 were estimated at 4$\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The production in 1916 is estimated at 33$\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons.

Other kinds of mineral oil.

Other kinds of mineral oil imported during the year amounted to over 27 million gallons, valued at £682,000, against 26 million gallons, valued at £743,000. The important descriptions included in this head were lubricating oils (15$\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at £546,000, against 14$\frac{1}{3}$ million gallons, valued

* A class of volatile oil extracted from various plants, fruits or flowers for use in essences, perfumery, etc.

† Mineral oil includes fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, petroleum, paints, solutions, etc. The figures of imported mineral oil refer to imports into India including Burma from foreign countries.

at £521,000 in 1914-15), and fuel oils (over 11 million gallons worth £90,000 against nearly 10 million gallons, valued at £75,000 in 1914-15).

Lubricating oil.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Gals. (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Lubricating oils—				
From United States	8,016	278	10,210	346
„ Borneo	1,879	42	2,555	57
„ United Kingdom	3,119	164	1,974	119
„ Sumatra	1,075	24	500	11
Total (including other countries)	14,356	521	15,483	546

As regards lubricating oils the United States supplied about 66 per cent, Dutch Borneo 16 per cent, and the United Kingdom 13 per cent. Owing to difficulties of supply some importers had to confine themselves to contracts actually undertaken, and as a result of the pressure of freights and the increase in producers' prices, there was a sharp rise in prices of nearly all grades of lubricating oil in the latter half of the year. Jute batching oil employed in lubricating raw jute as it passes through the spindles is consumed annually in the Calcutta mills to the extent of about 50,000 tons, and the source of supply is divided between Rangoon, the Straits, and America, with a small quantity of Shale oil from Scotland.

Paper and Stationery.

Paper and stationery.

There was, generally speaking, a very considerable rise in the prices not only of the imported but also of locally produced paper. Before the outbreak of war inferior German and Austrian writing paper had a large sale in India, because of its cheapness. The imports of paper from enemy countries, as well as from Norway and Sweden, consisted largely of the thinner qualities for printing and press copying, which before the war could not ordinarily be manufactured in India at sufficiently low prices. The total consumption of paper in India is at present estimated at about 80,000 tons per annum, of which over 30,000 tons are manufactured in India, and the balance (chiefly high class stationery) is imported. The war has been of great advantage to Indian paper mills as it has resulted in curtailing the competition from abroad, and Indian mills have accordingly been able, with the decreased supply for consumption, to raise their prices.

The total imports of paper, pasteboard, and stationery in 1915-16 were valued at £1,340,000, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year. Of the imports paper accounted for £900,000, an increase of 8 per cent, pasteboard £61,000, an increase of 26 per cent, and stationery £379,000, or an increase of 9 per cent. The total value of imports of paper, pasteboard, and stationery on private and Government account is given in the marginal table. The chief sources of printing paper in the year under review were the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden. The place of Germany and Austria-Hungary has been taken by Norway and Sweden. Writing paper and envelopes were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden.

	Paper and pasteboard		Stationery	
	Private £ (1,000)	Government £ (1,000)	Private £ (1,000)	Government £ (1,000)
1905-06	470	27	251	29
1910-11	753	62	351	35
1911-12	785	45	368	35
1912-13	964	34	420	82
1913-14	1,058	54	467	135
1914-15	879	36	347	120
1915-16	961	37	379	109

Indian Paper mills.

There were 11 paper mills working in India at the end of 1915, with an authorised capital of £330,000 and 4,665 persons employed. The output in 1915 amounted to 30,361 tons, valued at £600,000. The figures in the marginal table are of interest.

		1913	1914	1915
No. of mills		9	10	11
Authorised capital	£1(1,000)	360	348	330
Daily average No. of persons employed		4,597	4,562	4,665
Production	tons	27,000	28,700	30,361
Value of production	£ (1,000)	533	547	600

Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.

The head 'Railway plant and rolling-stock' is an important group of Indian imports, but the private trade greatly decreased in 1915-16, namely, by £3,910,000 or 58 per cent, to £2,812,000. The imports on Government account were also reduced from £2,273,000 to £979,000—a decrease of

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	(1,000)	£ (1,000	£ (1,000)
Private	6,690	6,722	2,812
Government	2,685	2,273	979
Total	9,375	8,995	3,791

£1,294,000 or 57 per cent. The total trade, including Government transactions, amounted to £3,791,000, recording a decrease of £5,204,000 or 58 per cent. The reduction was partly due to the non-supply of English material, owing to the congestion in the workshops at home on account of munition work, and partly to the restriction of all but immediately necessary expenditure in India.

The details of the head are shown in the margin, with the amount of decrease in each case. There was, it will be seen, a considerable falling off in carriages and wagons, rails, chairs, and locomotive engines.

Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock.	Private 1914-15	Private 1915-16	Government 1914-15	Government 1915-16	Decrease in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15 on private and government account
	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Carriages and wagons	3,026	965	970	462	2,569
Locomotives, etc.	1,600	966	612	450	796
Materials for construction—					
Bridgework	149	57	...	...	92
Rails, chairs, etc.	900	309	337	38	890
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	460	293	30	...	197
Sleepers of wood	242	35	162	...	369
Other kinds	345	187	162	29	291
Total	6,722	2,812	2,273	979	5,204

The great bulk of the materials (about 98 per cent) came from the United Kingdom. The other sources of supply were the United States (locomotive engines, £10,000; rails, chairs and fishplates, £37,000; and sleepers of wood, £13,000); Australia (sleepers of wood, £7,000); and Siam (sleepers of wood, £13,000). It may be added that railway materials, including telegraphic apparatus imported for railways, which were formerly on the free list, have been subjected to 2½ per cent *ad valorem* duty with effect from 1st March, 1916.

Salt.

Imports of salt increased in quantity by 83,246 tons, or 18 per cent, and in value by £339,000, or 69 per cent, to 548,940 tons, valued at £833,000.

Imports of salt	1914-15 Tons (1,000)	1915-16 Tons (1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
United Kingdom	92	129	97	152
Germany	31	...	36	...
Spain	37	127	34	231
Aden	159	87	156	100
Turkey, Asiatic	32	...	32	...
Egypt	75	145	103	287
Other countries	40	61	36	63
Total	466	549	494	833

Bengal's share in the total imports was 89 per cent and that of Burma nearly 11 per cent. The chief sources of supply, as will be seen in the marginal table, were Liverpool, Egypt, Spain, and Aden. The imports from the United Kingdom rose by 40 per cent, from Spain by 240 per cent, and from Egypt by 94 per cent, while those from Aden decreased by 46 per cent. The declared value per ton rose from £1 1*s*. 2*d*. in 1914-15 to £1 10*s*. 4*d*. in 1915-16.

The price of salt since the outbreak of war has been of considerable interest. The price of imported (Liverpool) salt in Calcutta at the commencement of the year under review was 165 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war. Prices of Liverpool salt in Calcutta opened at £9 per 100 maunds on 1st April, 1915. There were some oscillations and prices began to decline from July to the middle of October when £6 5*s*. 4*d*. was touched, due to increased stocks consequent on larger imports. They then showed an upward tendency and rose to £10 9*s*. 4*d*. in the first week of January, 1916, and to £15 1*s*. 4*d*. at the end of February, due to speculative clearances in those months in the expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty. The monthly average prices are given in the marginal table. With effect from 1st March, 1916, the duty on imported salt, and on locally produced salt generally, was raised from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. a maund. The consumption of salt in India during 1915-16 declined from 1,885,500 tons in 1914-15 to 1,777,700 tons, and the import duty on foreign salt fell from £1,040,000 to £900,000.

	1914-15 Per 100 Mds. £	*s*.	*d*.	1915-16 Per 100 Mds. £	*s*.	*d*.
April	3	10	8	8	17	9½
May	3	8	0	8	12	10⅔
June	3	8	0	8	16	10⅔
July	3	8	0	8	2	0
August	4	19	8	8	0	0
September	5	4	8	6	17	6⅔
October	3	13	0	6	13	9⅓
November	3	10	8	8	8	0
December	5	8	0	8	5	4
January	no quotation			12	14	8
February	9	2	8	15	1	4
March	8	2	8	13	8	0

Silk.

The imports of *raw* silk were slightly less than in the previous year, the total being 2¼ million lbs, valued at nearly £720,000. These imports are 4½

times the value of the raw silk (of Indian produce) exported* from India. Although there were larger imports from China and Siam, those from the Straits and Japan accounted for the total net decrease, as will be seen from the marginal table. Bombay received 1,957,951 lbs or 88 per cent of the total imports, and Burma 225,866 lbs or 10 per cent. The average declared value was 6*s.* $5\frac{1}{12}$*d.* per lb against 6*s.* $6\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in 1914-15—a decrease of about 2 per cent. Burma had overland imports from Western China, amounting to 196,000 lbs worth £67,000 as compared with 171,000 lbs worth £60,000 in the previous year.

Imports of Raw Silk.	1914-15 lbs (1,000)	1915-16 lbs. (1,000)	1914-15 £ (1,000).	1915-16 £(1,000).
Straits	62	20	18	6
Siam	94	141	19	30
China, including Hongkong	1,974	2,054	659	677
Japan	172	24	58	6
Other countries	1	1	2	1
Total	2,303	2,240	756	720

Silk goods.

Next with regard to *silk goods*. The depression in the import trade during 1914-15 disappeared in the year under review, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Of the total increase of £546,000 silk yarn accounted for £19,000, mixed goods £55,000 and piecegoods £464,000. The value of piecegoods imported almost reached the record figures of 1912-13, namely, £1,357,000, although the quantity fell short of the record figures of 1912-13 by nearly 4 million yards. The average declared value rose from 1*s.* $\frac{1}{12}$*d.* in 1914-15 to 1*s.* $\frac{1}{3}$*d.* per yard in 1915-16. The supplies of pure piecegoods were 59 per cent from Japan, and 36 per cent from China. The increase during 1915-16 in the case of Japan was 76 per cent, and of China 28 per cent, as compared with 1914-15. In silk yarn, noils, and warps the share of Japan was 74 per cent both in 1914-15 and 1915-16. As for goods of silk mixed with other materials, France and Italy contributed £165,000 or 76 per cent, and the United Kingdom 14 per cent. The production of silk goods in these markets was somewhat fettered by the scarcity of skilled labour, and the selling price of the manufactured article was much enhanced by the rise not only of silk but also of dye stuffs, of coal, and in the case of mixed goods even of cotton and wool. The higher cost of transport and of insurance was also felt by importers. Of the total imports of silk manufactures the following were the chief sources :—

Imports of Silk Manufactures.	1914-15 Quantity (1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 Quantity (1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Yarn . . lbs.	863	227	887	246
Mixed goods . yds.	3,089	161	4,240	216
Piecegoods . „	17,690	890	25,997	1,354
Other sorts . lbs.	60	15	63	23
Total .		1,293		1,839

	Percentage shares. 1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Japan	54	48	47
China	28	31	21
France	6	6	8
United Kingdom	5	6	9
Others	7	9	15
Total	100	100	100

In the total trade Bombay's share was 80 per cent and Burma's 15 per cent, as against 80 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively, in 1914-15. The increase in imports into Bombay was 41 per cent, and into Burma 55 per cent, as compared with 1914-15.

Imported Sugar.

Sugar.
(1) Imports—quantity and value.

The total imports of sugar (including confectionery and molasses) during 1915-16 amounted to 642,700 tons, valued at £11 millions. The returns for the last three years are as follows :—

Year ended 31st March	Quantity Tons	Value £ millions
1916 . .	642,700	11
1915 . .	550,100	7
1914 . .	896,900	10

* *Vide* remarks on silk exports on page 54.

The value of sugar imported in 1915-16 exceeded the record figure of 1913-14 by £1·1 million or 11 per cent, although the quantity was less by 28 per cent. The increase in value was due entirely to an abnormal rise in prices, owing to the war. Of the total quantity imported, only 27 tons were beet sugar and 515,882 tons cane sugar. The imports of cane sugar from Java rose from 316,700 tons to 415,000 tons, while those from Mauritius declined from 81,700 tons to 69,400 tons. The decrease in the imports from Mauritius was due to the diversion of the trade to the United Kingdom.

	1913-14 Tons.	1914-15 Tons.	1915-16 Tons.	1913-14 £(1,000)	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
Cane—						
Java	582,995	316,748	415,017	6,845	4,973	8,455
Japan	131	704	11,507	2	14	248
Mauritius	139,568	81,718	69,412	1,668	1,135	1,414
Egypt	77	2,495	3,216	2	49	67
Other countries	5,473	4,909	16,730	82	89	366
Total	728,244	406,574	515,882	8,599	6,260	10,550
Beet—						
Austria-Hungary	74,001	21,405	10	918	256	...
Germany	686	103	16	8	1	1
Other countries	47	14	1	1	...	...
Total	74,734	21,522	27	927	257	1
GRAND TOTAL	802,978	428,096	515,909	9,526	6,517	10,551

Imports of Sugar (16 Dutch Standard and above) into India.

	1914-15 Quantity	1914-15 Declared value per cwt	1915-16 Quantity	1915-16 Declared value per cwt.
	tons	£ s. d.	tons	£ s. d.
April	45,492	0 11 7⅜	31,135	1 0 1 1/12
May	45,303	0 11 9½	11,845	1 0 10⅛
June	8,890	0 12 1 7/12	19,470	1 2 2 11/12
July	29,409	0 12 1 5/12	30,837	1 0 2 7/12
August	43,627	0 13 5 1/12	81,048	1 0 6 1/12
September	40,073	0 15 10 5/4	56,492	1 0 9 5/12
October	51,056	0 15 6 11/12	73,887	1 0 1 11/12
November	28,385	0 16 7⅛	51,307	1 0 ⅛
December	47,673	0 17 2⅝	39,286	1 0 8 5/12
January	25,618	0 18 3⅝	41,683	1 0 10⅓
February	32,688	0 19 8 5/12	34,242	1 1 3⅓
March	25,345	0 19 10⅓	38,038	1 0 4 1/12

(2) **Monthly imports.** The imports of sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above, into India in each month during the last two years, together with the declared value per cwt, are noted in the margin. In 1915-16 the heaviest import was recorded in August and the lowest in May.

(3) **Prices.** With the exception of imported salt, the price of sugar since the outbreak of war has risen more than any other article of food. The wholesale price of Java sugar in March, 1916, in Calcutta was 81 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as against 75 per cent in March, 1915. In the first half of the year the price in Bombay for Mauritius sugar, equal to 16 Dutch Standard and above, fluctuated between £1 0*s.* 2*d.* and £1 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt, but since October it has remained steady at about £1 1*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. In the year before the outbreak of war (1913-14) the average price was in the neighbourhood of 12*s.* per cwt.

In Madras the local price of Java white, which was £1 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt in April, 1915, rose to £1 6*s.* in June, but when the new crop came in sight at the end of August the price fell to £1 1*s.* 4*d.*, and after some fluctuations closed at £1-3*s.*-4*d.* in March, 1916. In March, 1914 and 1915, the price was 13*s.* and £1-2*s.* per cwt, respectively. In Calcutta the prices of Java "T. M. O." per cwt ranged between £1 1*s.* 2*d.* (in November, 1915) and £1 4*s.* 5*d.* (in June, 1915). The year opened with £1 1*s.* 5*d.* in April, 1915, and closed at £1 4*s.* 5*d.* in March, 1916, as against £1 1*s.* 5*d.* in March, 1915, and 12*s.* 4*d.* in March, 1914.

Production. Serious attempts are being made to improve the cultivation of cane in India. The production of raw sugar in British India* was estimated at 2,636,000 tons on an area of 2,375,000 acres during 1915-16, showing an increase of 3 per cent in area and 7 per cent in yield as compared with 1914-15. The average yield per acre was 2,486 lbs or 22 cwts against 2,130 lbs or 19 cwts, the average of the preceding ten years. Bengal obtained from date and palmyra palm 99,000 tons of raw sugar, as against 96,000 tons in the previous year. Progress in research work continued to be made at the cane breeding stations at Coimbatore and Shahjehanpur and in Bihar, and a large number of new seedlings have been raised. Cuttings from selected canes are being distributed in many cases to cultivators, especially in Northern India, and are being introduced into those localities suited for their

* In Java the outturn of sugar during 1915-16 was estimated at 1,264,000 tons against 1,303,000 tons in 1914-15. The Mauritius crop also declined from 277,000 tons to 215,500 tons in 1915-16, while the production of Cuban sugar advanced from 2¼ million tons in 1914-15 to 3 million tons in 1915-16.

cultivation. Side by side with improvements in varieties and cultural methods, the mechanical problems in connection with the manufacture of *gur* are also being investigated.

CHAPTER IV.

Chief Exports in 1915-16.

In the previous chapter the chief imports into India were discussed in alphabetical order. In the present chapter the more important exports are similarly treated. The statistical tables, which give the details of these exports, will be found on pages 78-80 in Part II of the Report. The following statement shows the chief articles of exports in 1915-16, according to their importance:—

	£ (1,000)
Jute (raw)	10,428
„ manufactures, including twist	25,319
Cotton (raw)	16,619
„ yarn and manufactures	6,404
Grain and pulse—	
Rice	10,304
Wheat (private and Government)	5,627
„ flour	747
Barley, pulse, and other grains	2,703
Tea	13,321
Hides and skins (raw)(including cuttings)	6,530
Leather, including tanned hides and skins	3,759
Seeds	6,748
Wool (raw)	2,527
„ manufactures	160
Dyes-indigo	1,386
„ other dyes	701
Lac	1,145
Opium	980
Rubber (raw)	844
Oils	813
Oilcakes	757
Hemp (raw)	684
Coffee	658
Spices	619
Metals	529
Manganese ore	554
Wolfram ore	357
Paraffin wax	542
Wood and timber	532
Coal	492
Fodder, bran, and pollards	492
Saltpetre	459
Coir manufactured*	427
Provisions	351
Manures	296
Tobacco	293
Silk raw	161
Re-exports.	
Cotton yarn and manufactures	736
Wool (raw)	681
Fruits and vegetables	317
Sugar	240

Saltpetre.

Under exports the head 'chemicals and chemical preparations' consists chiefly, if not entirely, of potassium nitrate or saltpetre. This trade is of special interest during the war. The amount of saltpetre produced in India during 1915 was 18,098 tons, valued at £373,000, against 15,500 tons, valued at £273,000 in 1914. The exports increased from 16,399 tons, valued at £286,000, in 1914-15, to 20,702 tons, valued at £459,000 in 1915-16. The average value was £1 2*s.* 2*d.* per cwt against £0 17*s.* 5*d.* in 1914-15. There was a considerable change in the distribution of the exports, about 80 per cent was exported to the United Kingdom, against 55 per cent in 1914-15. The increase of exports from India was due to England's chief sources of supply (Belgium and Germany) being cut off. To meet the requirements for munitions, all exports have now been prohibited except under customs permits, which are so worked as to secure practically the whole output of Indian saltpetre for the use of British, allied or other producers of munitions; some supplies have been shipped with this object to Japan and the United States of America. Exports in small quantities to Australia and New Zealand are still permitted mainly for the preservation of canned meat. Calcutta, which is supplied mainly from Bihar and the United Provinces, is the chief port through which saltpetre leaves India. In 1915-16, 87 per cent was exported from Calcutta, and the remainder (13 per cent) was exported from Karachi and Bombay.

Coal.

Coal.

The exports of coal and coke in 1915-16 showed an increase both in quantity and value as against the previous year. The exports were 805,290 tons, valued at £492,000, a small amount when compared with the

* Excluding rope.

total production. In 1915 the production was about two-thirds of a million tons above that of the previous year, as will be seen from the marginal table. 53 per cent was raised from the Jharia coal fields of Bihar and Orissa, and 32 per cent from the Raniganj coal fields of Bengal and Bihar. India is now producing more coal than all other British Dependencies, but Japan is well ahead of her, with an output of 22 million tons in 1914, and is an active competitor in the markets of Ceylon, the Straits, Sumatra, and Java. In spite of the great scarcity of tonnage, the exports of coal from India to Ceylon were 587,691 tons, or 73 per cent of the total exports, and nearly 50 per cent higher than those of last year. Colombo is still, therefore, the main customer of Indian coal outside India. The exports to the Straits and Sumatra decreased as against the previous year, while those to "other countries" (chiefly Aden, Java, and Egypt) almost doubled. The quantity exported to the Straits was 97,674 tons, to Sumatra 69,696 tons, and to "other countries" 48,897 tons. The decrease in the exports by sea to Indian ports is very noteworthy, a decrease of 1,063,000 tons or 56 per cent as against those of last year. This was due to the great scarcity in tonnage, and the railways, accordingly, made special arrangements to carry the supplies to Bombay, Karachi, and Madras. The exports of coal to Bombay in the calendar years 1914 and 1915 were as follows:—

Production.

Exports.

	Coal production	
	1914	1915
	Tons.	Tons.
Bihar and Orissa	10,661,062	10,718,155
Bengal	4,424,557	4,975,460
Assam	305,160	311,296
Central Provinces	244,745	253,118
Punjab	54,303	57,911
Baluchistan	48,234	43,607
N.-W. Frontier Province	94	60
Burma	...	25
Total	15,738,155	16,259,632
Native States	726,108	744,300
Grand Total	16,464,263	17,103,932

	1914	1915
	Tons.	Tons.
Shipped from Bengal (mainly Calcutta)	788,000	328,000
Carried by East Indian Railway	713,500*	1,307,000*
„ „ Bengal Nagpur Railway	42,000	217,000

Exports of coal were restricted from 1st October, 1915, except to the British territory, though special exemptions were permitted to certain neutral countries.

It will be seen from the marginal table that the export trade in the last few years has not increased to the extent that might have been anticipated. The proportion of exports is only one ton to about 21 tons produced in the year under review, and the Calcutta export trade may be said to have remained stationary for nearly a decade. There has, however, been an enormous expansion in the internal demand, following on the extension of railways and traffic facilities, and also general industrial development. The amount of coal (Indian and foreign) available for consumption in 1915 was approximately 16,541,000 tons, as against 16,303,000 tons in 1914. Of this amount 31 per cent is consumed by Railways‡, 12 per cent by cotton and jute mills, 8 per cent by iron and brass foundries, 5 per cent as bunker coal, and nearly 4 per cent by inland steamers.

	Outturn † Tons (1,000)	Exports Tons (1,000)	Imports Tons (1,000)	Declared values (export) per ton. £	s.	d.
1905-06	8,418	836	180	10	5½	
1906-07	9,783	935	257	10	7 1/12	
1907-08	11,147	728	308	10	9 7/12	
1908-09	12,770	572	456	11	9 5/12	
1909-10	11,870	759	428	11	9 7/12	
1910-11	12,047	890	334	11	6½	
1911-12	12,715	874	298	11	9	
1912-13	14,706	881	654	13	4⅓	
1913-14	16,208	724	559	12	9	
1914-15	16,464	594	392	11	10⅓	
1915-16	17,104	805	132	12	2½	

Coal retained for consumption.

	Tons. (1,000)
1911	12,172
1912	14,368
1913	16,094
1914	16,303
1915	16,541

* Approximate † For calendar year

‡The consumption on Railways in 1915-16 was 5,186,705 tons. It is interesting to note that, while the production has increased, railways have continued to take about the same percentage of production.

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Percentage consumed by Railways	29	30	28	31	32	33	31	29	30	30
Production in million tons	10	11	13	12	12	13	15	16(a)	16(b)	17(c)

(a) Production in 1913 (b) Production in 1914 (c) Production in 1915

The price for first class Jharia per ton into wagon, as quoted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, opened in April, 1915, at 4*s.* 8*d.*, fell to 3*s.* 10*d.* in September, and closed at 4*s.* 2*d.* in March, 1916. Prices on the whole were lower than in the previous year, and the fluctuation between the lowest and highest prices was less than in 1914-15. Freight rates rose to a phenomenal level during the year, the coasting rate from Calcutta to Bombay was 12*s.* 8*d.* per ton, as against 6*s.* 11*d.* in 1914-15. The freight rate from Cardiff to Bombay was 33*s.* 5*d.* per ton as against 12*s.* 9*d.* in the previous year. Railway freights for coal to Bombay, however, showed no change as compared with 1914-15.

The Cotton Industry.[1]

(1) Raw Cotton.

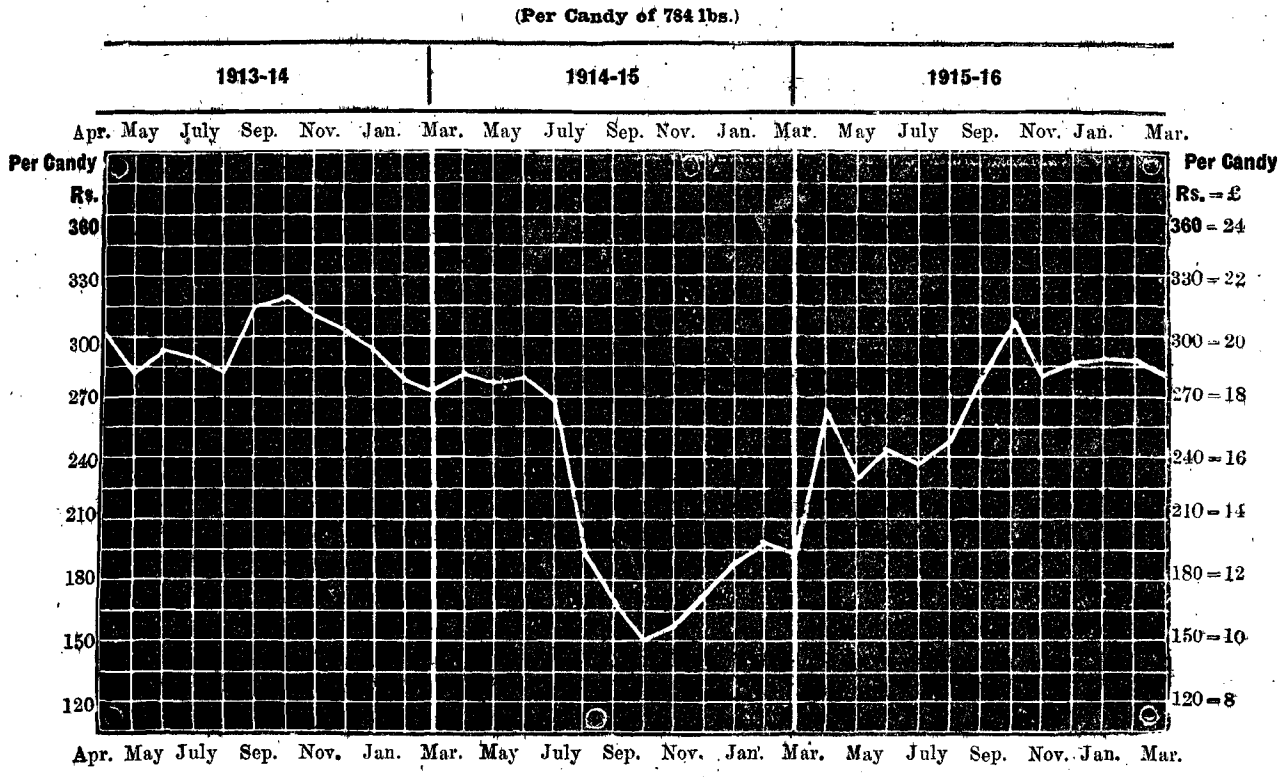
Raw cotton in 1915-16.

The year 1915-16 was, like its predecessor, a remarkable one in the history of the cotton trade. In the previous year after the outbreak of war a slump occurred, but before the end of the year an improvement took place. This continued in the year under review and is illustrated in the following chart:—

8. Raw Cotton

(BROACH)

(Per Candy of 784 lbs.)


1913-14
1914-15
1915-16
Apr. May July Sep. Nov. Jan. Mar. May July Sep. Nov. Jan. Mar. May July Sep. Nov. Jan. Mar.
Per Candy Rs.
Per Candy Rs. = £
360 = 24
330 = 22
300 = 20
270 = 18
240 = 16
210 = 14
180 = 12
150 = 10
120 = 8
Apr. May July Sep. Nov. Jan. Mar. May July Sep. Nov. Jan. Mar. May July Sep. Nov. Jan. Mar.

Good Broach opened at £17 10*s.* 8*d.* per candy of 784 lbs in April, 1915, but fell to £14 5*s.* 4*d.* in the middle of May. In the 4th week of October prices rose to £21, the highest quotation during the year. The price again fell to £18 2*s.* 8*d.* in the 3rd week of November, but rose to £19 11*s.* 4*d.* in the beginning of January. The year closed at £18 5*s.* 4*d.* an increase of 14*s.* 8*d.* over the beginning of the year. The highest and lowest quotations in each of the months December to March, are given in the margin.

	Lowest.			Highest.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
December	19	0	0	19	6	8
January	18	14	8	19	11	4
February	19	0	0	19	5	4
March	18	5	4	19	0	0

Exports.

Exports amounted to 442,698 tons, valued at £16,619,000, against 517,452 tons, valued at £22,326,000, in the previous year. This was in other words a decrease of 14 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. The value of the raw cotton exported from India was 33·6 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported, and 13 per cent of the total exports.

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(1) See also under imports of cotton manufactures, Chapter III, page 19.

Exports of Raw Cotton.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	£(1,000)	Tons	£(1,000)
Japan	222,747	9,538	295,883	11,353
Italy	67,745	2,466	56,205	2,105
United Kingdom	35,389	1,411	41,682	1,371
China	12,409	486	19,141	760
Spain	11,248	506	11,951	445
France	27,614	1,230	10,273	330
Other countries	140,300	6,689	7,563*	255
Total	517,452	22,326	442,698	16,619

The distribution of raw cotton according to countries is shown in the marginal table. The exports to Japan increased by 73,136 tons or £1,815,000 in value to 295,883 tons, valued at £11,353,000. Up to 1889-90 that country took little or no raw cotton from India, but imported a considerable quantity of Bombay yarn. There were increased exports also to China and the United Kingdom, although the increase was less marked. Italy and France bought less than in the preceding year. The curtailment in the total exports of cotton in 1915-16, however, was due to a large extent to the cessation of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and to the stoppage of exports to Belgium.

Indian cotton area and outturn.

	Acreage (000 acres)	Outturn (000 bales of 400 lbs.)
	1915-16	1915-16
Oomras—		
Khandesh, (Bombay)	1,215	338
Barsi and Nagar, (Bombay and Hyderabad.)	3,429	483
Central India	999	216
Berar	2,869	830
Central Provinces	1,192	276
Total	9,704	2,143
Dholleras, (Bombay)	1,180	150
Broach, (Bombay)	1,036	229
Coompta and Dharwar, (Bombay)	858	198
Bengal—Sind—		
United Provinces	834	262
Rajputana	267	68
Sind-Punjab	1,112	253
Others	72	18
Total	2,285	601
Westerns and Northerns	1,263	177
Coconadas (Madras)	275	46
Tinnevellys (Madras)	671	146
Salems and Cambodias (Madras)	280	48
Comillas, Burmas and Other sorts.	415	81
Grand Total	17,967	3,819

Production. Next with regard to production. It is well known that the exports of raw cotton during the official year are drawn partly from the crop of the previous season, and partly from the crop of the year in which the exports take place. The final estimates of outturn for 1914-15 were 5,209,000 bales of 400 lbs on an area of 24,595,000 acres. The crop for 1915-16 was estimated at 3,819,000 bales on an area of 17,967,000 acres, a decrease of 27 per cent both in area and outturn. The details of production according to trade descriptions during the season 1915-16 are given in the margin. The figures are approximate. The estimates for the United States and Egypt were as follows:—

	Area (acres).		Yield (bales of 400 lbs).	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
United States of America	36,707,000	30,944,000	20,126,000	13,318,000
Egypt	1,821,000	1,230,000	1,730,000	1,202,000

(2) Cotton Manufactures.

Although there was an improvement in the prices of raw cotton, there was not an equally great improvement in the yarn and cloth markets in the year ending March, 1916. The difficulties experienced on the outbreak of war in regard to the supply of stores, chemicals, and dyeing materials continued as in the previous year. The prices of these necessaries of mill production, particularly those required for weaving, were abnormally high, and in some cases prohibitive.

The scarcity of coal caused by the shortage of railway stock was also a matter of anxiety to Bombay millowners. Recent arrangements, however, have somewhat improved the situation. There was fortunately no labour shortage. It may be mentioned here that some of the spinning mills in Bombay went into liquidation in September, 1915, on account of the general depression in the industry following the outbreak of war, and owing to the difficulty of financing mills which during 1914 had suffered from the fall of yarn prices in China. In 1915-16, however, there was a satisfactory off-take of stocks, due to the demand

* "Other countries" include these countries:—Switzerland, the United States of America, Sweden, Indo-China, and Ceylon.

for more costly goods of the coloured and bleached varieties. This did much to resuscitate a depressed market. The stocks in Bombay are given in the marginal table. For the most important class of piecegoods manufactured in India or imported—grey piecegoods—there was during the last two years only a small demand. Since then, however, there have been enquiries for these goods from new as well as from old markets, for example, the African and Persian ports, which were formerly supplied from Continental countries. This opportune demand has employed the plain looms, which do little or no other work except that of the standard qualities of certain well known mills.

Stocks of Piecegoods in Bombay.

			Packages.
31st	March	1916	73,782
,,	,,	1915	145,274
,,	,,	1914	121,757
,,	,,	1913	78,041
,,	,,	1912	41,455

Production of yarn and woven goods.

The outturn of the mills in India during the last five years is shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the production of both yarn and woven goods during 1915-16 increased to the highest quantity ever recorded. Yarn was spun to the extent of 722 million lbs, an increase of 70½ million lbs or 11 per cent, and woven goods amounted to 352 million lbs, an increase of 75¼ million lbs or 27 per cent, as compared with 1914-15. The value of the mill production* in 1915-16 is roughly estimated at £20,820,000 for yarn and £9,740,000 for woven goods, as against £20,380,000 and £9,853,000 respectively, in 1914-15. The value of the total imports of yarn and woven goods in 1915-16 was £28,853,000† *i.e.*, £1,707,000 less than the estimated value of Indian production. In 1914-15 the total imports were greater than the total production by £2,433,000

	Yarn Million lbs.	Woven goods Million lbs.
1911-12	625	267
1912-13	688	285
1913-14	683	274
1914-15	652	277
1915-16	722	352

(A) Yarn.

Production of yarn.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared in the margin with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during the last two years. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1—25) was 91 per cent, of medium counts (Nos. 26—40) 8 per cent, and of finer counts (above No. 40) less than half per cent, of the total production. The proportion of the counts imported by sea was Nos. 1—25, 2·5 per cent, Nos. 26—40, 65 per cent, above No. 40, 17·5 per cent, and unspecified 15 per cent, of the total imports. There was no material change in the relative position of the three classes of Indian yarn noted above, and the increase was almost entirely in the lower counts required for heavier goods for which there was an increased demand. The counts of yarn largely spun in India are those given in the margin. Of the total production of yarn, Bombay contributed 510 million lbs or 70·6 per cent, the United Provinces 48 millions or 6·6 per cent, Madras 44 millions or 6 per cent, the Central Provinces 37 millions or 5·1 per cent, Bengal 32 millions or 4·4 per cent, and Native States and foreign territory 39 millions or 5·4 per cent. The total export trade in cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, as will be seen from the marginal table, considerably improved last year. Although the trade in twist and yarn increased by 20 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value to 160 million lbs, valued at £4,615,000 it was still much below the level of 1913-14. The

	Yarn (In million lbs.)			
	1915-16		1914-15	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
Nos. 1—25	660	1	591	1
,, 26—40	59	26	58	29
Above No. 40	2	7	2	7
Unspecified	1	6	1	6
Total	722	40	652	43

	Million lbs.	Per cent of total production.
No. 20	129	17·9
10	86	11·9
12	63	8·7
11	52	7·2
22	47	6·5
16	41	5·7
24	40	5·6
21	37	5·1
14	32	4·4
18	24	3·3
Total	551	76·3

Exports of Yarn and piecegoods.

Exports of Yarn.

	Exports.			
	Twist and yarn.		Piecegoods.	
	million lbs.	£ (1,000)	million Yards	£ (1,000)
1913-14	198	6,555	89	1,425
1914-15	134	4,191	67	1,058
1915-16	160	4,615	113	1,645

*This has been estimated by taking the average declared value for twist and yarn and the excise duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* on woven goods collected during the year.

† Of this amount yarn accounted for £2,453,000 and woven goods £26,400,000

average declared value per lb was 6 11/12 *d.* against 7½ *d.* in 1914-15. China[1] is the principal consumer, taking 140 million lbs, valued at £3,965,000, as against 117 million lbs, valued at £3,614,000 in 1914-15. Owing to the war the trade with Asiatic Turkey has considerably suffered. This loss was, however, made good by larger exports to Egypt, to Aden, and to Persia. There was no appreciable change in the exports to the Straits. The United Kingdom received consignments of about 2¼ million lbs of yarn and Siam and Java together 1½ million lbs. Bombay accounted for nearly 95 per cent of the total exports abroad, Madras 3½ per cent, and Bengal 1½ per cent.

(B) Piecegoods.

Production of Woven goods.

The production of grey and bleached piecegoods at the Indian weaving mills showed an increase of 54 million lbs or 214 million yards, and that of coloured piecegoods an increase of 20½ million lbs or 91 million yards. Grey and coloured goods other than piecegoods increased by 800,000 lbs to 2½ million lbs. Hosiery also improved by 70,000 lbs to 356,000 lbs.

Production and imports compared.

It is interesting to compare the imports and the production of piecegoods. The ratios of the three classes imported are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills.

	In million yards.							
	1915-16				1914-15			
Piecegoods—	Production	Per cent	Imports	Per cent	Production	Per cent	Imports	Per cent
Grey	1,095	76	1,148	54	881	78	1,320	55
Bleached (white)			611	29			604	25
			1,759	83			1,924	80
Coloured (dyed)	347	24	359	17	255	22	495	20
Total	1,442	100	2,118	100	1,136	100	2,419	100

The principal descriptions of grey and bleached goods produced in Indian mills, together with the proportion of each of these descriptions to the total outturn, are also shown in the marginal table. Printers, cambrics and lawns, and tent cloth are also manufactured to the extent of 4·4 per cent of the total.

	In millions of lbs or yards.					
	1915-16			1914-15		
	lbs	yards	per cent.	lbs.	yards	per cent
Shirtings and longcloth	100	= 420	37·5	76	= 321	35·5
Dhuties	70	324	26	57	259	27
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings	36	151	13·5	31	134	14·5
Chadars	26	75	10	23	66	11
Drills and jeans	13	46	5	9	31	4
Total	245	1,016	92	196	811	92

It may be noted that cheap cotton blankets, etc., were manufactured during the year by Indian mills to replace those which had formerly been imported from Germany.

At the end of 1915-16 there were in India 261 cotton mills, 6,646,764 spindles, and 108,083 looms at work, employing on an average 275,019 persons. The Bombay Presidency possesses 70·1 per cent of the mills, 70·6 per cent of the spindles, and 78·6 per cent of the looms. In the margin the average monthly capacity per 1,000 spindles and 1,000 looms during 1915-16 is shown as against that of the preceding two years. The highest capacity per loom reached in the year 1912-13 has been outstripped in the year of report.

Average monthly capacity per 1,000 looms and per 1,000 spindles.

		1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Spinning—				
Spindles	No. (1,000)	6,646	6,598	6,621
Yarn	lbs. (1,000)	722,425	651,985	682,777
Average per 1,000 spindles.	lbs.	9·1	8·2	8·6
Weaving—				
Looms	No. (1,000)	108	103	97
Cloth	lbs. (1,000)	352,255	277,006	274,389
Average per 1,000 looms	lbs.	271	224	236

Exports of Woven goods.

The exports of cotton piecegoods showed a large increase of 69 per cent in quantity and 55 per cent in value. There was, however, a decrease in the declared value per yard from 3¾ *d.* to 3½ *d.* The exports consisted almost entirely of coloured, printed or dyed goods (52 per cent) and

(1) China is the largest market in the world for yarns, followed next by India.

grey unbleached goods (48 per cent). The former increased by 25 million yards or 74 per cent to 59 million yards, and the latter by 21 millions or 64 per cent to 54 million yards. Very large consignments were sent to Asiatic Turkey (13⅔ million yards against 4⅔ millions in 1914-15), Aden (19½ millions against 10½ millions), Persia (13½ millions against 5¾ millions), and Egypt (nearly 5 millions against 1⅕ millions). Ceylon, the Straits, East African Ports, and Siam also increased their imports from India during 1915-16, as will be seen in the marginal table.

Share of principal countries in the exports of cotton piecegoods.

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	Million yds.	£(1,000)	Million yds.	£(1,000)	Million yds.	£(1,000)
East Africa						
Portuguese	5·1	54	4·6	44	6	53
German	6·3	81	2·8	38	...	...
British Protectorates	5·5	71	3·8	47	7·2	90
Other ports	4·7	53	4·2	45	7·8	77
TOTAL	21·6	259	15·4	174	21	220
Asiatic Turkey	12·8	129	4·6	46	13·7	132
Aden	7·1	87	10·5	116	19·4	191
Persia	7·6	98	5·8	66	13·6	155
Ceylon	9·3	165	6·8	115	9·9	174
Straits	17·9	480	15	399	17·7	512
Siam	4·9	80	3·9	63	4·6	67
Egypt	2·9	33	1·2	14	4·8	46
Other countries	5·1	94	4	65	8·8	148
TOTAL	67·6	1,166	51·8	884	92·5	1,425
GRAND TOTAL	89·2	1,425	67·2	1,058	113·5	1,645

INDIGO.

Indigo and the War.

Exports.

The removal of the competition of synthetic dyes, owing to the cessation of trade with Germany, has given considerable stimulus to the trade in natural indigo. This branch of the Indian export trade has been enormously benefited by the war. The total exports increased by 24,800 cwts, or 145 per cent, to 41,942 cwts, a level which was last seen in 1904-05; the value of these exports advanced by £786,000, or 131 per cent, to £1,386,000,—this height has not been reached for over 15 years, *i.e.*, since 1900-01. The United Kingdom took 30,572 cwts, valued at £967,000, as against 15,275 cwts, valued at £560,000, in 1914-15. The United States came next with a very great increase, taking 5,948 cwts, valued at £245,000, as against 210 cwts or £11,000 in the previous year. Egypt imported 2,557 cwts, valued at £76,000, against 399 cwts or £6,000 in the previous year. Russia took 333 cwts, valued at £22,000 in place of 60 cwts, valued at £800, in 1914-15. The average declared value per cwt both in India and the United Kingdom during the last three calendar years is quoted in the margin. The great increase in the declared values since the outbreak of war is noteworthy. It may be noted that the Indian declared value is the wholesale average market price, while the United Kingdom price is the *c.i.f.* price. Throughout the year prices were well maintained, and enquiries were fairly numerous, the demand being principally from America. The prices of middle quality realised at the Calcutta sales during the last three indigo seasons, December to March, are noted in the margin.

Prices.

	India.	United Kingdom.
	£ s. d.	£ s.
1913	12 10 9	13 2
1914	23 6 7	34 4
1915	32 16 8	49 19

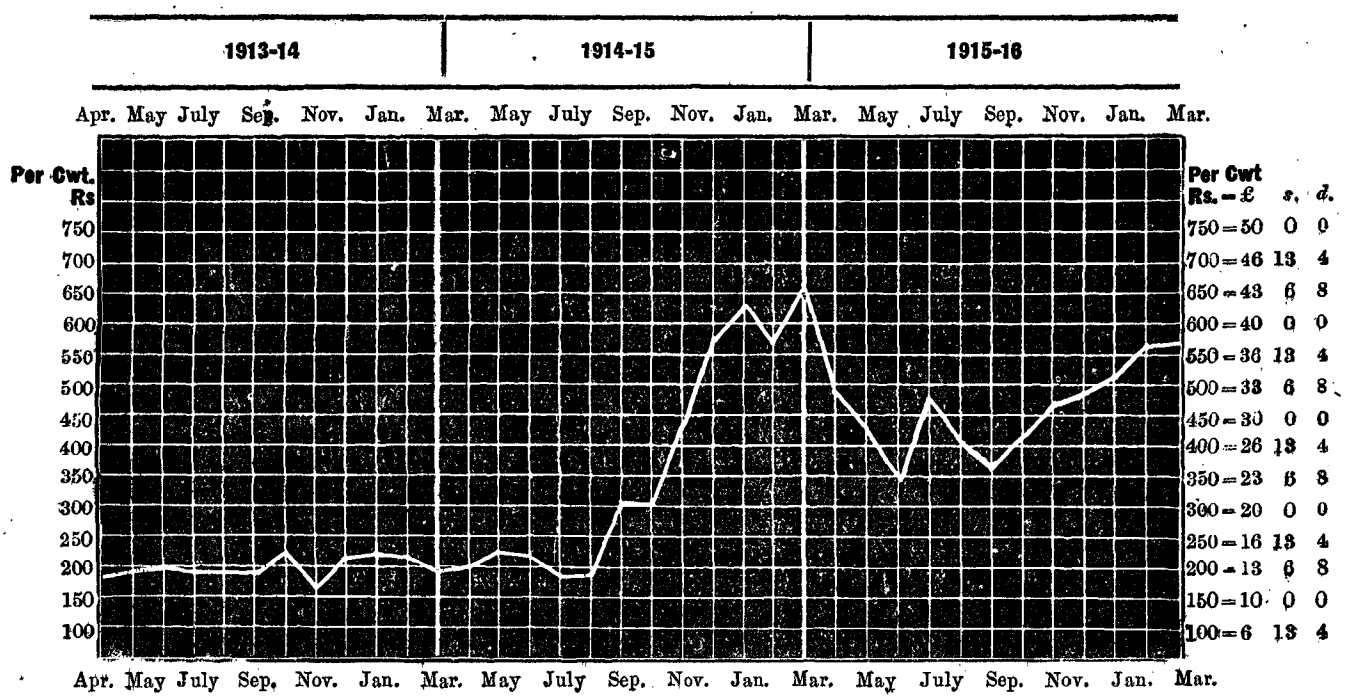
Price of Indigo 'Goods to fine' £ per cwt.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915-16	62-9-4	62-9-4	62-9-4	65-0-0
1914-15	67-9-4	70-0-0	70-0-0	67-9-4
1913-14	17-0-0	17-9-4	17-9-4	17-9-4

The following chart gives the monthly declared values of indigo at Indian ports during the last three years.

9.—INDIGO.

(Average declared value at Indian ports)



Production.

The area and yield of indigo cultivated in India during 1915-16 showed a considerable improvement as compared with 1914-15.* The total area placed under indigo was 314,300 acres, or 112 per cent in excess of the finally revised acreage (148,400 acres) of the preceding year, and the yield of dye was estimated at 39,900 cwts against 25,200 cwts or an increase of 58 per cent. The exports by sea to foreign countries from the chief ports are given in the marginal table.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	cwts	£(1,000)	cwts	£(1,000)
Madras . .	5,393	91	26,171	725
Bengal . .	9,897	463	13,147	586
Bombay . .	1,426	41	2,565	74
Sind . .	425	5	58	1

GRAIN, PULSE, AND FLOUR.

Grain, pulse, and flour.

This head is one of the three largest items of the export trade as will be seen from the figures in the margin.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Grain, pulse, and flour ..	30,094	19,366	19,381
Jute, raw .	20,551	8,607	10,428
„ goods .	18,849	17,213	25,319
TOTAL .	39,400	25,820	35,747
Cotton, raw .	27,362	22,326	16,619
„ goods .	8,089	5,340	6,404
TOTAL .	35,442	27,666	23,023

The total value, including wheat exported on Government account, was almost on the same level as in 1914-15, namely, £19⅓ millions against £30 millions in 1913-14, and represented 15 per cent of the total export trade and 55 per cent of class I (Food, drink, and tobacco). By far the most valuable of the exports included under this head are rice and wheat.

RICE.

Rice.

The value of rice exported during 1915-16 amounted to over £10 millions, representing 53 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India, as against 59 per cent in the previous year. The value of the exports abroad fell by £1,136,000 or 10 per cent. The quantity exported was 1,367,507 tons against 1,561,969 tons in 1914-15, or a decrease of 12 per cent.

Exports of Rice

	Tons (1,000)	Value £(1,000)
1912-13	2,763	21,705
1913-14	2,450	17,739
1914-15	1,562	11,440
1915-16	1,367	10,304

* The production in the first forecast for 1916-17, which was published on the 18th October, 1916, is estimated at 75,200 cwts on an area of 625,900 acres.

Exports of rice by provinces

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	Per cent	Tons (1,000)	Per cent
Burma	1,126	72·1	960	70·2
Madras	196	12·5	252	18·4
Bengal	171	11	75	5·5
Sind	41	2·6	49	3·6
Bombay	25	1·6	31	2·3
Bihar and Orissa	3	·2	...	...
Total	1,562	100	1,367	100

Burma exported less than in 1914-15 *viz.*, 959,861 tons or a decrease of 1·47 per cent. The exports from Bengal to foreign countries were 75,457 tons, a decrease, as against 1914-15, of 94,950 tons or 55 per cent, while Madras increased her exports by 56,080 tons, or nearly 30 per cent, to 251,731 tons, Sind by 8,070 tons to 49,479 tons, and Bombay by 5,680 tons to 30,978 tons. The provincial shares and the percentages to the total trade are noted in the margin.

The marginal table shows the principal customers in the exports of rice(1) from India in the last two years. Ceylon as usual headed the list with 310,300 tons, valued at £3,076,000, there being a marked shortage of stocks in Colombo. The United Kingdom was for the first time the second best customer with 297,100 tons, valued at £1,987,000, thus importing more than the Straits, which took 186,200 tons worth £1,170,000. The United Kingdom seemed to have benefited from the stoppage of exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary, which in the pre-war year 1913-14 took respectively 13 per cent and 9 per cent of the total exports from India. Exports to Holland were only 5,000 tons, valued at £34,000, owing to contraband regulations. There were increased direct exports from Burma to America (especially Cuba), Russia, Sweden, France, and Portugal. The exports to Japan were greatly reduced from 160,646 tons in 1913-14 and 8,104 tons in 1914-15 to 4,054 tons in 1915-16, due partly to good crops and heavy stocks of rice in Japan itself, and partly to high freights.

India's chief customers in the rice trade

	Quantity		Value	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Ceylon	279	310	2,679	3,076
United Kingdom	212	297	1,381	1,987
Straits	233	186	1,471	1,170
West Indies	41	59	316	432
Java	69	71	410	416
Mauritius	69	38	588	350
Arabia	25	34	261	333
Egypt	42	36	298	267
Australia including New Zealand	27	35	154	200
Natal	20	17	212	189
Bahrein Islands	8	17	82	171

Exports from Burma.

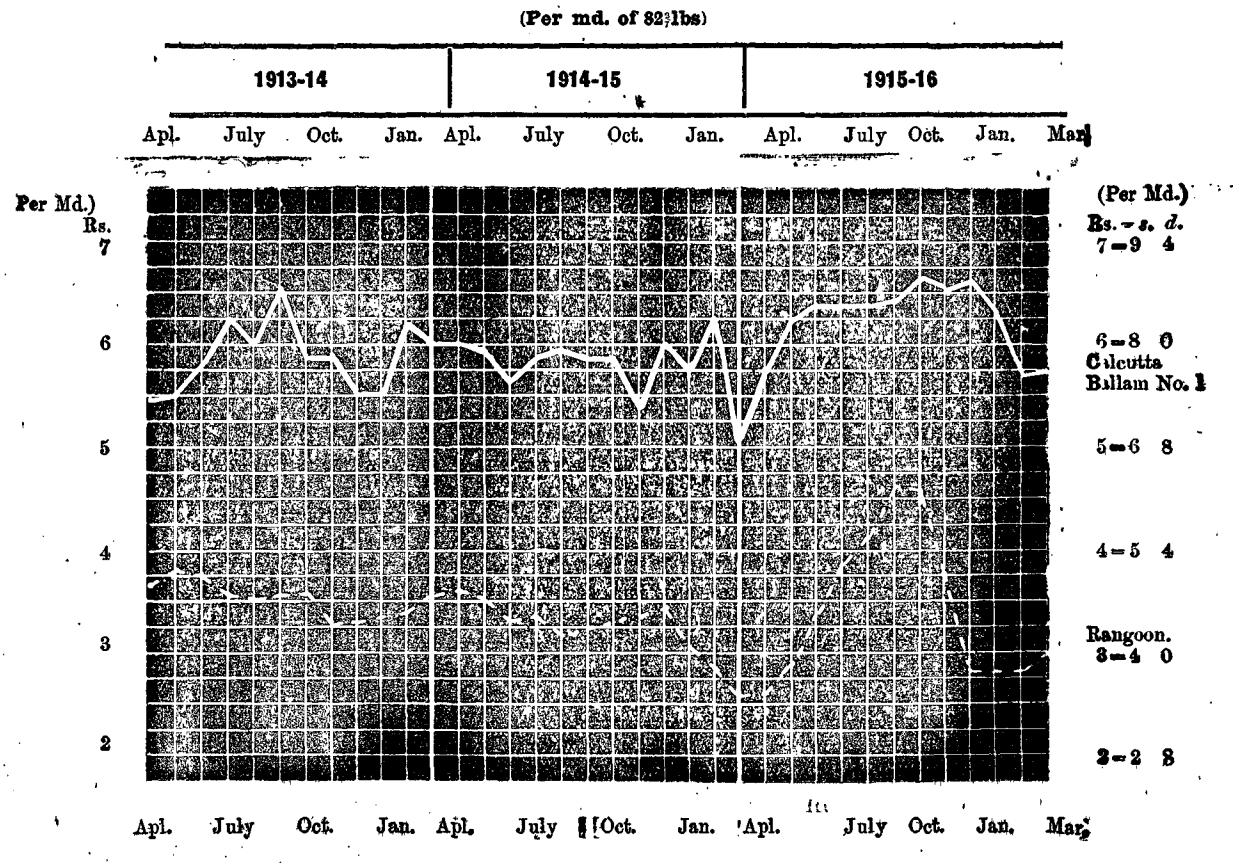
In connexion with the fall in the exports abroad from Burma, the increase in the exports coastwise to other parts of India is of considerable interest. In the first year of war, it will be remembered, Burma's rice trade would have been more seriously affected than it was (owing to the falling off in the demand from abroad), had it not been for the increased demand from other parts of India where the rice crop was estimated at over a million tons less than in the previous year. In the second year of the war—the year under review—the demand from abroad was still abnormally low, and crops in India were generally good. There was, therefore, the possible difficulty of finding a good market for Burma rice. Fortunately, however, for Burma, Bengal took 637,000 tons of cleaned rice and 145,000 tons of paddy in 1915-16, and exports abroad since January, 1916, have increased, which, although not sufficient to restore exports to normal, indicate a larger demand from consuming countries abroad.

Prices.

Next with regard to prices. It will be seen from the chart below (1) that the price of Ballam rice, a very representative grade, was in 1915-16 generally higher than that in 1914-15 and (2) that Rangoon rice was very much higher in 1915-16 from July to November than in 1913-14 or 1914-15.

(1) Not in the husk. The exports of rice in the husk are small and are almost entirely to Ceylon. The exports during 1915-16 were 27,622 tons, valued at £111,000.

10.—Rice (wholesale market prices)



Wheat.

The wheat position in 1915-16 was no less important and interesting than in the preceding year. Wheat, as is well known, occupies the largest area under crops in India, with the exception of rice. The area was 30 million acres in the year under review. It should be remembered that since harvesting takes place from March to May, the statistics of exports in the official year 1915-16 relate almost entirely to the wheat sown and cropped in 1914-15. The bulk of the exports comes into the London market at a very opportune time of the year, and, therefore, although the Indian production is only 10 per cent of the total world supply, the crop is of no small importance. Indian wheat usually predominates in the imports into the United Kingdom from July to September, just as Russian supplies in October and November, the United States from December to February, the Argentine from March to May, and Canada in June. On an average of the three years previous to the outbreak of war, 10 per cent of the total exports took place in May, 17 per cent in June, 22 per cent in July, 10 per cent in August, and 10 per cent in September. These facts are of importance in studying the wheat position of 1915-16, since the Indian wheat market is tightly linked up to the world wheat market. **Indian wheat.**

The position, so far as India is concerned, was briefly as follows:—The production of the 1914-15 crop was a record one, higher than the heavy crops of 1903-04, 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13. The outturn amounted to 10,087,000 tons or 47,073,000 quarters, an increase in yield of 22 per cent over the crop of the previous year. On the outbreak of war, it will be remembered, wheat prices the world over rose at a phenomenal rate. Indian prices were forced up by the demand abroad on stocks which were then in India unusually short. In the first three months of 1915 prices continued to rise, in spite of the limitation of exports. It was found necessary to divorce Indian prices from world prices, and simultaneously to afford an outlet for the surplus crop, alike for the benefit of the Indian producer and for the United Kingdom where wheat was in great demand. The exportable surplus, in short, was taken over by Government in April on terms which put a money premium on early delivery. The scheme has been fully dealt with in the Report of the Wheat Commissioner recently **The year 1915-16.**

published. From 1st May, 1916, the scheme for controlling the export of wheat by Government, announced in March, 1915, has been abandoned, and exports are allowed with permits from the Chief Customs Officer. The decision is qualified by the condition that Government will decide the maximum quantity of wheat to be exported in each seasonal period of export and also by individual firms.

Wheat prices.

The fluctuations in Indian wheat prices, read in the light of these facts, are not without interest. The marginal table gives the monthly prices of wheat in Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. Wholesale prices* at the end of the year (March, 1916) were 21 per cent less than in the corresponding period of the previous year (March, 1915). Wholesale prices in March, 1916, were 5 per cent, and retail prices 4 per cent, less than at the outbreak of war. It is interesting to compare the fluctuation in the price of Karachi wheat with that of English, Canadian, and American wheat in the London market. It should be noted in regard to these prices that the stocks in the United Kingdom were fair, although the supply of wheat on passage was somewhat below normal. Australia had a very short crop, and could spare no wheat for shipment in 1915. The Argentine, although reaping a large crop, was unable to ship it for two months, owing to the most remarkable series of wet weeks on record. New York and Chicago held the market, and after a short time carried the Canadian markets, including Winnipeg, with them. America and Canada were in fact able to drive up the price of the quartern-loaf in Great Britain to 9*d*. Prices, however, were bound to fall for various reasons. The Argentine crop amounting to 13 million quarters, although two months late, began to undersell that of the United States and Canada, and in May the Argentine began to dominate the market. Very favourable crop reports from Canada, India, Roumania, and the United States discouraged the holding back of wheat. English prices at the end of the year (March, 1916) were, however, generally higher than at the beginning of the year under review.

Wholesale market prices in India

	Rate per Md. of	Karachi (white)	Calcutta Club No. 2	Bombay Delhi No. 1, white Pessy
1915	82⅔ lbs	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
January	„	7 1⅓	7 11	6 10½
February	„	7 6⅓	8 2	7 0½
March	„	7 5⅓	8 4	6 5
April	„	6 8¼	6 10	5 11⅔
May	„	6 3¼	5 9	6 5⅙
June	„	5 11¼	5 10	6 7½
July	„	5 8¾	6 0¼	6 5⅓
August	„	5 9¾	6 6	6 10⅚
September	„	6 0½	6 10	7 0½
October	„	6 3¼	6 10	6 7⅙
November	„	6 3½	7 1	6 9
December	„	6 1¾	7 0	6 7⅓
1916				
January	„	6 3	7 1	6 8 1/12
February	„	5 9¾	6 4	6 5⅔
March	„	5 7½	6 6	6 3 1/12

Wheat prices in England

1st week of	Karachi (choice white) (492 lbs)	English Wheat (Gazette average) (480 lbs)	Canadian (No. 1 N. Manitoba) (496 lbs)	American (No. 2 Hard winter) (100 lbs)
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
April	58 0	54 6	67 9	13 3
May	64 9	58 3	73 0	13 10
June	61 0	61 9	66 6	13 4
July	54 0	49 5	58 0	11 4
August	56 6	55 4	59 0	11 7
September	54 0	45 3	60 6	11 10
October	No sellers	48 5	60 0	10 6
November	do.	51 6	61 9	11 5
December	do.	53 7	61 0	11 11½
January	do.	54 9	67 0	12 4
February	do.	58 8	71 3	13 5
March	do.	59 4	72 3	13 6

Wheat Exports.

The total exports of wheat from India, both on private and Government account, amounted to 652,879 tons (3,046,767 quarters), valued at nearly £5,627,000, as against 706,383 tons (3,296,453 quarters), valued at £5,547,000, in the previous year. The marginal table shows the exports from the recent record year 1912-13. The value of wheat exported, it may be

Exports of Wheat.

	Tons	Equivalent in Quarters	Value in £(1,000)*
1915-16	652,879	3,046,767	5,627
1914-15	706,383	3,296,453	5,547
1913-14	1,202,205	5,610,290	8,756
1912-13	1,660,187	7,747,539	11,796

* At 37 stations from which returns were received.

noted, in 1915-16 was 16 per cent of the total value of food, drink, and tobacco exported, and 4·4 per cent of the total value of exports from India, as against 17 and 4·7 per cent, respectively, in 1914-15. The exports by countries during 1915-16 are given in the margin. As usual most of the exports were from Karachi, which exported 80 per cent of the total, as against 12 per cent from Bombay, and 7 per cent from Bengal. The exports of wheat-flour were 58,608 tons, valued at £747,000, an increase of 9 per cent in quantity as compared with last year. More than 90 per cent of the trade in flour was from Bombay and Karachi, and the exports were chiefly directed to Asiatic Turkey (Persian Gulf), Aden, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, Natal, and British East Africa.

Wheat exports 1915-16

	Private Tons (1,000)	Government Tons (1,000)
United Kingdom	98	507
France	13	...
Gibraltar	...	14
Malta and Gozo	...	1
Holland	...	6
Italy	...	1
Australia	...	5
Other countries	7	...
TOTAL	118	534
Grand Total (private and Government.)	652	

Exports of wheat flour.

OTHER FOOD GRAINS.

The exports of food grains other than rice and wheat were as shown in the margin. The trade in barley, pulse, (*i.e.*, beans, dal and peas, lentils, etc.), and gram increased to a great extent, while jawar and bajra fell off both in quantity and value.

Other Food Grains.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Barley	29	175	166	1,168
Gram	23	156	32	225
Jawar and bajra	105	743	42	288
Maize	2	8	4	24
Pulse	88	676	110	972
Other sorts	1	9	3	25
Total	248	1,767	357	2,702

The exports of barley are always liable to great fluctuations, according as the British crop is good or bad. The United Kingdom had a very short crop grown on a reduced area of 18 per cent, and India sent a consignment of over 163,813 tons, valued at £1,152,000, against 25,921 tons, valued at £156,000, in 1914-15, and 149,589 tons, valued at £818,000, in 1913-14. Practically the entire exports were directed to the United Kingdom where the price of barley advanced over £1 per quarter of 480 lbs during the year, from £1 11*s.* 9*d.* in April, 1915, to £2 14*s.* 2*d.* in March, 1916.

Barley.

Of pulse 60 per cent, as against 54 per cent in the previous year, went to the United Kingdom. France imported 13,215 tons, valued at £127,000. Ceylon, the Straits, and Mauritius took, respectively, 7,372 tons, valued at £64,000, 5,808 tons or £53,000, and 3,919 tons or £39,000. British Guiana, British West Indies, and Natal together took over 7,200 tons, valued at £83,000.

Pulse.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The hide, leather, and allied trades were active during the past year. Owing to the requirements for military purposes and to the necessity of avoiding exports reaching enemy countries through neutrals, various prohibitions on hides were imposed. The exports, however, of raw hides and skins, as well as tanned or dressed hides and skins, increased during the year. The most noticeable fact in regard to raw hides was the very large increase in the exports to Italy and to the United States. During 1913 the total number of cow hides exported from Calcutta and Karachi to Italian ports for the manufacture of boots, equipment, etc., was approximately half a million, while in 1915 it had reached the enormous figure of 4 millions, an export capable of yielding, it is said, 20 million complete pairs of uppers for Army boots. The total exports of raw hides to all countries during the year amounted to 881,885 cwts, valued at £4,524,000, the increase being 24 per cent in quantity and 29 per cent in value as against the previous year. Of the total exports Italy took over 43 per cent (383,360 cwts, valued at £2,195,000, as against 72,199 cwts, valued at £384,000), while the United States took 35 per cent (312,965 cwts, valued at £1,501,000, against 189,173 cwts,

Exports—raw hides and skins.

valued at £846,000 in the preceding year). The exports to the chief importing countries are given in the marginal table. It may be noted that the United Kingdom does not buy to any large extent hides and skins, except some half tanned varieties, which are prepared by Indian tanners in Madras and in the Punjab.

Exports of raw hides

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	Cwt	£ (1,000)	Cwt	£ (1,000)	Cwt	£ (1,000)
To United Kingdom	42,365	166	132,322	570	99,290	436
„ Germany	388,409	2,044	146,575	833	...	...
„ Holland	41,564	197	5,518	32	...	...
„ Belgium	21,888	97	6,852	31	...	...
„ France	17,885	69	8,619	35	21,924	70
„ Spain	49,375	296	47,011	253	29,552	166
„ Italy	106,805	563	72,199	384	383,360	2,195
„ Austria-Hungary	237,829	1,229	60,143	332	...	...
„ Turkey, Asiatic	30,170	77	10,114	26	...	...
„ United States of America	155,372	698	189,173	846	312,965	1,501
„ Other countries	24,085	95	35,400	159	34,794	156
Total	1,115,747	5,531	718,926	3,501	881,885	4,524

The exports of raw skins increased by 24,219 cwts to 432,667 cwts, valued at £1,995,000. Of this amount the United States imported 90 per cent or 385,371 cwts, valued at £1,784,000, as against 325,358 cwts, valued at £1,323,000, in the previous year. The United Kingdom took 8 per cent or 33,993 cwts, valued at £130,000; and France had only 7,573 cwts, valued at £43,000.

Exports—tanned or dressed hides and skins.

Out of a total export of 272,002 cwts of tanned or dressed hides, the United Kingdom took 270,648 cwts (an increase of 56,533 cwts as compared with 1914-15). Exports of skins tanned or dressed amounted to 127,322 cwts, valued at £1,699,000, against 117,405 cwts, valued at £1,552,000, in the previous year. The principal customers were the United Kingdom and the United States, which took respectively 83,675 cwts, valued at £1,109,000, and 35,452 cwts, valued at £481,000. The United Kingdom decreased her imports by 10 per cent, while the imports into the United States increased by nearly 170 per cent. It may be noted here that a part of the exports of Indian hides to the United Kingdom is also re-exported therefrom to the United States of America.

Provincial shares in the export trade.

Bengal's share in the exports of raw hides was 74 per cent and in raw skins 38 per cent, while Sind or Karachi's share was 16 per cent of raw hides and 25 per cent of raw skins. Burma dealt with 10 per cent of the trade in hides, and Bombay exported 31 per cent of the total exports of raw skins and Madras 6 per cent. Of the total exports of tanned or dressed hides Madras exported 82 per cent, and of tanned or dressed skins 83 per cent, against 74 per cent and 83 per cent in 1914-15. Practically the whole of the remainder was shipped from Bombay. The exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins to the chief importing countries are shown in the margin.

Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins (April to March)

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	cwt	£ (1,000)	cwt	£ (1,000)	cwt	£ (1,000)
Hides, tanned, etc.—						
To United Kingdom	169,687	1,031	214,115	1,589	270,648	2,033
„ Other countries	4,341	28	2,905	18	1,354	9
Total	174,028	1,059	217,020	1,607	272,002	2,042
Skins, tanned, etc.—						
To United Kingdom	102,442	1,404	92,698	1,230	83,675	1,109
„ Germany	1,785	30	718	13	...	...
„ Straits Settlements	1,719	23	1,766	23	1,775	25
„ Japan	7,491	88	8,612	108	5,840	76
„ United States of America	16,211	203	13,135	173	35,452	481
„ Other countries	945	11	476	5	580	8
Total	130,593	1,759	117,405	1,552	127,322	1,699

Prices.

Next with regard to prices. The average prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last four years were as follows:—

	1913	1914	1915	1915		1916
				Highest month	Lowest month	Average January to March
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Hides, cow (Patna)—per corge (*i.e.*, 20 pieces of 10 lbs each)	7 1 9	7 17 7	6 3 7	Nov.	Mar. to May	6 6 8
Hides, buffalo (per 20 lbs)	0 16 0	0 15 6	0 12 0	Feb.	Sept.	0 12 0
Skins, goat (per 100 pieces)	8 13 4	8 1 8	6 14 5	Dec.	May-June	8 8 10

The declared value of raw hides exported during 1915-16 was £5 2*s.* 7*d.* per cwt, as against £4 18*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in 1914-15 and of raw goat skins £4 11*s.* $10\frac{1}{6}$*d.* as against £4 1*s.* $8\frac{7}{12}$*d.* in 1914-15. The declared value per cwt of tanned or dressed hides was £7 10*s.* $1\frac{5}{12}$*d.*, as against £7 8*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.* in 1914-15.

The Jute Industry.

The year ended 31st March, 1916, was for the jute industry an *annus mirabilis*. Throughout the year the industry was in a particularly healthy condition, owing largely to demands connected with the war for sandbags, grainbags, gunny cloth, etc. In the first three months of the year the industry was in a normally prosperous state. In July and the early part of August war demands from the French and Russian Governments, and then from the British Government, were so considerable that the trade entered on an unique period of prosperity. The natural consequence was that the values of gunnies rose quickly. The mills were also carrying large stocks of cheap jute, much of this jute having been secured during the slump in raw jute after the outbreak of war when the Continental market disappeared. The demand for hessians for the Home Government was so great that the Hon'ble Commerce Member discussed with the trade in Calcutta as to how immediate and prospective orders could be fulfilled. The upshot of the conference with the Indian Jute Mills Association was that the mills undertook to meet Government requirements to the fullest extent. The disappearance of the Continental demand and the absence of freight gave the Calcutta mills a complete hold on the market in raw jute for a long period. The forecast of the 1915* crop gave an estimate of 7,424,000 bales, as against 10,531,000 bales in the preceding year. This reduced outturn barely sufficed to cover the mill consumption during the past year, but from their excess purchases in the season 1914-15 they were still able to carry forward fair stocks of the raw material bought at a price which would afford a fair margin of profit if gunny bags and cloth were to experience a fall in price. Another factor which favoured the mills was the good supply of labour. The stoppage of railway and other large projects owing to the war, and the completion of others, such as the Sara Bridge, released a large mass of labour which drifted to the Calcutta mills. It has been estimated that mills have accordingly been able to increase their normal production from ten to twenty per cent. The following summary table of exports will perhaps throw considerable light on the state of the industry during the twelve months ending March, 1916, as against the corresponding period of 1914 and 1915 :—

General characteristics of the year.

Exports

		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Gunny bags†	millions	369	398	794
Gunny cloth	million yds.	1,061	1,057	1,192
Gunny bags	value £(1,000)	8,353	8,396	13,436
Gunny cloth	„ „ „	10,396	8,739	11,780
Total jute manufactures	„ „ „	18,849	17,213	25,319
Raw jute	tons (1,000)	768	505	600

Raw jute.

The area under raw jute during 1915 declined by 29 per cent and the yield by 30 per cent, as will be seen in the marginal table, which shows the area, outturn, mill consumption, and actual exports during the last five seasons (July to June). Although the crop in the 'deshi' areas—the Presidency and Burdwan divisions—was good, and moderately so in Northern Bengal, it was disappointing in Eastern Bengal, especially in low lands where excessive floods occurred in certain districts. Prices, which in December, 1914, had fallen 48 per cent below the pre-war prices, recovered from £2 9*s.* 4*d.* per bale of 400 lbs for "cracks" in May to £3 13*s.* 4*d.* in September, 1915. Prices fell again to £3 5*s.* 4*d.* in December, and, with slight oscillations, the year closed at £3 18*s.* 8*d.* per bale. In the United Kingdom the price of raw jute rose from about £19 per ton to £26-10*s.* in December, and £35 in March. The chart below illustrates the

Raw jute production.

Prices.

Season (1st July 30th June)	Area	Outturn	Mill consumption	Actual exports
	acres (1,000)	bales (1,000)	bales (1,000)	bales (1,000)
1911-12	3,106	8,235	3,756	4,641
1912-13	2,970	9,843	4,435	4,966
1913-14	2,911	8,894	4,374	4,310
1914-15	3,359	10,444	4,944	3,046
1915-16	2,377	7,345	5,770	3,157

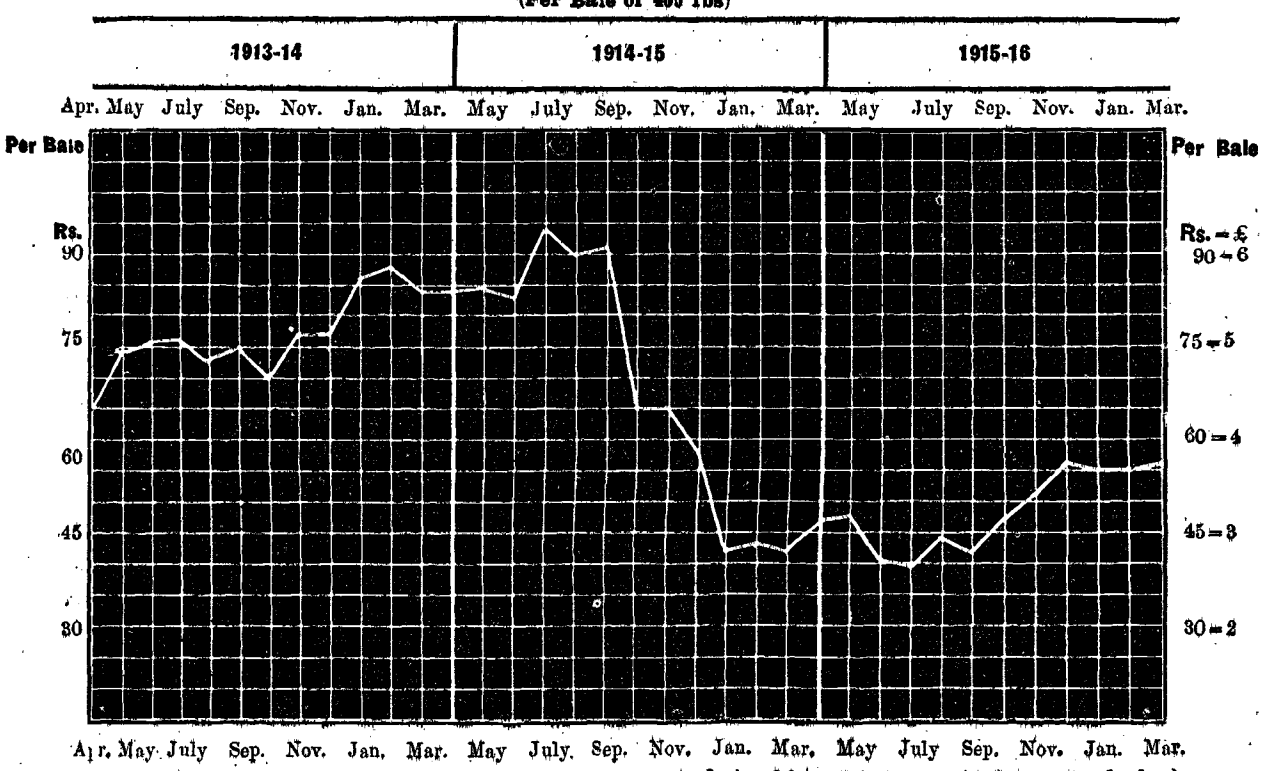
*The estimate for 1916 is 8,340,000 bales.

† The total number includes bags of different dimensions and weight.

average Calcutta prices of pucca bales ('double triangle M' group) month by month in the last three years :—

11.—RAW JUTE.

(✡ GROUP)



Exports.

The total exports of raw jute amounted to 600,113 tons (3,360,633 bales) against 505,095 tons (2,828,532 bales) in 1914-15, and the value rose from £8,607,000 to over £10,428,000. The increase in quantity was 19 per cent, and in value 21 per cent. The average declared value was £17 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, as against £17 0*s.* 10*d.* per ton in 1914-15. The largest customer was the United Kingdom. The principal importing countries are noted in the margin. It will be seen that the United Kingdom, the United States,* Italy, Spain, and Brazil increased their demands, and therefore shared in the trade that was formerly done with hostile countries. Practically the whole of the trade belonged to Bengal (99 per cent), and the remainder to Madras.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	£ (1,000)
United Kingdom	266	4,496	339	6,153
United States	81	886	107	1,444
Italy	42	746	61	1,118
Spain	25	387	39	687
France	34	571	30	530
Brazil	1	22	9	177
Japan	3	56	5	72
Russia	4	88	3	66
Other countries	49	1,355	7	191
Total	505	8,607	600	10,428

An export duty on raw jute came into force in March, 1916. A general rate of 3*s.* per bale of 400 lbs, approximately equivalent to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, was imposed. A special rate of 10*d.* per bale has been levied on cuttings.

JUTE MANUFACTURES.

The main features of the year as regards jute manufactures have already been described. It remains to describe the fluctuation in English and Indian prices for the manufactured article, and also the direction and extent of the exports.

Firstly, with regard to prices.—In Calcutta the price for 40"—10½ oz. hessians per 100 yards was 19*s.* 4*d.* in April, 1915, and gradually rose to £1 8*s.* in July. In November the price fell to £1 4*s.*, after which date an upward movement took place. In the middle of February, 1916, the price was £1 16*s.*, the highest price since the outbreak of war. Similarly the price of "A" Twill bags 44" × 26½", 2¼ lbs hemmed, per 100 bags opened

*The large increase, it may be noted, in the exports of raw jute to the United States coincided with a decrease in the quantity of jute manufactures exported thereto.

at £2 2*s.* 4*d.*, rose to £2 10*s.*8*d.* in July, 1915, and dropped to £2 3*s.* in August. In the latter part of the year prices moved in an upward direction, and were £2 14*s.* 8*d.* in March, 1916, as against £2 1*s.* 4*d.* in March, 1915. The average price for the year was £1 5*s.* 7⅔ for 40″—10½ oz. hessians as against 16*s.* 8½*d.* in the previous year, and £2 6*s.* 7⅙*d.* for "A" Twill bags as against £2 3*s.* 3*d.* in the year before. The present classification of gunny bags and cloth in the trade returns has been, it may be noted, improved by subdividing each of the heads into hessians and sacking. This change has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1916.

Exports.

Next with regard to exports.—The exports of gunny bags and cloth reached in 1915-16 a record figure. The marginal table shows the exports of gunny bags and cloth (1) to the allies, and (2) to certain neutral countries. It will be seen that of £13,436,000 worth of gunny bags exported, 46 per cent (£6,211,000) went to the allies, chiefly to the United Kingdom, Russia, and France. Of gunny cloth exported, 52 per cent went to the United States of America, and 16 per cent to the United Kingdom. The total value of gunny bags exported rose from £8,396,000 in 1914-15 to £13,436,000 and of gunny cloth from £8,739,000 to £11,780,000. The chief importing countries are as follows, the previous year's figures being given in brackets:—(i) *Gunny bags* (in millions); the United Kingdom 297 (47); Russia 86 (8); Australia 59 (54); the United States of America 44 (73); Chile 38 (27); West Indies 22 (14); China 22 (18); Java 20 (20); and Egypt 15 (9). (ii) *Gunny cloth* (in millions of yards)—the United States of America 661 (706); the United Kingdom 182 (68); the Argentine 180 (187); Canada 63 (35); and Australia 27 (30). It may be noted that with effect from 1st March, 1916, an export duty of £1 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton on hessians and 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton on sacking has been imposed. This corresponds in each case to the taxation, at 'raw jute' rates, of the material used in the production of the goods.

Exports of Gunny bags and cloth in 1915-16.

	Gunny bags.		Gunny cloth.	
	No. (millions)	£ (1,000)	Yards (millions)	£ (1,000)
Allies—				
United Kingdom	297	3,227	182	1,875
Russia	86	1,720	19	198
France	86	1,102	33	342
Japan	7	162	¼	3
Total	476	6,211	234	2,418
Neutrals—				
United States	44	599	661	6,136
Spain	1	8	...	...
Total, including other countries.	794	13,436	1,192	11,780

Jute mills and shares.

During the year 1915-16 there were 70 jute mills*, which employed 254,143 persons, 39,890 looms, and 812,421 spindles. In the previous year there were 70 jute mills, employing 238,274 persons, 38,379 looms, and 795,528 spindles.

The share lists include 39 companies with a paid up capital of £4,487,000.† One of them declared a dividend of 110 per cent, one 70 per cent, two 55 per cent and over, two 50 per cent, twelve 30 per cent and over, six 20 per cent and over, eight 10 per cent and over, three 5 per cent and over, and one less than five per cent. Three only declared no dividend. The leading feature of the Calcutta stock exchange in the year under review was the increase in the price of jute shares. The average value of the shares in jute mill companies in 1915-16 for each hundred rupee share was for the year ended 31st March:—

	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Share R100=£6 13*s.* 4*d.*	9 2 5	8 8 0	10 12 0	21 8 0

Lac.

India is the principal source of the supply of lac, and the main features of the year under review in regard to this commodity are (1) that the exports were on a higher level in point of quantity than in any year since 1912-13; and (2) that prices fell in value, the average

Exports of lac, 1915-16.	cwt. (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Button	13	38
Seed	24	54
Shell	359	1,031
Stick	3	8
Other kinds	18	14
Total	417	1,145

Average declared value of lac of all kinds	per cwt. £ *s.* *d.*
1906-07	8 13 3
1907-08	7 10 0
1908-09	4 17 10
1909-10	3 6 7
1910-11	3 7 9
1911-12	3 2 8
1912-13	3 5 9
1913-14	3 17 3
1914-15	2 18 5
1915-16	2 14 10

* These mills are located in the following districts:—in the 24-Parganas 42 (one of which was entirely closed during 1915-16), in Howrah 12, and in Hooghly 13 (including one in French Chandernagore). In the Madras Presidency there are 3 mills. Two or more mills belonging to one Company have been taken as separate mills in arriving at the total number.

† Inclusive of £1,832,000 being sterling capital.

declared value of shellac falling from £3 5*s.* 10*d.* to £2 17*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. The exports in 1915-16 are given in the marginal table, together with the average declared value per cwt of lac of all kinds during the last ten years. The best customer continues to be the United States of America, which took 270,944 cwts, valued at £719,000. The United Kingdom is the second best customer, and in 1915-16 took 99,492 cwts, valued at £285,000. France took only the small amount of 14,716 cwts, valued at £40,000.

Manures.

There are various articles which are used more or less as manures, and the quantity and value of such articles imported and exported by sea during 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15 are noted in the margin. The exports of manures, including oilcake of all kinds and saltpetre, during 1915-16 amounted to 231,162 tons, valued at £1,512,000, of which over 50,600 tons were in the form of bones, the United Kingdom and the United States of America being India's two best customers. The export of bones that annually leave the country is noteworthy.

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
Exports of Manures.	Tons.	£(1,000)	Tons.	£ (1,000)
Oilcake (all kinds) (*a*)	136,930	709	150,282	757
Animal bones	63,975	320	50,636	236
Saltpetre*	16,399	286	20,702	459
Fish manures and guano	6,724	29	5,109	27
Manures—other kinds	3,903	29	4,493	33
Total	227,931	1,373	231,162	1,512

	1914-15.		1915-16.	
Imports of Manures.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Oilcake	590	3,219	345	1,650
Saltpetre*	9	159	11	99
Sulphur*	6,102	41,538	8,478	58,909
Manures—bones	207	895	155	721
Artificial and mineral manures.	3,471	28,179	5,106	45,102
Fish manures and guano	40	165	66	300
Other kinds of manures (excluding oilcake).	566	3,401	325	2,141
Total	10,985	77,556	14,486	108,922

Metals and Ores.

Exports of metals and ores.

India's exports of metals and ores are relatively small, as India is not so far a great producer of minerals. Her exports during the year of iron, steel, lead, manganese ore, wolfram, etc., were valued at £1,457,000, of which metals represented 83,883 tons, valued at £529,000, and ores 478,187 tons, valued at £928,000. As the Director of the Geological Survey recently pointed out, with reference to the Indian mining industry, "One of the most striking of the many revelations brought home to us by the war is the enormous hold that Germany had obtained over the world's metal markets and the vast ramifications of the German metal ring. For years past Germany had been gradually acquiring control not only of metals but of the raw materials for their production; her activities extended all over the world and embraced not only Europe but America, Australia, and India. Thus, for example, she had acquired control of the zinc ores of Australia, where the Zinc Corporation had contracted to sell her their concentrates until the year 1919. The whole of the wolfram output of Burma went to Germany, and the world was dependent on her for a great part of its supply of tungsten and of ferro-tungsten. Again, the monazite sands of Travancore were controlled by her, and she regulated the price and output of the mineral and the production from it of thorium nitrate, thereby controlling also the gas-mantle industry. These are only three of the many instances that might be adduced to show the thorough but insidious manner in which Germany had gradually acquired an industrial position of extraordinary power."[1]

Manganese Ore.

The exports of manganese ore amounted to 472,563 tons, valued at £554,000, in 1915-16 against 440,590 tons, valued at £502,000, in 1914-15. The United Kingdom took 380,967 tons (or over 80 per cent of the total exports), valued at £439,000, against 227,281 tons (or 51 per cent of the total exports), valued at £265,000, in the previous year. The exports to the former principal customers

(*a*) Represent the total exports of oilcake for manures, fodder, etc.
* Shown in the trade returns under "Chemicals."
[1] Presidential Address—Mining and Geological Institute of India, 1916, H. H. Hayden, F.R.S.

—the United States and France—were reduced by 26,103 tons and 26,326 tons to 47,400 tons and 20,000 tons respectively. The average declared value per ton was £1 3*s*. 5½*d*. against £1 2*s*. 9½*d*. in 1914-15. The effects of an embargo on exports to certain countries are seen in the above figures of exports.

Wolfram.

Next with regard to wolfram. On the outbreak of war, as already noted, a serious situation arose with regard to the production of tungsten. Germany at that time held a monopoly for the production of tungsten in Europe. Half the world supply of ore, the world's supply being about 8,000 tons per annum of concentrates carrying from 60 to 70 per cent of tungstic trioxide, WO_3, was absorbed by Germany which produces the metal. The United Kingdom was, therefore, dependent on that country for the supply of tungsten for the manufacture of high-speed tool-steel. The steel manufacturers in Great Britain after the outbreak of war took steps to produce their own tungsten, and a company known as the High Speed Steel Alloys was formed for the purpose. The British Government, in order to avoid the detrimental effects of competition and speculation, fixed the price at 55*s*. per unit of WO_3 for 65 per cent ore; this gave a large profit to the producer of wolfram, who received £180 and £190 per ton of ore of the average quality produced in Burma, as against £100 before the war. None of the ore produced in the British Empire, it may be noted, is at present sold to producers of tungsten who are not British. The tungsten industry, therefore, has been taken out of the hands of Germany and a new British industry has been established. In Burma special steps have been taken to supervise the industry of Tavoy, which is one of the chief producing districts of the world. The result has been a remarkable increase in production. Several months, however, must still elapse before the steps taken to increase the output have borne fruit. The Director of Geological Survey believes that Burma should be able to increase its production to between 4,000 to 5,000 tons of wolfram per annum.

The exports of tungsten (wolfram ore) are given in the marginal table. The largest customer is the United Kingdom, which took 2,617 tons, valued at £338,000 against 1,118 tons in 1914-15. The average declared value was £128 5*s*. 4*d*. per ton against £91 14*s*. 8*d*. in 1914-15, an increase of 41 per cent.

Exports of Wolfram ore

	Tons	£ (1000)
1912-13	1,763	160
1913-14	1,879	180
1914-15	1,916	173
1915-16	2,787	357

Iron or Steel.

The development of the iron or steel industry in India practically began in 1875 by the Barakar Iron Works Company, which was formed into the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in 1889. The operations of this Company have developed and progressed rapidly, and are confined to the manufacture of pig iron and castings, such as railway pot sleepers and chairs, fencing posts and sockets, columns for buildings, and cast iron pipes and spinals for water and irrigation works. The quality of the iron produced at these works is equal to the imported article. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, floated in 1906, have also gone far towards the further development of the industry in India. Prior to 1915 the output of steel from these works was converted into rails and structural sections to the British standard specification, but more recently over 85 per cent of the output has been commandeered by Government for munition steel. The daily average number of persons employed by these Companies during 1915-16 was 12,524 men and 4,217 women, of whom 178 were Europeans and 16,563 Indians. The Indian production, so far as known, is shown in detail in the margin.* The quantity, it is said, is sufficient to supply the present requirements of India and to leave a fairly large tonnage available for the markets of Australia and the Far East, where the brands are beginning to be well known and command favourable prices.

Production

	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons
Pig iron	235,791	250,553
Steel	98,074	114,846
Blooms	83,048	99,935
Rails and beams	61,980	56,307
Bars	3,762	26,553
Pipes	6,869	9,158
Railway Sleepers and chairs	8,653	17,899
Mill columns and castings	6,387	9,524
Total	504,564	584,775

* During 1915-16, Indian pig iron was exported to Japan, Hongkong, Australia, the Philippines, New Zealand, Shanghai, the Straits, Java, Ceylon, Siam, and Italy, and structural steel was exported to Japan and the Straits.

Iron or steel.

The exports of iron or steel amounted to 72,682 tons, valued at £265,000, against 52,800 tons, valued at £190,000 in 1914-15, and were directed mainly to Japan, Australia, and China.

Exports of iron or steel

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons (1,000)	£ (1000)	Tons (1,000)	£ (1000)
Japan	30	107	39	140
China	2	8	9	37
Australia	14	50	20	65

Lead.

Lead is produced from the Bawdwin mines in Burma. The amount of lead extracted in 1914 was 10,548 tons against 5,858 tons in 1913. The output of the ore at the mines last year was far larger than in the previous year, as will be seen from the figures of exports, namely, 10,848 tons, valued at £239,000, against 6,518 tons, valued at £115,000. This metal is now in great requisition for munition purposes. The countries of shipment are shown in the margin. The exports to Japan were permitted under license.

Exports of lead pig

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Tons	£ (1000)	Tons	£ (1000)
United Kingdom	4,371	73	5,096	98
Ceylon	2,036	40	4,031	95
Russia (Vladivostock)	101	2	964	23
Hongkong	...	...	553	17
Japan	...	...	201	6

Oils and Oilseeds.

(1) Oils.

Oils.

The slow but steady progress in the exports of oils continued last year, and the increase amounted to 2¾ million gallons in quantity and £111,000 in value, the total exports in 1915-16 being 33 million gallons, valued at £813,000.

The marginal table shows India's chief exports of non-essential oilseeds and their oils and oilcakes in the last two years. It will be seen that the exports of oils are very much less in value than the exports of oilseeds. The exports of oilseeds, which were mainly directed before the outbreak of war to Continental countries,* have naturally been curtailed, and the trade in oils has, on the other hand, shown signs of improvement. In connexion with the export of oils, the feature of the year was the abnormally large exports, notably to the United Kingdom, of castor oil and to the United States of coconut oil.

	Seeds		Oils		Oilcakes	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Groundnuts	1,516	1,669	23	39	261	339
Linseed	3,502	1,983	28	47		
Rape	1,084	939	50	51	345	318
Mustard	40	56				
Sesamum	712	164	25	17		
Cotton	1,005	445	1	4	32	22
Castor	773	802	83	129	14	46
Copra	822	382	246	262	19	6
Mowa	51	24	—	—	—	—
Poppy	96	82	—	—	—	—
Tea	36	29	—	—	—	—
Other sorts	33	7	10	6	38	26
Total	9,670	6,582	466	555	709	757

Mineral oil (petrol, etc.).

The export trade in mineral oils, which is almost entirely confined to Burma, increased by nearly 2 million gallons to 28 million gallons, valued at £183,000, against 26 million gallons, valued at £170,000 in 1914-15. During the calendar year 1915 the total output of petroleum in Burma alone was estimated at 282½ million gallons against 254½ million gallons in 1914, showing an increase of 28 million gallons or 11 per cent. This was an increase of 10 million gallons over the 1913 record figure of 272¾ million gallons. The Yenangyang field remains the chief source of production, although a still further increase is anticipated in the production of the Singu field to make up for any possible falling-off in the output of the older field. In recent years the trade in petrol has advanced by leaps and bounds. Of the total exports of mineral oil,

Production of petroleum in Burma.

Mineral oil available for consumption in India

	Production million gallons	Imports million gallons	Exports million gallons	Available for consumption million gallons
1913-14	277	95	22	350
1914-15	259	107	26	340
1915-16	287	96	28	355

Benzine, Petrol, etc.

* In normal years before the outbreak of war, about 95 per cent of the exports of oilseeds went to belligerent countries, and the sudden closing of some of these markets and the curtailment of the demands of others led at first, especially as regards copra and groundnuts, to a serious situation.

amounting to over 28 million gallons, over 25 million gallons were benzine, petrol, and other motor spirit, valued at £152,000, against 21½ million gallons, valued at £137,000, in 1914-15, and other kinds including fuel oil, lubricating oil, etc., nearly 3 million gallons, valued at £31,000, against over 4½ million gallons, valued at nearly £33,000, in the previous year. Exports of benzine rose by over 3½ million gallons or 17 per cent and were consigned to the United Kingdom. 86,000 gallons were shipped from Bombay for the Expeditionary Forces in East Africa and Mesopotamia. Other kinds of mineral oil, which include Navy fuel, declined by 1¾ million gallons or £9,000 to about 2⅔ million gallons, valued at £13,000. Shipments were confined to the United Kingdom and Egypt. There was an improvement under lubricating oils, the total exports rising by 67,300 gallons to 221,660 gallons, mainly to Australia and Ceylon. **Lubricating oil.**

(2) Oilseeds.

The total exports of seeds in the year under review again decreased by 27 per cent to 699,963 tons, which were valued at £6,748,000. The decrease as compared with 1913-14 was 882,678 tons or 56 per cent in quantity and £10,369,000 or 61 per cent in value. This was due mainly, if not entirely, to the cutting off of the enemy markets, and to the curtailment of the demands of other Continental countries. With the reduced demand, prices fell to a lower level than in 1914-15 and much lower than in 1913-14, as will be seen from the marginal table. The exports from Bombay showed a decrease of 31 per cent, from Bengal of 52 per cent, and from Sind of 4 per cent, while those from Madras increased by nearly 11 per cent. **Oilseeds exports.**

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	Tons (1,000)	£ (1000)	Value per cwt £ s. d.	Tons (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Value per cwt £ s. d.	Tons (1,000)	£ (10 00)	Value per cwt £ s. d.
Castor	135	1,337	0 9 10½	83	773	0 9 4	88	802	0 9 1
Copra	38	1,040	1 7 2½	32	822	1 5 10½	16	382	1 4 3
Cotton	284	1,417	0 4 11	208	1,005	0 4 9½	96	445	0 4 8
Groundnuts	278	3,254	0 11 9	138	1,516	0 10 11	175	1,669	0 9 5½
Linseed	414	4,458	0 10 9⅓	322	3,502	0 10 11	193	1,983	0 10 3
Poppy	19	311	0 16 5	7	96	0 13 9	7	82	0 12 0
Rape	249	2,852	0 11 5½	97	1,084	0 11 2½	95	939	0 9 10½
Sesamum	112	1,797	0 16 0	47	712	0 15 2½	14	164	0 11 10½
Mowa	33	364	0 10 11	7	51	0 6 9½	4	24	5 9

The exports during 1915-16 were drawn partly from the crops of the season 1914-15 and partly from the early crop of the season 1915-16. The finally reported area and outturn of the principal oilseeds of commercial importance are noted in the margin. The mixed crops of the United Provinces are included in these figures. Lower prices and the curtailment of the trade with the belligerents interfered with larger sowings under each of the crops, although the outturn was in most cases higher in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15. **Production.**

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Acres (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Acres (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
Rape and mustard	6,507	1,219	6,373	1,083
Linseed	3,325	397	3,317	474
Sesamum	5,565	551	5,170	501
Groundnuts	2,413	947	1,935	1,011

The special features of the trade are briefly noted in the following paragraphs:—

The quantity of linseed exported is on the average of the past five years about 71 per cent of the total production. The condition of the crop of the season 1914-15, which came into statistical consideration in the year of report, was on the whole fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and in the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were adversely affected by drought. The area sown was 3,325,000 acres or an increase of 294,000 acres or 10 per cent over 1913-14, and the yield was estimated at 397,000 tons or an increase of 3 per cent. The crop of the present season has been estimated at 474,000 tons on an area of 3,317,000 acres, showing an increase of 19 per cent in yield, but a decrease of 0·2 per cent in acreage as compared with 1914-15. **Linseed.**

Shipments of linseed from India during the year were much below those of the previous years—192,987 tons, valued at £1,983,000, against 321,577 tons and £3,502,000 in 1914-15, and 413,873 tons and £4,458,000 in 1913-14. The United Kingdom took 144,754 tons, valued at £1,478,000, or 75 per cent of the total exports, France 18,848 tons, valued at £208,000, and Italy 12,180 tons, valued at £127,000. The declared value per cwt was 10*s*. 3¼*d*. against 10*s*. 11*d*. in 1914-15. The prices of Plata linseed at Hull were—March, 1915, 50*s*. per quarter; September 51*s*. 6*d*; December 69*s*.; and March, 1916, 66*s*. 6*d*. Prices in Calcutta in the corresponding months were 6*s*. 4*d*., 7*s*. 2*d*., 7*s*. 11*d*., and 7*s*. per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

Exports of Linseed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	157,315	206,110	144,754
Germany	48,326	10,053	...
Belgium	38,459	24,418	...
France	115,459	39,716	18,848
Italy	30,657	31,137	12,180
Other Countries	23,657	10,143	17,205
TOTAL	413,873	321,577	192,987

Groundnuts.

The trade in groundnuts, which was seriously affected by the war in 1914-15, improved in the year of report. The exports increased by 37,120 tons or 27 per cent to 175,443 tons, valued at £1,669,000—France, the principal customer, taking 165,800 tons, valued at £1,577,000, or 94 per cent of the total exports against 109,108 tons, valued at £1,221,000 in 1914-15.

Exports of Groundnuts

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Germany	9,486	3,790	...
Belgium	16,608	3,243	...
France	222,380	109,108	165,800
Austria-Hungary	10,706	6,972	...
Other Countries	18,777	15,209	9,643
TOTAL	277,907	138,322	175,443

The total area under the crop returned for 1915-16 was 1,935,000 acres or a decrease of 478,000 acres or 20 per cent, and the estimated yield 1,011,000 tons of nuts in shell or an increase of 64,000 tons or 7 per cent, as compared with the 1914-15 crop. The season was on the whole favourable for the crop. The price per cwt of groundnut at the end of January, 1916, was 10*s*. 5⅓*d*. at Madras, which shipped 86 per cent of the exports, against 7*s*. ⅔*d*. and 12*s*. 0⅓*d*. on the corresponding date of 1915 and 1914. Freights from Madras to Marseilles, which receives about four-fifths of the total exports, were £4 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton in April, 1915, but on account of scarcity of tonnage and the depredations of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean, rates increased to £6 5*s*. in November, £8 in January, and £9 in March, 1916.

Rapeseed.

The exports of rapeseed decreased to 95,214 tons, valued at £939,000, against 96,912 tons, valued at £1,084,000, in the previous year. The crop of 1914-15, which mainly contributed to the exports during 1915-16, was estimated at 1,219,000 tons on an area of 6,507,000 acres. This was 12 per cent better than the previous crop. The conditions of the crop were fair to good in the southern parts of the United Provinces, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa, but unfavourable elsewhere, owing to insufficient winter rains. The area sown in 1915-16 is reported to be 6,373,000 acres, and the estimated yield 1,083,000 tons, showing a decrease of 2 per cent in acreage and 11 per cent in outturn as compared with 1914-15. The proportion of exports to the total production is about 15 per cent in normal years. The United Kingdom and France took nearly double the quantity they had taken in 1914-15, because none could be obtained from Russia, while the exports to Italy were reduced by a half as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The declared value per cwt declined by 1*s*. 4*d*. to 9*s*. 10¼*d*. The wholesale prices per maund in Calcutta ranged between 8*s*. 8*d*. in March, 1915, and 6*s*. 8*d*. in August, closing at 7*s*. 4*d*. in March, 1916.

Exports of Rapeseed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	14,099	24,681	47,473
Germany	58,199	8,107	...
Belgium	98,869	26,861	...
France	53,943	20,593	40,280
Italy	13,727	14,758	6,375
Other countries	10,168	1,912	1,086
TOTAL	249,005	96,912	95,214

The trade in cotton seed, which is almost entirely exported to the United Kingdom, was considerably reduced by 112,125 tons and £560,000 to 95,664 tons, valued at £445,000. Egyptian cotton seed is believed to be ousting the product of the East. This large falling-off was not due to a bad crop, but to the abnormally high rates of freight, which leave so small a price to the Indian grower that he has kept the seed for home consumption. Prices rose from £6-5-5 in January, 1915, to £7-12-6 in March, to £9-2-6 in September, to £13 in December, 1915, to March, 1916. Although the present price at Hull is the record one of £13, no less than half the amount goes in freight and expenses. Large supplies are not likely to be exported until freights are considerably reduced. Cotton seed.

Exports of Cotton seed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	279,198	202,440	93,266
France	2,295	3,168	...
Other countries	2,834	2,181	2,398
TOTAL	284,327	207,789	95,664

The exports of castor seed slightly improved by 5,133 tons and £29,000 to 87,948 tons, valued at £802,000. The principal customers were the United Kingdom (which took 41,458 tons, valued at £383,000), the United States (17,721 tons or £160,000), France (14,128 tons or £129,000) and Italy (7,788 tons or £73,000). The declared value per cwt was 9*s.* $1\frac{5}{12}$*d.* against 9*s.* 4*d.* in 1914-15. Castor seed.

Exports of Castor seed

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	55,675	35,284	41,458
Germany	9,761	732	...
Belgium	14,822	5,669	...
France	20,989	11,584	14,128
Italy	11,788	11,203	7,788
United States	20,279	16,083	17,721
Other countries	1,574	2,260	6,353
TOTAL	134,888	82,815	87,948

The trade in copra has suffered owing to the war, the exports having declined by 16,168 tons or 51 per cent and £440,000 or 53 per cent to 15,678 tons, valued at £382,000. No shipments, of course, to Germany have been made since August, 1914. Belgium and Russia used to be the principal buyers of copra. In the year under review the United Kingdom took no less than 43 per cent and France 55 per cent, as against 27 per cent and 15 per cent in 1914-15. The shortage of tonnage and higher rates of freight interfered with the trade, and average prices fell from £1 5*s.* 10*d.* in 1914-15 to £1 4*s.* 4*d.* per cwt last year. Copra crushing factories have been started in the United Kingdom, as a result of the war, for the manufacture of margarine from copra. Copra.

Exports of Copra

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	352	8,523	6,701
Russia	3,652	2,959	...
Germany	23,990	9,712	...
Holland	837	2,763	150
Belgium	5,046	2,251	...
France	3,411	4,915	8,672
Other countries	904	723	155
TOTAL	38,192	31,846	15,678

As regards exports to France, the Madras Presidency has gained at the expense of the Philippine Islands, owing to the shortage of crop. 48 per cent of the total exports from Madras was shipped from Cochin and 21 per cent each from Calicut and Badagara. The importance of the coconut palm tree (*Cocos Nucifera*) may be gauged from the exports of its various products noted in the margin. The shell of the coconut has no great commercial value. It is principally used for the manufacture of buttons and of fancy articles of various kinds. Products of coconut palm.

	1914-15	1915-16
	£	£
Coconuts	948	1,000
Coir fibre	3,491	4,509
„ manufacture	380,299	426,824
Cordage and rope	56,693	70,165
Copra	821,923	381,859
Coconut oil	246,209	261,507
„ cake, bugasse, "punac."	18,543	6,275

OPIUM.

The total exports of opium during 1915-16 amounted to 8,786 chests,* valued at £980,000 as compared with 10,856 chests, valued at £1,176,000 in 1914-15. The exports were entirely from Bengal as in the previous year. The importing countries are shown in the margin. The average price of opium realised at auction sales in 1915-16 was £114$\frac{3}{5}$ per chest against £104$\frac{1}{2}$ in 1914-15, and £141$\frac{1}{3}$ in 1913-14. Opium.

	1914-15		1915-16	
	Chests	£ (1,000)	Chests	£ (1,000)
From Calcutta				
To United Kingdom	498	58	199	24
„ Straits	755	81	605	68
„ Java	2,650	282	1,835	208
„ Siam	2,000	204	1,700	189
„ Indo-China	2,690	291	2,035	223
„ Hongkong	1,000	111	734	79
„ Japan	900	101	1,080	121
„ Other countries	363	48	598	68
TOTAL	10,856	1,176	8,786	980

* A chest of opium is 140$\frac{1}{7}$ lbs

In addition to the exports of opium noted above, the Governments of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong receive direct from India the amount which they require. The amount of opium which is announced for auction excludes the requirements of these two Governments.

Silk Exports.

Raw and manufactured silk.

The trade in Indian silk, raw and manufactured, is at present of no more than historic interest, as the trade has been greatly reduced in the past thirty years from £441,000 in 1885-86 to £102,000 in 1914-15. As a result of the war, however, the trade showed last year in some degree signs of revival from its decadent condition, both as regards its volume and value. The value of exports during 1915-16 improved by £81,000 to £183,000, of which raw silk accounted for £161,000. Raw silk exports, both from mulberry and non-mulberry feeding silk worms, advanced by 42,454 lbs or 51 per cent and £28,000 or 53 per cent to 125,166 lbs and £82,000, the declared value per lb of raw silk rising from 12*s.* 10½*d.* to 13*s.* 0½*d.*; and chasam (waste) and cocoons from 433,570 lbs and £26,000 to 1,137,637 lbs and £79,000. The increase in total exports was due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy.

I. Exports of raw silk including chasam and cocoons

		lbs (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Variation
Average of 10 years ending	1879-80	1,710	565	100
„ „	1889-90	1,581	335	59
„ „	1899-00	1,680	379	67
„ „	1909-10	1,831	393	69
In the year	1910-11	1,851	337	60
„ „	1911-12	1,750	306	54
„ „	1912-13	1,678	278	49
„ „	1913-14	1,203	165	29
„ „	1914-15	516	79	14
„ „	1915-16	1,263	161	28

The value of silk manufactures exported during 1915-16 stood almost at the level of 1914-15, *viz.*, £22,000. Mixed goods declined in value by £4,100. This loss, however, was almost compensated for by higher prices of silk piecegoods. The declared value per yard of silk piecegoods rose from 1*s.* 2¼*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.* The United Kingdom, the principal customer of Indian silk piecegoods, took 86,820 yards, valued at £6,030, against 80,217 yards worth £5,150 in 1914-15.

II.—Exports of silk manufactures

		£ (1,000)	Variation
Average of 10 years ending	1879-80	131	100
„ „	1889-90	194	148
„ „	1899-00	115	88
„ „	1909-10	57	44
In the year	1910-11	51	39
„ „	1911-12	43	33
„ „	1912-13	49	38
„ „	1913-14	38	29
„ „	1914-15	23	18
„ „	1915-16	22	17

III.—Prices of raw silk per factory seer*

		£	s.	d.	Index No.
Average of 5 years ending	1890-94	1	3	4¾	100
„ „	1895-99	1	1	4⅝	91
„ „	1900-04	1	0	4 5/12	87
„ „	1905-09	1	1	5⅙	92
In the year	1910	0	18	1⅓	77
„ „	1911	0	19	10 1/12	85
„ „	1912	1	1	2⅓	91
„ „	1913	1	1	6	92
„ „	1914	1	2	4⅓	96
„ „	1915	0	19	5⅓	83

The wholesale price of raw silk (European filature) in Calcutta during 1915-16 was 19*s.* 11⅓*d.* per factory seer against £1 1*s.* 11 7/12*d.* in 1914-15.

The Tea Industry.

Tea.

Tea Statistics

	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Production million lbs	372	313	307
Export „ „	338½	301	289
„ £(1,000)	13,321	10,352	9,983
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
Declared value per lb	9 5/12	8¼	8¼

The special feature in tea of the year 1914-15, namely, a large outturn coupled with remarkably high prices, also characterised the year under review. The record figures for 1913 and 1914 as regards production and consumption were again exceeded last year, as will be seen from the marginal table. The exports rose by nearly 38 million lbs to 338½ millions, valued at £13,321,000.

Production.—A bumper crop was reaped in the chief producing countries as shown in the margin. The total production of tea in India was 372 million lbs in 1915, being some 59 million lbs or 19 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The total area under tea increased from 624,500 acres to 636,200 acres, but 51,350 acres were not plucked. This unplucked area represents new tea, chiefly in Assam, the

	1915	1914	1913
	Million lbs	Million. lbs	Million lbs
India	372	313	307
Ceylon	210	195	192
Java	90	71	65

* A factory seer is the equivalent of 1·86 lbs

Dooars, and Travancore, which is coming on to maintain the world's supply. Last autumn was unusually favourable for a prolific yield, but under the stimulus of high prices ruling in the London market for common tea during the summer months, the temptation to sacrifice quality to quantity was too great and coarse plucking on a large scale was the consequence. The quality of Indian tea brought on the London market was distinctly below the average, and the danger of this policy at a time of increasing competition from Java and the new countries of production where more care in plucking and manufacture has often been noticeable, ought to be brought to the notice of garden managers. The average production in India (excluding Burma) was 637 lbs per acre, as against 554 lbs returned in the preceding two years. The highest production was as usual in Darrang, which was 798 lbs in 1915, as against 691 lbs in 1914.

	This year 1915 lbs	Last year 1914 lbs
Darrang	798	691
Lukhimpur	768	621
Jalpaiguri	710	613
Sibsagar	686	585
Sylhet	662	572
Nowgong	655	548
Travancore	612	563
Coimbatore	565	477
Nilgiris	543	416
Malabar	541	444
Cachar	528	547
Dehra Dun	516	419
Chittagong	461	389
Kamrup	448	395
Goalpara	441	310
Darjeeling	392	353
Chittagong Hill Tracts	218	211
Kangra	200	209
Ranchi	142	140
Almora	122	123
Tinnevelly	100	...
Hazaribagh	81	26
Garhwal	63	51
Average	637	554

Prices.—A feature throughout the year was the strong demand for common and medium descriptions of tea, resulting in a somewhat limited enquiry for the finer kinds. Prices responded so that an average of $10\frac{1}{2}d.$, about 2 pence above the normal, was registered at the early sales, and this rose by regular gradations until it reached the high level of $11\frac{11}{12}d.$ per lb. There were no difficulties in the way of supplies. The increase in quantity brought about a sharp fall in prices for standard qualities, and the average price was below $8d.$ per lb in September. Offerings were then moderated until the strong demand steadied the market and brought prices back to the level above those of previous normal years. The average for the huge quantity sold at the Calcutta auction sales was nearly $9d.$ per lb, as against $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ in 1914-15, and $7\frac{5}{6}d.$ in 1913-14. The fact that tea advanced in the London market nearly 50 per cent in price was largely due to the anticipatory duty payments in February and March, 1915. The apprehension of scarcity resulted in an average price being reached in June for Indian and Ceylon teas of $1s.$ $0\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb against $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ in the preceding year. When the new crops began to arrive, prices steadily receded until in several cases a fall of $4d.$ to $5d.$ per lb was recorded in November. Since then the market again firmed up and in the beginning of 1916 a recovery of nearly $2d.$ per lb was quoted for the lowest qualities. The average values for the whole year of the different growths were: India $10{\cdot}98d.$, Ceylon $11{\cdot}1d.$, and Java $10{\cdot}7d.$, against $9{\cdot}3d.$, $9{\cdot}1d.$, and $8{\cdot}6d.$, per lb, respectively, in 1914. The Indian average is higher than it has been since 1891 when it was $10\frac{1}{4}d.$ and the Ceylon is the highest since 1889 when it was $11\frac{1}{4}d.$

Freights.—The rate of freights for tea from Calcutta to London was £1 $13s.$ $9d.$ at the end of March, 1915, which advanced to £2 $7s.$ $6d.$ on 20th May, 1915; since then this rate remained stationary for the remainder of the year under review. The Liners' Conference has, as is well known, an agreement with the Indian Tea Association in regard to freights. The present rate is 36 per cent over that at the outbreak of war.

Exports.—Of the total exports by sea of $338\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs, valued at £13,321,000, the United Kingdom took $250\frac{1}{4}$ million lbs, valued at £9,801,000, an increase of 13 million lbs or over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as against the previous year. The shipments from Calcutta direct to other consuming countries showed a satisfactory increase and so reduced the quantity for 'dumping' in the London market. Russia showed a large increase in offtake—over $36\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs against 20 million lbs in 1914-15, as also did the Persian Gulf Ports (Persia and Asiatic Turkey) from 3 million to 9 million lbs. The United States of America, Ceylon, and China took moderately increased quantities. Australia, however, showed a falling-off. Canada also curtailed her demands direct from India. According

to the Board of Trade returns for the calendar year 1915, the United Kingdom imported 433 million lbs of tea against 372 millions in 1914, of which over 317 million lbs were entered for home consumption as in the previous year. 65½ million lbs were re-exported during 1915 against 68½ millions in 1914; and of this British East Indies tea represented 24½ million lbs against 30⅔ millions in 1914. In this trade the share of Russia was less than a million, and of other European countries 11 millions. The United States took 2½ million lbs and Canada 4½ million lbs. The outstanding feature of the year in tea at Home was the advance of the customs duty to 1*s.* per lb from 21st September, 1915, the highest levied since the budget of 1864.

Tea exports to Foreign countries

	1914-15	1915-16	Per cent of total exports in 1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)		£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian tea by sea to—					
United Kingdom	237,304	250,290	74	8,162	9,801
Russia	19,636	36,590	10·8	667	1,411
Turkey, Asiatic	1,230	2,327	·7	49	114
Persia	2,049	6,876	2	83	401
Ceylon	3,293	4,307	1·3	136	169
China	8,309	9,865	2·9	262	348
Canada	10,951	8,842	2·6	395	333
United States of America	2,738	3,443	1	86	128
Australasia	10,991	9,591	2·8	367	352
Total all countries	300,733	338,470	100	10,352	13,321
Exports by land	1,786	1,943	...	53	67
GRAND TOTAL	302,519	340,413	...	10,405	13,388

In addition to the increased duty levied in the United Kingdom, tea has been used as a medium towards the raising of revenue in this country, in the form of a small export duty of 2*s.* per 100 lbs with effect from 1st March, 1916.

Tea chests.

	1914-15 £(1,000)	1915-16 £(1,000)
United Kingdom	264	435
Ceylon	4	7
Russia	...	55
Japan	21	45
Total including other countries	291	545

It may be added that the value of the total imports of tea chests, mainly of wooden chests, amounted to over £548,000. The marginal table shows the principal countries from which wooden chests were imported during 1914-15 and 1915-16.

EXPORTS OF WOOD.

Wood and timber.

The exports of wood and timber other than railway sleepers and wood manufactures were valued at £525,000 against £616,000 in 1914-15.

Teak.

Teak Exports

	Cubic tons	£ (1,000)	Average value per cubic ton
			£ s. d.
1912-13	61,421	635	10 6 8
1913-14	50,737	524	10 6 8
1914-15	44,626	565	12 13 4
1915-16	32,403	404	12 9 4

The exports of teakwood decreased from 44,626 cubic tons, valued at £565,000, in 1914-15, to 32,403 cubic tons, valued at over £404,000. The United Kingdom took 25,845 cubic tons, valued at £329,000, and Ceylon and Cape Colony together 1,665 cubic tons worth £17,000.

Sandalwood.

Exports of sandalwood were valued at £104,000 against £36,000 in 1914-15. This increase was due to the clearance of the accumulated stocks in the Mysore forests. The United States and the United Kingdom received sandalwood to the extent of £58,000 and £34,000, respectively.

WOOL.

Wool.

The wool trade during 1915 was completely dominated by the war. The mobilisation of many millions of allied troops created a phenomenal demand upon the world's woollen industry. This demand stimulated larger exports of raw wool from India, which amounted to over 65 million lbs, valued at £2,527,000, representing an increase of nearly 21 million lbs in quantity and £948,000 in value. The exports and re-exports are given in the marginal table.

Exports, including re-exports, of Wool

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Exports—	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs
To United Kingdom	47,489	43,755	64,501
„ United States of America	809	621	334
„ Other countries (chiefly to France, Italy and Japan)	624	234	188
Re-exports (*i.e.*, wool imported across the border by land and re-exported)—			
To United Kingdom	8,879	8,690	15,398
„ United States of America	1,351	1,211	1,432
„ Other countries	16	23	13
Total Exports and Re-exports	59,168	54,534	81,866

Exports of raw wool.

The raw wool re-exported (*i.e.*, wool chiefly imported by land across the border into India and exported by sea), during 1915-16, amounted to nearly 17 million lbs, valued at £681,000, of which the United Kingdom accounted for 15⅖ million lbs, valued at £611,000, and the United States of America 1⅖ million lbs, valued at £69,000. The re-exports from Bengal, mainly Thibetan wool, amounted to 373,800 lbs, valued at £15,000; from Bombay 1,335,908 lbs, and from Karachi 15,132,329 lbs. Practically the whole trade was with the United Kingdom, which accounted for the increase. **Re-exports of raw wool.**

The embargo on the export of Thibetan wool, which was withdrawn in September, 1915, was reimposed with effect from 21st January, 1916. The position at the end of the year was that the Thibetan and Madras (black and grey) varieties of wool might not be exported from British India, while wool of other descriptions might be exported under license subject to limits of quantity. With effect from 1st February, 1916, exports of wool including animal hair and wooled and haired (sheep or goat) skins from India to the United States have been restricted, inasmuch as they should not be allowed except when consigned to the Textile Alliance or to certain banking houses on its behalf. Under the Defence of India (wool purchase) rules, 1916, the purchase or delivery of wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim is not allowed without licenses. **Restriction on the exports of raw wool.**

The value of woollen manufactures exported during 1915-16 was £160,000 against £113,000 in 1914-15. These are chiefly carpets and rugs, of which the quantity rose by 538,097 lbs, or 51 per cent, to 1,582,000 lbs, and the value by £43,000, or 42 per cent, to nearly £145,000. The share of the United Kingdom was nearly 70 per cent and of the United States over 11 per cent of the total trade. The other chief importing countries were Cape Colony, Natal, Australia, and New Zealand. There are also woollen manufactures imported by land into India, chiefly from Afghanistan and Tibet, and exported abroad by sea. They are chiefly in the form of carpets and shawls. They were valued at over £28,000 in 1915-16, as against nearly £19,000 in 1914-15, and £27,000 in 1913-14. **Exports of woollen manufactures.** **Re-exports of woollen manufactures.**

In 1915 there were six woollen mills at work with an authorised capital of £1,807,000, 1,151 looms, and 40,712 spindles, which employed 6,566 persons. Comparative figures for the last three years are given in the marginal table. The production was estimated at over 10 million lbs, valued at £820,000, showing an increase of 4 million lbs or £287,000 over the figures for 1914. **The Indian Woollen Industry.**

	1913	1914	1915
No. of mills	7	7(a)	6
Capital £(1,000)	353	973	1,807
Looms	1,131	1,201	1,151
Spindles	40,770	40,864	40,712
Persons employed	4,053	4,664	6,566

CHAPTER V.

Customs, Shipping, and Freights.

Customs Revenue in 1915-16.

The outstanding feature of the year was the amendment in March, 1916, of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 to enable the Government of India to obtain increased revenue from customs duties. The general tariff rate of 5 per cent on imported articles, which remained unchanged from its imposition in 1894, has been raised to 7½ per cent, the rate of one per cent on certain descriptions of iron and steel has been enhanced to 2½ per cent, special increased duties have been levied on arms and ammunition, beer, wines and spirits, cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactured tobacco, sugar, and silver plate and other manufactures, and the number of articles on the free list has been considerably curtailed by the imposition of import duties on hitherto free articles, *e.g.*, machinery (except cotton spinning and weaving), railway materials, food grains, coal, printing materials, etc. The import duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* on woven cotton goods has not been revised in the new Act, but has been classified under special duties in the revised schedules. The import tariff **General.**

(a) One mill, however, did not work.

schedule may, therefore, be roughly divided into a free list, a special rates list, a 2½ per cent list, and a 7½ per cent list. In the export trade hitherto rice was the only dutiable article, but in the revised list, export duties have also been levied on jute and tea.

The amended Act has been introduced from 1st March, 1916, and the revenue collected during the eleven months (April 1915 to February 1916) of the past official year was according to the old rates. The revised tariff schedules are printed in Part II, table 57, on pages 102 to 105.

Total revenue.

In 1896-97, the net customs revenue (imports) amounted to £2,300,000. Last year the net revenue reached £4,811,000. The gross revenue from imports, salt excluded*, was £4,912,000—a decrease of nearly 9 per cent as compared with the revenue (£5,378,000) realised in the previous year.

Principal articles.

Customs Revenue.

	Rates of duty†	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Articles subject to Special rates of duty—		£(1 000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Liquors	Varying from 3*d.* to 17*s.* 4*d.* per Imp. gal. and also 5 per cent *ad valorem.*	891	811	786
Petroleum	1½*d.* per Imp. gal. and 5 per cent *ad valorem.*	470	571	477
Silver bullion and coin	4*d.* per ounce.	662	1,030	637
Tobacco	Varying from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. and also 4*s.* 2*d.* per 1,000 of cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs.	195	179	189
Articles subject to General Import duties—				
Cotton manufactures	3½ per cent *ad valorem*	1,420	1,024	902
Other manufactured articles.	5 per cent *ad valorem*	1,021	718	816
Sugar	5 per cent	615	293	405
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per cent.	488	328	246
Oils, excluding petroleum.	5 per cent	13	11	12
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	.....	92	91	92
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar).	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	203	195	212
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	123	91	99

The principal items from which the revenue was derived in 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16 are noted in the margin. The articles in the Indian tariff on which any revenue of importance is collected, are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals, silver bullion and coin, and cotton goods. The only noticeable increases were under sugar and other manufactured articles, and the most important decreases occurred under silver bullion and coin, metals, cotton manufactures, and petroleum, mainly attributable to the abnormal trade conditions consequent on the war.

Excise duty.

The excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in British India, which is 3½ per cent *ad valorem* as the import duty, was more than £328,000 and in Native States about £12,500, as against over £329,000 and £15,500. respectively in the previous year.

Export duty.

The export tariff schedule was limited until 1st March, 1916, to rice and rice flour only, the rate of duty being 3*d.* on each maund of 82⅔ lbs.

On rice.

The duty realised on rice was £508,000 as against £553,000 in 1914-15, the decrease being due to smaller shipments, mainly on account of war conditions, including scarcity of shipping and heavy freights.

On tea and jute.

The new export duty on tea during March, 1916, amounted to £6,000 and on jute, raw and manufactures, to £12,000.

Tax on jute.

The export tax on raw jute and jute manufactures, which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded £69,000, being £11,000 more than in the previous year.

Tea Cess.

Since 1903 a small tax of $\frac{1}{48}$th of a penny per lb has been levied on all Indian tea exported at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, and this tax yielded in the year under review £21,000. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting agency in regard to this duty.

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* While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt" and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts. With effect from 1st March, 1916, the salt duty has been slightly raised from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per maund, a rate still less than that levied nine years ago.

†These rates were in force up to 29th February, 1916. For revised rates from 1st March, 1916, see table 57, pages 102 to 105.

Shipping.

Shipping statistics, which afford a useful, though not a definite, measure of the volume of trade, were of special interest in 1915-16. The nationality, the number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade will be found in table 59 on page 106. **Foreign shipping**

The shipping clearances with cargoes in the foreign trade from the ports of British India during 1915-16, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows :—

Tonnage clearances (1) with cargoes in the twelve months, April to March.

	1913-14 Peace conditions.	1914-15 (8 months of which under war conditions).	1915-16 War conditions.
	Tons	Tons	Tons
British ships (including British Indian)	6,281,915	4,853,336	4,898,462
Foreign ships	1,970,272	1,130,242	924,372
Total	8,252,187	5,983,578	5,822,834

Under war conditions the total tonnage clearances declined 29 per cent. Under peace conditions the British tonnage was 76 per cent and foreign tonnage 24 per cent of the total; under war conditions, the British tonnage increased to 84 per cent, while foreign tonnage fell to 16 per cent. These figures do not, it is important to remember, include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes.

The proportion of steamer tonnage to total tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in 1914-15. In 1915-16 the proportion was 98 per cent. The number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,747 with an aggregate burden of nearly 12 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,071, as against 2,258 in 1914-15 and 2,683 in 1913-14. In the preceding year the number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,611 with an aggregate burden of nearly 13 million tons. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3 million tons, being 28 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3 million tons or 27 per cent in 1914-15, and 3½ million tons or 21 per cent in 1913-14. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 4 million tons, representing 32 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 60 per cent of the total tonnage. **Steamers.**

The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels under that flag representing about 83 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry. The number of vessels, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 6,449* (excluding Native craft), of which vessels of foreign nationalities were 843. Japan had the largest share, followed by Norway, Holland, Italy, Russia, and Sweden. **Nationality of vessels.**

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.†

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
British	5,117	5,131	4,951	4,827	5,067
British Indian	647	699	503	600	539
Japanese	121	198	191	183	283
Norwegian	134	131	80	153	177
Dutch	82	120	131	128	141
Italian	83	90	73	83	91
Russian	45	47	44	33	51
Swedish	6	11	13	22	40
French	58	47	60	35	9
German	472	509	559	172	...
Austro-Hungarian	213	245	285	83	...
Other nationalities	22	23	30	30	51
Total	7,000	7,161	6,920	6,349	6,449

Freights.

The control of shipping.

The pressure of the shipping problem in the year under review was as perplexing and as insistent as ever. The Indian freight market, in sympathy with other freight markets, stood at an abnormally high level, especially towards the close of the year ending the 31st March, 1916. Lord Curzon, speaking in the House of Lords‡ some time ago in his capacity of Chairman of the Control Committee, in answer to a series of important questions put by Lord Beresford, **The causes of the rise in freights.**

(1) Include steamers, sailing vessels and Native craft.

* Exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade. The figures for the coasting trade are : 13,011 vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, excluding native craft.

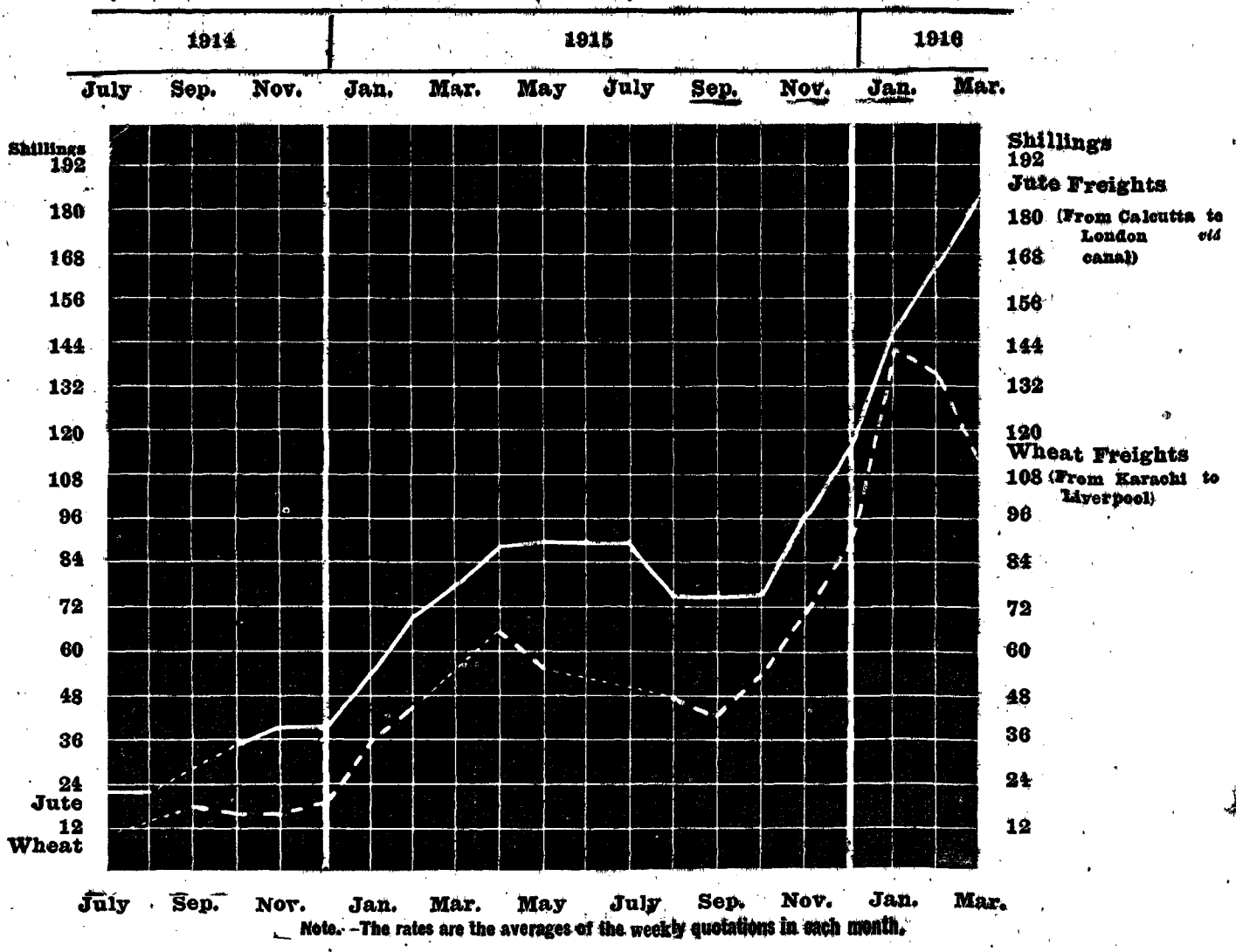
† Exclusive of Native craft, of which, in 1915-16, there were 2,185 entries and clearances.

‡ Hansard (House of Lords, Volume 21, No. 28. The Depletion of Mercantile Tonnage—3rd May 1916.)

explained very clearly the reasons for the rise in freights, and at the same time made public some very startling figures. He pointed out that the whole of the British mercantile marine, which amounts to one-half of the gross tonnage of the whole world, was under control, and was being administered by the British Government at the present time in the interest of the allied cause. Over 43 per cent of the British shipping, which is suitable for overseas employment, was requisitioned by His Majesty's Government for the naval and military and the essential civil needs of the Allied Governments; 14 per cent was occupied in carrying foodstuffs, war material, etc., on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the Allies; and the remaining 43 per cent was left to the British shipowners and was under State regulation which ensured its employment in the interests of the Allies. Lord Curzon also pointed out that out of a total number of between 3,000 and 4,000 of ocean-going steamers, that is, steamers above 1,600 tons—the Home Government dedicated over 500 of these ships to the exclusive use of France, Italy, and Russia.

This explains clearly why some Indian freight rates, in March, 1916, were more than twice the rates that prevailed in the corresponding period of last year and about 12 times the pre-war rates. The average rate from Calcutta to the United Kingdom was 7 times, from Karachi 10½ times, and from Calcutta to the Far East 6 times (in the case of a British Company) and thrice (in the case of a subsidised non-British Far Eastern line), the rate that prevailed at the outbreak of war. The deck passage rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and the Eastern ports did not show any increase as compared with the previous year, although they were considerably higher than the pre-war rates. It is unnecessary to quote here the fluctuations in freights, which, in tables 60 to 65, are given in detail. The chart below shows the rise in freights from the outbreak of war to the end of the financial year ended 31st March, 1916.

12. MONTHLY FREIGHTS OF JUTE AND WHEAT FROM JULY 1914.



Note.—The rates are the averages of the weekly quotations in each month.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier Trade.

Frontier trade is carried on with adjoining foreign countries across a land frontier of approximately 6,800 miles.* The value is comparatively small, being in 1915-16 about 6 per cent of the total sea-borne trade. The effect of the war is noticeable in the heavy imports of raw wool from Afghanistan, which was chiefly re-exported to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. There was also a heavy decline in the trade with Persia for want of transport at Nushki. The Political Agent, Chagai, is of opinion that the war has afforded an opportunity of capturing a large trade with the north-east of Persia and the west of Afghanistan.

Frontier trade.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports—			
Merchandise	7,240	6,713	6,913
Treasure	773	913	980
Total	8,013	7,626	7,893
Exports—			
Merchandise	5,593	5,680	5,773
Treasure	687	653	560
Total	6,280	6,333	6,333
Total land trade	14,293	13,959	14,226

The principal imports across the land frontier of India are rice, oilseeds, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, which are imported largely from Nepal; horses, ponies, and mules, chiefly from the Shan States; teak from Siam and Karennee in the eastern frontier of Burma; other timber from the north-west frontier (Tirah, Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and Waziristan); raw wool†, mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet; and fruits and vegetables, chiefly from Afghanistan. The principal exports from India are cotton manufactures‡ and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale. The following table§ summarises the import and export trade of principal transfrontier countries:—

Principal articles.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Import—			
Rice	1,198	1,207	1,393
Raw wool	700	613	1,007
Provisions	787	707	613
Fruits, vegetables, etc.	433	513	393
Timber (including teak)	387	293	280
Hides and Skins	433	340	273
Oilseeds	333	300	193
Cattle	593	413	267
Sheep and goats	80	80	73
Horses, ponies, etc.	113	80	67
Export—			
Cotton piecegoods	2,280	2,227	2,320
„ twist and yarn	613	600	513
Metals and manufactures thereof	427	533	593
Sugar	180	160	200
Spices	200	207	167
Salt	167	153	167
Tea	113	87	100

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	Exports £(1,000)	Imports £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Exports £(1,000)	Imports £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)	Exports £(1,000)	Imports £(1,000)	Total £(1,000)
N.-W. Frontier—									
Afghanistan	1,013	860	1,873	907	807	1,714	1,020	1,113	2,133
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	589	520	1,100	600	500	1,100	573	387	960
Central Asia	120	80	200	100	60	160	87	73	160
Persia	147	20	167	107	20	127	60	20	80
N. and N.-E. Frontier—									
Nepal	1,367	2,887	4,254	1,273	2,567	3,840	1,380	2,633	4,013
Tibet	133	220	353	120	233	353	127	253	380
Sikkim	107	207	314	107	193	300	107	180	287
Bhutan	120	140	260	120	147	267	73	107	180
Eastern Frontier—									
Shan States	1,220	1,347	2,567	1,453	1,287	2,740	1,520	1,387	2,907
Western China	373	193	566	353	127	480	287	127	414
Siam	113	293	406	113	287	400	107	173	280
Karennee (North Tenasserim)	40	233	273	20	160	180	13	133	146

For the detailed trade with each of the frontier countries, a reference should be made to table 67, on page 109.

* Taken from the 32 mile Map of India prepared by the Survey of India Department, the figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

† *Vide* table No. 69, page 109. ‡ *Vide* table No. 68, page 109.

§ Imports and exports exclude treasure.

Shares of Provinces.

Shares of Provinces. It is interesting to note the shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1915-16, which are given in the margin. It will be seen that most of the frontier trade is with Burma (35 per cent) and with Bihar and Orissa (19 per cent), which taken together account for more than half of the total frontier trade. The frontier trade of other provinces is of minor importance—the percentages being 16 in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, 9 per cent in the United Provinces, 11 per cent in Sind, and 5 per cent in Bengal.

Shares of Provinces in the Frontier Trade.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage.
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	
Burma	2,333	2,587	4,920	34.6
Bihar and Orissa	1,067	1,713	2,780	19·5
N.-W. Frontier Province	1,347	873	2,220	15·6
United Provinces	420	913	1,333	9·4
Sind and British Baluchistan	633	1,007	1,640	11·5
Bengal	247	500	747	5·3
Punjab	107	113	220	1·5
Assam	67	87	154	1·1
Kashmir	113	100	213	1·5
TOTAL	6,334	7,893	14,227	100

CHAPTER VII.

Coasting Trade.

General features. The main points of interest in connexion with the coasting trade in 1915-16, as will be seen from the appended tables, are briefly as follows :—

Merchandise and treasure (Private and Government).

	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	MERCHANDISE.		TREASURE.		MERCHANDISE.		TREASURE.		TOTAL.	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Bengal	9,500	9,340	127	53	5,693	5,007	207	187	15,527	14,587
Bihar and Orissa	133	113	...	...	120	107	...	...	253	220
Bombay	13,687	13,073	47	67	10,733	11,334	706	120	25,173	24,594
Sind	4,247	4,327	33	33	2,000	2,700	...	33	6,280	7,093
Madras	5,073	4,447	26	20	3,727	3,293	27	53	8,853	7,813
Burma	6,753	6,993	767	567	13,513	13,093	127	340	21,160	20,993
Total	39,393	38,293	1,000	740	35,786	35,534	1,067	733	77,246	75,300

(1) The total value was slightly less than in the preceding year, both as regards private and Government merchandise, and also as regards treasure. The aggregate total value declined by £2 millions to £ 75·3 millons. (2) The *total* coasting trade of Bombay remained almost the same as in the previous year, while that of Sind increased. The coasting trade of Burma, Madras, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa declined. (3) The *export* coasting trade increased in the case of Bombay and Sind, and decreased in the case of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, and Burma. (4) The *import* coasting trade increased in the case of Sind and Burma and decreased in the case of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and Bihar and Orissa. (5) The share of Bombay in the total trade was 33 per cent, Burma 28 per cent, Bengal 19 per cent, Madras 10 per cent, and Sind 9 per cent. (6) The greater part of the trade was carried on between Burma and Bengal, and between Bombay and Sind. The principal articles of export were from Bengal jute manufactures and coal, from Bombay cotton manufactures, from Sind raw cotton, and from Burma rice, mineral oil, and teak.

The total value of India's coasting trade in merchandise, including bullion and specie, represented about 32 per cent of her total seaborne trade. The marginal table shows the total value of the coasting trade during the past five years, both as regards merchandise and treasure. These figures represent the combined value of imports and exports, and do not show the actual value of the coasting trade as coastwise exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces. The actual value of the coasting trade may, however, be calculated by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only, the latter transactions being recorded once only at the British ports, since trade is not registered at the non-British ports. The marginal table shows the calculated values for 1915-16 and the four preceding years. **Total value.**

	Merchandise only			Treasure	Grand total
	Private	Government	Total	Private and Government	
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1911-12	69,000	1,493	70,493	7,333	77,826
1912-13	75,773	1,587	77,360	10,220	87,580
1913-14	79,147	1,367	80,514	9,033	89,547
1914-15	73,813	1,367	75,180	2,067	77,247
1915-16	72,827	1,000	73,827	1,473	75,300

Merchandise and treasure.

	Merchandise	Treasure	Total actual value
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1911-12	39,567	273	39,840
1912-13	42,454	393	42,847
1913-14	45,627	680	46,307
1914-15	42,000	327	42,327
1915-16	41,333	340	41,673

The values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise (coastwise) are noted in the margin. As compared with the previous year, there were decreases in coal (—£593,000), cotton twist and yarn (—£180,000), rice in the husk (—£267,000), and jute bags (—£213,000). Important increases were noticed in raw cotton (+£393,000), cotton piecegoods (+£307,000), rice, not in the husk (+£60,000), and teakwood (+£100,000). **Principal articles.**

Principal articles. Exports of India Merchandise, coastwise.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Coal	1,447	1,113	520
Cotton, raw	1,400	1,160	1,553
„ twist and yarn	1,160	1,013	833
„ piecegoods	2,667	2,473	2,780
Rice, in the husk	1,427	1,547	1,280
„ not in the husk	4,993	6,647	6,707
Jute bags	1,853	1,180	967
Oil—kerosene	2,493	2,440	2,447
Teakwood	820	800	900

It is interesting to analyse the reasons for the variations, as compared with the previous year, in the coasting trade of each province. The coasting trade of Bengal both as regards imports and exports and total trade showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, owing to the continued scarcity of tonnage. Coal, pig iron, gunnies, and tea, which would ordinarily have gone by the cheaper sea-routes, were despatched by rail. The decrease in the imports into Bengal was due largely to smaller imports of groundnuts from Madras, as also of raw cotton and cotton goods mainly from Bombay. **Variations in the coasting trade province by province.**

It is curious that the total coasting trade of Bombay should be the same as last year, notwithstanding the decrease in its import coasting trade. The increase in the export trade of Bombay was due to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods to Burma and Sind and of sugar to Sind and Kathiawar. Shipments of grain and pulse also increased due to greater demands for jawar and bajra from Cutch and Kathiawar, and for gram and pulse from Madras.

The import, export, and total trade of Sind increased. The increase was due to larger imports from Bombay of cotton goods (both foreign and Indian) and Mauritius sugar and to larger exports of cotton raw to Bombay, and jawar and bajra to non-British Indian ports. A large portion of cotton goods produced in the Indian mills in Bombay found their way to the Karachi market, and there was a good demand throughout the year.

The trade of Madras decreased, owing to smaller arrivals of grain and pulse under imports, and to smaller shipments of groundnuts and coconut oil under exports. The import trade of Burma increased, owing mainly to larger receipts

of cotton manufactures, tobacco, and coal, and the export trade decreased owing chiefly to smaller exports of raw cotton and paddy.*

Tables. Detailed tables of coasting trade will be found in Part II of this Report, tables 70—73, page 110.

Shipping. The marginal table shows the entries and clearances of Japanese vessels in the coasting trade of the several maritime provinces of British India during 1914-15 and 1915-16. The number of vessels entered with cargoes increased from 86 with a tonnage of 282,291 to 115 with a tonnage of 345,327 and that of vessels cleared from 87 with a tonnage of 285,704 to 120 with a tonnage of 356,663. The increase is noticeable, especially in the trade between Bengal and Burma.

Japanese vessels (coasting trade).

	Entered				Cleared			
	1914-15		1915-16		1914-15		1915-16	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Bengal	29	102,181	51	152,165	29	100,884	46	136,450
Bombay	4	12,343	6	19,488	9	31,011	13	38,665
Sind	1	3,248	...	...	3	9,096	...	...
Madras	23	63,830	9	23,936	13	32,240	3	7,232
Burma	29	100,689	49	149,738	33	112,473	58	174,316
Total	86	282,291	115	345,327	87	285,704	120	356,663

CHAPTER VIII.

Inland trade.

Inland Trade. It is unnecessary to repeat the description which was given in the previous year's Review of the system of inland trade registration. Nor need we refer to the drawbacks in dealing with this branch of trade, namely, the fact that complete figures for the year under review are not yet available, and secondly, that values are not shown in the Imperial Accounts of Inland Trade. Careful estimates have, therefore, to be made for the total trade of the year both for quantity and value as explained in the footnote to table 74 on page 110. The method followed has been identical with that in the previous year. The imports and exports are each 32,530,000 tons, valued at £269 millions, as against 31,673,000 tons, valued at £262 millions, in the previous year (1914-15) and 33,751,000 tons, valued at £298 millions, in 1913-14. In order to get the total imports and exports these figures would require to be doubled as in table 74 on page 110. The same merchandise in the Inland Trade appears, as is well known, once as imports into one block and again as exports from another block(1), and the total imports and total exports of India accordingly correspond.

It is important to note the recovery in the Inland trade as compared with the previous year, when the outbreak of war produced a considerable shock in India's internal markets, especially in regard to those commodities which the belligerents purchased to a very large extent. The imports from up-country into the ports comprise chiefly such produce as grain, raw cotton, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a large quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunny bags and cloth, hides and skins, and tea; Bombay (port) receives also metallic ores, such as manganese; Karachi raw wool; and the Madras ports hides and skins. The exports from the ports inwards consist chiefly of foreign merchandise imported by sea, such as cotton manufactures, metals and metal manufactures, kerosene oil, sugar, railway plant and rolling-stock, salt, etc. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of its large production of jute, rice, and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam; cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind); cotton and groundnuts of the Madras Presidency; food grains such as wheat, gram, and oilseeds of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

*The exports of rice, however, increased.

(1) The trade within each block is not registered, only the trade with one block and another.

Trade Fluctuations in 1915-16 as against 1914-15.

Complete figures of the quantity of certain agricultural staples imported by rail and river into Indian Ports from the interior are available from the monthly returns* of imports into the chief ports, and the general conclusions that may be drawn from these returns are briefly as follows:—The imports into the ports by rail and river in 1915-16 showed (in round numbers) a rise of 17 per cent in raw cotton (3,672,000 bales in 1915-16 as against 3,127,000 bales in 1914-15), 27 per cent in rice, including paddy, (669,000 tons as against 529,000 tons), 21 per cent in gram and pulse (412,000 tons as against 339,000 tons), 4 per cent in rape and mustard seed (164,000 tons as against 158,000 tons); and a fall of 1 per cent in wheat (1,016,000 tons in 1915-16 as against 1,025,000 tons in 1914-15) and 18 per cent in linseed (222,000 tons as against 270,000 tons). The imports into Calcutta of jute increased by about 28 per cent (5,897,000 bales in 1915-16, as against 4,612,000 bales in 1914-15) and of tea by 13 per cent (277,971,000 lbs as against 245,488,000 lbs).

Trade Fluctuations in 1915-16 as against 1913-14 (pre-war period).

When compared with 1913-14, the imports into the ports in 1915-16 showed a decrease in all articles, about 8 per cent in raw cotton (3,672,000 bales in 1915-16 as against 3,997,000 bales in 1913-14), 34 per cent in wheat (1,016,000 tons as against 1,544,000 tons), 10 per cent in rice, including paddy, (669,000 tons as against 742,000 tons), 10 per cent in gram and pulse (412,000 tons as against 460,000 tons), 52 per cent in linseed (222,000 tons, as against 458,000 tons), and 30 per cent in rape and mustard seed (164,000 tons, as against 233,000 tons). Imports into Calcutta of jute declined from 5,954,000 bales in 1913-14 to 5,897,000 bales in 1915-16, or by 1 per cent, but those of tea advanced from 202,825,000 lbs to 277,971,000 lbs or by about 37 per cent. The detailed figures will be found in tables 75 to 82 on pages 111-112.

Railway earnings.

Railway earnings are in this connexion a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country. The earnings for the year under review were £42,491,000 as against £40,280,000 in 1914-15, an increase of £2,211,000. It is interesting to analyse the main contributions to the total of £42,491,000. The areas which these Railways tap are, of course, well-known. The figures in brackets are the earnings in the preceding year:—East Indian Railway £6,997,000 (£6,906,000), Great Indian Peninsula Railway £6,012,000 (£5,144,000), North Western Railway £5,582,000 (£5,448,000), Bengal Nagpur Railway £2,923,000 (£2,733,000), Eastern Bengal Railway £2,322,000 (£2,217,000), Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway £2,731,000 (£2,487,000).

Railway earnings an indication of the movement of internal trade.

CHAPTER IX.

Summary and Conclusion.

The main features of the year's trade have already been described, and it is, therefore, unnecessary again to refer to these, except in the briefest possible way. In the year under review over 46 per cent of the total trade was with the United Kingdom, 14 per cent with other parts of the Empire, and 40 per cent with foreign countries. The United Kingdom was by far the greatest consignor of goods to this country, as no less than 59 per cent of the imports were from this source. Other parts of the Empire supplied 8 per cent, and foreign countries nearly 33 per cent. In regard to exports there is one noticeable fact which emerges from an examination of the exports to the British Empire and Foreign countries. It has hitherto been usual for Indian exports

* These are furnished by Steamer Companies, Railway Audit offices, the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, etc., and include imports of these staples by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay port, Karachi and Madras ports.

to be exported to countries outside the Empire. In the year under review, however, as will have been seen from the table on page 12, exports were consigned chiefly to the British Empire—55·4 per cent of the total as compared with 44·6 per cent to foreign countries.

Exports [1] as compared with the previous year showed an increase of 11 per cent; imports [1] a decrease of 10 per cent. Total trade increased by nearly one per cent. If a comparison be made with the pre-war year (1913-14), the decrease in exports was 19 per cent, in imports 36 per cent, and in total trade 27 per cent. The exports of merchandise were approximately on the level of 1910-11; imports of merchandise on that of 1907-08, and the total trade in merchandise on that of 1910-11. The following table* shows the trade in £ sterling:—

	1913-14. £	1914-15. £	1915-16. £
Imports of merchandise	127,538,000	96,621,000	91,682,000
„ „ treasure	28,960,000	14,539,000	7,964,000
Total Imports	156,498,000	111,160,000	99,646,000
Exports of merchandise†	166,005,000	121,451,000	132,987,000
„ „ treasure	4,721,000	3,525,000	5,484,000
Total Exports	170,726,000	124,976,000	138,471,000
Total Imports and Exports	327,224,000	236,136,000	238,117,000

It is interesting to note that since exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary (which in the pre-war year were valued at £24,000,000, out of a total of £166,000,000) were cut off, the exports of jute, raw cotton, seeds, rice, hides and skins, etc., have sought other and profitable markets, especially in the United Kingdom and in the United States. In the pre-war year Germany took the following percentages of the total exports:—raw jute 22 per cent; gunny bags 1½ per cent; raw cotton 15 per cent; seeds 16 per cent; rice 12 per cent; hides and skins 27 per cent. The following table in this connexion is, perhaps, of interest. The commodities selected in the first table are the six chief exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary in the pre-war year:—

Six chief articles exported to Germany and Austria-Hungary. (1)	Total exports elsewhere than to Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year). (2)	Exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year). (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) to all countries except Germany and Austria-Hungary	
			in 1914-15, as compared with 1913-14 (column 2). (4)	in 1915-16, as compared with 1913-14 (column 2). (5)
	£	£	£	£
Jute (raw)	14,732,000	5,819,000	−7,345,000	−4,304,000
„ manufactures	18,639,000	209,000	−1,507,000	+6,680,000
Cotton (raw)	21,411,000	5,951,000	−3,481,000	−4,792,000
Seeds	13,796,000	3,321,000	−4,795,000	−7,048,000
Rice, not in the husk	14,133,000	3,466,000	−4,183,000	−3,940,000
Hides and skins (raw) total	4,428,000	3,363,000	−438,000	+2,091,000
Cow hides	1,270,000	2,667,000	+196,000	+2,473,000
Goat skins	2,003,000	82,000	−478,000	−167,000
Other kinds	1,155,000	614,900	−156,000	−215,000
Lac	1,101,000	210,000	−126,000	+44,000

Imports, which formerly came from enemy countries, have to some extent been supplied by other countries, notably by the United States, Japan, and

(1) Merchandise and treasure (private and Government). Regarding the increase in the exports of merchandise only and the decrease in the imports of merchandise, *vide* Chapter I, pages 2,4-5.

* Merchandise and treasure include Imports and Exports on Government as well as on private account.

† Including re-exports.

Java. The following table shows the six chief imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary in the pre-war year :—

Six chief articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. (1)	Total imports from countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year). (2)	Imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14 (pre-war year). (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary	
			in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14 (column 2). (4)	in 1915-16 as compared with 1913-14 (column 2). (5)
	£	£	£	£
Metals (excluding ores)	11,995,000	2,688,000	−3,957,000	−4,660,000
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	43,030,000	1,170,000	−10,573,000	−14,204,000
Woollen manufactures	1,775,000	793,000	−719,000	−1,201,000
Dyeing and tanning substances	319,000	623,000	−89,000	−42,000
Hardware	1,926,000	706,000	−463,000	−352,000
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	8,521,000	926,000	−2,322,000	+1,949,000

One or two interesting conclusions may be drawn from these tables. In the first place exports of jute manufactures, raw hides and skins, and lac to all countries, except Germany and Austria-Hungary, have increased in value during the year under review, as compared even with the pre-war year 1913-14. Secondly, imports of sugar from all countries, except Germany and Austria-Hungary, have also increased in value. Thirdly, the improvement in exports of raw and manufactured jute, rice, hides and skins, and lac in 1915-16 as compared with the previous year to countries other than Germany and Austria-Hungary is very noticeable, as is the improvement in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances, hardware, and sugar.

Percentage of exports to total production.

The percentages of exports in 1915-16 to the total estimated production were as follows, the figures of the previous year are given in brackets :—Rice 4 (6); wheat 6 (8); raw cotton 65 (56); rape and mustard 8 (9); linseed 49 (83); sesamum 2·5 (11); indigo 105* (69); raw jute 46 (27); and sugar ·2 (·2). These are for the crops for which forecasts are prepared, and therefore for which production is calculated. The percentages of exports to total production for the quinquennium ending 1913-14, that is, the year before the outbreak of war, when no abnormal features were present, are given in brackets against the percentage figures for the quinquennium ending 1915-16 in the marginal table. The exports of food grains, as compared with the total production, are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. The table shows that in ordinary years about half the cotton and jute crops, and three-fourths of the linseed crop are exported, as against only 9 per cent of the total rice crop grown in India. It may be noted that of the exports of Indian wheat the United Kingdom in 1915-16 took nearly 93 per cent of the total, as against 85 per cent in 1914-15, and 75 per cent in the quinquennium ending 1913-14. In normal years the next best customers for wheat are Belgium and France. More than three-fourths of the exports go ordinarily from Karachi, the natural outlet of the principal wheat-growing provinces, while Calcutta and Bombay divide the balance. The purchasing power of India under existing conditions is, it will be seen, dependent to a peculiar extent on the produce of agriculture, and the prosperity, the maintenance, and the development on economic lines of agriculture are, therefore, not merely matters of importance to agriculturists, or to the population generally, or even to the Government, but concern the Empire as a whole.

Percentage of exports by sea to production in the quinquennium (1911-12 to 1915-16)

	Exports by sea 1,000 tons	Production 1,000 tons	Percentage of exports
Rice	2,153	29,494	7 (9)
Wheat	1,117	9,657(*a*)	12 (15)
Cotton (raw)	445	785	57 (55)
Rape and mustard	183	1,225(*a*)	15 (23)
Linseed	361	508(*a*)	71 (77)
Sesamum	69	468(*a*)	15 (25)
Cotton seed	185	1,835(*a*)	10 (14)
Sugar	9	2,485	·4 (·5)
Indigo	1	2	50 (50)
Groundnuts	205	695(*a*)	30 (38)
Jute, raw	712	1,599	45 (50)

* Owing to the holding back of part of the previous year's production in view of the then rapidly rising prices, the percentage export to total production is in the case of indigo an inflated one.

(*a*) Relates to the quinquennium ending 1914-15.

The Industrial Commission.

This review would be incomplete without a reference, however brief to the Commission that has been appointed to consider the question of the expansion and development of Indian manufactures and industries. In the analysis of imports and exports in this report it has been evident that the rate of progress in some cases has not been so rapid as might have been expected, and that the trade too in these cases has continued to be small. As indicated in the previous year's Review, India is in comparison with her vast resources still in the preliminary stages of her industrial development, and the war has brought in its train circumstances which are clearly bound to be lasting in ways still incalculable. The abnormal conditions that have prevailed in trade since the war cloud broke have deepened the growing conviction (1) that the country is far too dependent upon its export of raw products, and (2) that these should be utilised to a much greater extent for industrial processes within India itself. It has been an accepted axiom that the overwhelming dependence of her peoples upon agriculture—a dependence so serious in years of deficient rainfall and consequent unemployment intensifying famine conditions—should be lessened by the diversity of occupations which manufacturing activity brings. While industrial statistics show that a considerable development has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years, especially in the two great textile industries of cotton and jute, the war has brought into relief the high importance of a definite policy for the encouragement of industries, notably by the profitable employment of Indian capital.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

The 21st October, 1916.

PART II—TABLES.

No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915-16 compared with 1913-14
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Per cent	Per cent
Private merchandise	92,383	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,560	—24·7	—28·3
Government Stores	3,654	3,753	5,373	4,668	4,122	—13·2	—23·3
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	96,037	111,086	127,538	96,621	91,682	—24·2	—28·1
Treasure—							
Private — Gold	27,662	27,527	18,818	7,136	3,496	—62·1	—81·4
Private — Silver	7,952	6,605	5,596	7,378	4,407	+31·9	—21·2
Government — Gold	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Government — Silver	33	7,089	4,546	25	36	—99·4	—99·3
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	27,662	27,527	18,818	7,136	3,521	—62·1	—81·3
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	7,985	13,694	10,142	7,403	4,443	—26·9	—56·2
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	35,647	41,221	28,960	14,539	7,964	—49·8	—72·5
TOTAL IMPORTS	131,684	152,307	156,498	111,160	99,646	—28·9	—36·3
EXPORTS.							
Private Merchandise—							
Indian Produce	147,879	160,899	162,801	118,323	(a)128,356	—27·3	—21·2
Foreign goods (re-exports)	4,018	3,160	3,118	2,738	3,231	—12·2	+3·6
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,587	—27	—20·7
Government Stores	96	87	86	390	(b)1,400	+346·2	+1,515·4
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	151,993	164,146	166,005	121,451	132,987	—27	—19·9
Treasure—							
Private — Gold	2,484	2,475	3,268	1,499	4,261	—54	+30·4
Private — Silver	4,424	2,222	1,433	702	690	—51·1	—51·6
Government — Gold	5	2,385	—	538	—	—	—
Government — Silver	3	6	20	786	533	+3,833·3	+2,566·6
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	2,489	4,860	3,268	2,037	4,261	—37·5	+30·4
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	4,427	2,228	1,453	1,488	1,223	+2·3	—15·6
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	6,916	7,088	4,721	3,525	5,484	—25·3	+16·2
TOTAL EXPORTS	158,909	171,234	170,726	124,976	138,471	—26·8	—18·9
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	290,593	323,541	327,224	236,136	238,117	—27·8	—27·2
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	55,956	53,060	38,467	24,830	41,305	—35·5	+7·4
Net imports of Treasure	28,731	34,133	24,239	11,014	2,480	—54·6	—89·8
Excess of Exports	27,225	18,927	14,228	13,816	38,825	—2·9	+172·9

(a) Includes £4,599,000 being the value of Wheat exported on Government account
(b) Excludes the value of wheat exported on Government account.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during half a century.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1864-65 to 1868-69	29,898	54,703	84,601	17,278	1,760	15,518	103,639	6,038	314	5,724
1869-70 to 1873-74	30,084	51,639	81,723	7,718	1,433	6,285	90,874	3,107	179	2,928
1874-75 to 1878-79	33,530	52,810	86,340	8,608	2,433	6,175	97,381	1,482	888	594
1879-80 to 1883-84	41,294	64,798	106,092	9,594	1,094	8,500	116,780	3,477	83	3,394
1884-85 to 1888-89	45,125	65,135	110,260	10,052	1,207	8,845	121,519	2,537	239	2,298
1889-90 to 1893-94	47,726	70,752	118,478	11,967	2,411	9,556	132,856	2,936	1,374	1,562
1894-95 to 1898-99	43,538	64,707	108,245	9,128	3,871	5,257	121,244	3,404	1,894	1,510
1899-1900 to 1903-04	56,452	83,281	139,733	17,341	7,767	9,574	164,841	8,666	4,544	4,122
In the year 1904-05	69,607	105,147	174,754	26,340	11,027	15,313	212,121	14,540	8,073	6,467
„ 1905-06	74,740	107,893	182,633	21,100	10,313	10,787	214,046	9,834	9,527	307
„ 1906-07	78,193	118,020	196,213	29,720	3,813	25,907	229,746	12,353	2,453	9,900
„ 1907-08	91,098	118,323	209,421	28,189	3,632	24,557	241,242	13,835	2,257	11,578
„ 1908-09	85,858	102,095	187,953	15,163	4,213	10,950	207,329	5,603	2,699	2,904
Quinquennial average—										
1904-05 to 1908-09	79,899	110,296	190,195	24,102	6,599	17,503	220,896	11,233	5,002	6,231
In the year 1909-10	81,767	125,312	207,079	25,015	4,266	20,749	236,360	16,687	2,234	14,453
„ 1910-11	89,137	139,974	229,111	26,491	4,751	21,740	260,353	18,595	2,609	15,986
„ 1911-12	96,037	151,993	248,030	35,647	6,916	28,731	290,593	27,662	2,489	25,173
„ 1912-13	111,086	164,146	275,232	41,221	7,088	34,133	323,541	27,527	4,860	22,667
„ 1913-14	127,538	166,005	293,543	28,960	4,721	24,239	327,224	18,818	3,268	15,550
Quinquennial average—										
1909-10 to 1913-14	101,113	149,487	250,600	31,467	5,548	25,919	287,615	21,858	3,092	18,766
In the year 1914-15	96,621	121,451	218,072	14,539	3,525	11,014	236,136	7,136	2,037	5,099
„ 1915-16	91,682	132,987	224,669	7,964	5,484	2,480	238,117	3,521	4,261	—740

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1915-16 as compared with the two preceding years 1914-15 and 1913-14.—Imports and Re-exports.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

—	Imports			Exports, Foreign Merchandise		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	(£ 1,000)	£ (1,000)
April	10,025	9,664	6,180	281	262	152
May	9,537	9,060	6,285	255	233	211
June	8,150	8,455	6,932	236	270	282
July	9,651	9,385	7,443	251	294	299
August	10,754	8,618	8,237	236	154	286
September	11,101	4,933	8,554	215	269	241
October	11,038	8,241	7,679	233	242	274
November	10,973	7,958	8,045	280	230	196
December	9,621	6,801	5,518	227	222	311
January	12,026	6,706	7,855	286	117	252
February	8,978	5,940	7,667	272	235	476
March	10,308	6,242	7,165	346	210	251
Total	122,165	91,953	87,560	3,118	2,738	3,231

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1915-16 as compared with the two preceding years 1914-15 and 1913-14.—Exports and total Imports and Exports.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

—	Exports, Indian Merchandise			Total Imports and Exports		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
April	14,021	13,607	8,180	24,330	23,533	14,512
May	12,863	14,029	10,265(a)	22,655	23,322	16,761
June	11,693	14,286	11,823(b)	20,079	23,011	19,037
July	13,505	12,751	9,761(c)	23,407	22,380	17,503
August	11,494	6,368	9,869(d)	22,484	15,140	18,392
September	12,985	5,044	11,310(e)	24,301	10,246	20,105
October	14,456	6,664	11,911	25,727	15,147	19,864
November	12,694	10,471	9,270	23,947	18,659	17,511
December	12,588	8,547	10,024	22,436	15,570	15,853
January	14,648	7,523	9,469	26,960	14,346	17,576
February	16,544	9,845	14,005(f)	25,794	16,020	22,148
March	15,310	9,188	12,469	25,964	15,640	19,885
Total	162,801	118,323	128,356	288,084	213,014	219,147

(a) Includes £863,400 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(b) Includes £2,161,035 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(c) Includes £1,250,180 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(d) Includes £296,422 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(e) Includes £19,606 being the value of wheat exported on Government account
(f) Includes £8,667 being the value of wheat exported on Government account

No. 4.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes.

(In thousands of £ sterling.)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Percentage of total trade in 1915-16
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	13,633	15,603	16,441	13,055	17,963	20·5
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	7,422	8,268	7,038	6,213	5,684	6·5
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	69,841	81,956	96,770	71,112	62,342	71·2
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,487	1,506	1,916	1,573	1,571	1·8
TOTAL	92,383	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,560	100
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	1,401	366	388	908	843	26·1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	433	647	561	490	880	25·7
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,106	2,052	2,064	1,268	1,466	45·4
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	78	95	105	72	92	2·8
TOTAL	4,018	3,160	3,118	2,738	3,231	100
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	45,713	52,051	43,163	32,647	35,377	27·6
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	67,653	68,988	81,642	53,381	49,414	38·5
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	33,003	38,221	36,394	31,056	42,143	32·8
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,513	1,639	1,602	1,239	1,422	1·1
TOTAL	147,879	160,899	162,801	118,323	128,356	100
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	244,280	271,392	288,084	213,014	219,147	—
Government Stores	*3,750*	*3,840*	*5,463*	*5,058*	*5,522*	—

No. 5.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Sugar	7,959	9,519	9,971	7,015	11,079
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,292	1,566	1,649	1,405	1,408
Spices	1,029	1,088	1,155	1,146	1,248
Liquors	1,101	1,214	1,252	1,033	1,069
Fruits and vegetables	730	729	754	762	827
Grain, pulse, and flour	85	87	186	311	543
Tobacco	445	463	502	482	534
Tea	195	140	152	177	225
Fish (excluding canned fish)	198	201	208	195	165
Other food and drink	599	596	612	529	865
TOTAL, CLASS I	13,633	15,603	16,441	13,055	17,963
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	2,950	2,660	2,935	3,118	2,832
Silk	706	1,143	839	756	721
Wood and timber	472	398	515	486	451
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	342	778	711	523	181
Wool	93	135	133	110	155
Seeds	54	42	53	180	138
Tallow, stearine, and wax	119	135	151	134	130
Gums, resins, and lac	183	213	176	86	126
Hides and skins, raw	90	92	101	72	94
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool	32	53	50	67	64
Cotton	1,391	1,483	182	194	65
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	20	28	42	22	33
Miscellaneous	970	1,108	1,150	465	694
TOTAL, CLASS II	7,422	8,268	7,038	6,213	5,684
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	33,047	40,548	44,200	32,666	28,850
Silk	1,769	2,035	2,067	1,293	1,839
Haberdashery and millinery	1,022	914	1,067	578	649
Wool	2,271	2,039	2,568	1,256	639
Others	335	382	458	399	483
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,701	7,650	10,663	6,500	6,124
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	3,040	3,905	5,508	4,308	3,505
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2,958	4,269	6,690	6,722	2,812
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	3,252	3,656	4,291	2,860	2,725
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,427	1,462	1,606	1,484	1,915
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,153	1,384	1,525	1,226	1,340
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,756	2,657	4,011	2,658	1,306
Apparel	1,394	1,517	1,669	1,079	1,176
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,056	1,266	1,423	920	1,058
Glassware and earthenware	1,397	1,539	1,729	945	1,033
Dyes and colours	1,339	1,540	1,511	1,003	865
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	347	285	267	195	222
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	235	243	237	214	196
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	208	198	224	165	169
Miscellaneous	4,134	4,473	5,056	4,641	5,436
TOTAL, CLASS III	69,841	81,956	96,770	71,112	62,342
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,487	1,506	1,916	1,573	1,571
TOTAL	92,383	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,560

No. 6.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main Classes and sub-divisions thereof.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Grain, pulse, and flour	34,306	40,201	30,094	19,366	19,381(a)
Tea	8,631	8,863	9,983	10,352	13,321
Spices	619	622	609	639	619
Fruits and vegetables	317	319	413	343	400
Provisions and oilman's stores	301	320	363	303	351
Tobacco	272	256	320	245	293
Fish (excluding canned fish)	265	251	262	236	284
Sugar	98	169	92	59	63
Liquors	4	5	2	..	4
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	900	1,045	1,025	1,104	661
TOTAL, CLASS I	45,713	52,051	43,163	32,647	35,377
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	19,684	18,890	27,362	22,326	16,619
Jute	15,038	18,034	20,551	8,607	10,428
Seeds	18,720	15,140	17,117	9,769	6,748
Hides and skins, raw	6,296	7,846	7,815	5,212	6,530
Wool	1,724	1,756	1,670	1,580	2,527
Gums, resins, and lac	1,413	1,464	1,377	1,109	1,178
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	611	976	1,035	712	928
Oils	723	572	657	701	813
Hemp	477	642	682	663	684
Wood and timber	623	794	702	616	525
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	514	589	461	352	492
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	306	278	165	109	188
Tallow, stearine, and wax	78	55	72	40	37
Miscellaneous	1,443	1,952	1,976	1,585	1,717
TOTAL, CLASS II	67,650	68,988	81,642	53,381	49,414
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	10,672	15,247	18,849	17,213	25,319
Cotton	6,519	8,134	8,080	5,340	6,404
Wool	186	173	167	114	161
Silk	43	49	38	23	22
Others	3	17	14	10	6
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	3,006	3,082	2,834	3,173	3,759
Dyes and colours	792	759	696	1,079	2,093
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	9,074	7,862	2,637	1,574	1,628
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	72	330	295	190	265
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	366	173	133	163	264
Apparel	131	115	107	75	58
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	42	46	51	24	28
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	50	46	49	27	25
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6	8	10	9	13
Glassware and earthenware	14	14	13	8	6
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	4	5	5	3	7
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	3	3	2	1	1
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	3	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous	2,017	2,157	2,422	2,029	2,083
TOTAL, CLASS III	33,003	38,221	36,394	31,056	42,143
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,513	1,639	1,602	1,239	1,422
TOTAL	147,879	160,899	162,801	118,323	128,356

(a) Includes £4,599,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
							₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	483	548	56	86	25	2,08,64	2,22,39	27,27	29,17	9,68
,, waste	,,	—	4	2	5	3	—	73	47	86	63
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,218,852	1,535,120	1,534,189	1,320,235	1,148,247	19,65,51	25,11,31	25,44,98	21,28,84	18,08,61
,, white	,,	629,608	768,758	793,345	604,221	611,405	10,97,70	13,52,62	14,28,48	10,35,87	10,68,38
,, coloured	,,	589,433	682,212	831,770	494,775	358,739	12,25,70	14,17,30	17,86,15	10,46,34	8,55,67
Twist and yarn	lb	41,959	50,035	44,171	42,864	40,427	3,79,07	4,44,75	4,16,42	3,85,18	3,67,70
Hosiery		—	—	—	—	—	92,57	91,77	1,19,75	79,04	64,00
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	19,940	27,136	38,088	17,398	8,306	45,40	55,86	88,92	45,08	14,93
Fents	Yds.	—	36,430	37,824	26,430	29,709	—	49,26	54,12	35,47	43,64
Thread, sewing	lb	1,715	1,772	1,705	1,191	1,920	36,94	40,11	39,00	28,98	43,76
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,14,14	1,19,17	1,52,09	65,09	60,86
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	51,65,67	63,05,27	66,57,66	49,20,92	43,37,86

NOTE.—Rupees 1,000=£66 13s. 4d.

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
							₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1000)	₹ (1,000)
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	10,011	13,347	15,902	8,471	10,185	11,12,35	13,49,04	14,17,06	9,68,42	15,70,60
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	131	125	158	91	133	12,00	10,54	11,79	9,16	12,04
Molasses	„	2,036	1,897	1,804	2,402	2,501	44,30	40,34	39,03	57,75	58,84
Confectionery	„	64	74	73	38	36	24,67	26,45	26,33	15,99	18,08
Saccharin		—	—	—	—	—	62	1,51	1,48	93	2,22
TOTAL	„	12,242	15,443	17,937	11,002	12,855	11,93,94	14,27,88	14,95,69	10,52,25	16,61,78
Metals —											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	162	186	278	157	55	2,98,46	3,62,87	5,37,74	2,99,42	1,31,84
Tinned	„	21	43	53	50	47	52,04	1,05,41	1,25,26	1,12,81	1,34,66
Not galvanised or tinned	„	103	82	101	51	42	1,57,36	1,05,67	1,23,38	61,23	72,40
Bars and channel (steel)	„	122	120	205	94	51	1,16,91	1,26,18	2,06,56	91,48	81,67
„ „ (iron)	„	25	23	27	10	10	29,63	29,10	34,85	15,48	20,20
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	„	64	70	90	57	26	68,38	80,41	1,15,55	72,71	41,70
Pipes and fittings, cast	„	24	37	56	40	42	30,59	57,12	90,61	64,06	82,50
Tubes and fittings, wrought	„	10	13	18	16	13	19,18	33,58	46,49	40,77	43,53
Hoops and strips	„	23	26	31	24	31	29,40	36,00	43,18	35,54	64,00
Angle and spring	„	32	30	44	28	22	31,49	32,35	46,81	28,56	34,35
Nails, rivets, and washers	„	18	23	25	13	23	38,58	44,85	50,17	27,66	67,94
Screws	„	—	2	2	2	2	—	9,60	11,70	9,53	11,50
Rice bowls	„	6	7	7	4	3	11,11	12,19	14,02	7,55	5,55
Steel (cast)	„	3	3	4	3	2	6,63	8,59	13,03	7,27	6,49
Other sorts	„	71	65	78	60	56	1,17,75	1,06,69	1,41,44	1,02,82	1,20,91
TOTAL	„	684	730	1,019	609	425	10,07,51	11,50,61	16,00,79	9,76,89	9,19,24
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	504	419	667	443	96	2,47,23	2,22,40	3,65,67	2,40,78	62,04
„ unwrought	„	45	26	80	67	20	21,70	14,69	46,14	36,58	12,11
TOTAL	„	549	445	747	510	116	2,68,93	2,37,09	4,11,81	2,77,36	74,15
Tin	„	37	36	43	38	29	53,11	51,72	65,31	47,95	36,86
Lead	„	114	114	124	93	116	16,30	18,93	22,29	18,04	25,66
Aluminium	„	—	36	26	15	15	—	25,51	21,38	13,06	14,30
German silver	„	23	16	26	13	2	16,52	12,99	22,16	11,59	2,13
Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams	„	18	19	29	19	29	9,81	11,44	17,13	10,56	18,17
Zinc	„	97	112	135	44	16	20,52	24,79	28,62	9,76	7,34
Others	Tons	1	1	1	1	1	28,28	16,15	12,92	10,33	17,30
TOTAL OF METALS	„	728	770	1,076	647	442	14,20,98	15,49,23	22,02,41	13,75,56	11,15,15
TOTAL OF ORES.	„	..	..	3	1	1	61	1,06	4,99	1,38	4,20
Machinery and millwork—											
Textile, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,35,81	1,13,57	1,78,75	1,50,97	1,20,00
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—		86,42	1,45,70	87,62	93,60
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—		4,36	3,54	2,85	3,89
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	70,89	59,85	1,01,36	80,73	51,05
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	40,00	36,13	51,79	53,08	32,89
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	22,45	36,83	40,70	35,70	29,82
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	28,26	35,54	28,73	21,23
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	17,80	21,34	16,68	13,89
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	12,57	9,43	14,35	14,64	19,74
Typewriters	No.	4	6	6	5	4	7,91	9,84	10,05	9,09	7,64
Rice and flour		—	—	—	—	—	—	15,40	15,99	9,00	5,04
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,66,46	1,23,81	1,56,72	1,14,96	78,95
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,56,09	5,41,68	7,75,83	6,04,05	4,77,74
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	79,413	65,636	68,850	80,591	68,828	3,25,01	2,55,54	2,85,65	3,29,26	2,99,22
„ other kinds	„	28,004	29,625	26,173	26,189	27,155	97,71	1,19,77	1,25,92	1,11,44	1,02,25
Animal	„	351	729	972	809	724	4,31	8,55	11,43	12,71	10,51
Vegetable	„	435	458	552	477	387	11,36	10,04	11,33	9,70	8,42
Essential	„	12	15	15	16	18	4,15	5,12	5,86	4,63	4,33
TOTAL	„	108,265	96,463	96,562	108,082	97,112	4,42,54	3,99,02	4,40,19	4,67,74	4,24,73
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	1,37,40	2,37,66	4,69,59	4,53,93	1,44,83
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	79,73	90,40	1,90,34	2,40,00	1,44,92
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Cwt.	1,779	2,219	2,229	2,487	612	88,72	1,16,34	1,31,75	1,34,99	46,37
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	„	471	1,615	1,819	1,344	689	22,23	80,22	96,72	68,93	43,93
Sleepers of wood	„	1,242	1,111	1,050	991	140	42,67	36,39	38,27	36,33	5,26
Bridgework	„	—	413	180	217	84	—	38,89	20,73	22,37	8,51
Other kinds	„	926	452	540	476	245	72,95	40,39	56,07	51,71	28,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,43,70	6,40,29	10,03,47	10,08,26	4,21,85
Silk, raw	lb	2,239	3,579	2,564	2,303	2,240	1,05,97	1,71,45	1,25,90	1,13,35	1,07,93
„ waste	„	—	105	79	135	30	—	1,32	1,16	1,81	33
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	26,496	29,826	27,338	17,690	25,997	1,83,05	2,02,32	1,91,85	1,33,44	2,03,15
Yarn, noils, and warps	lb	943	1,143	1,168	863	887	41,84	40,94	45,82	34,02	36,95
Mixed goods	Yds.	4,840	7,261	8,164	3,089	4,240	38,96	58,37	69,52	24,18	32,38
Other sorts	lb	42	70	60	59	63	1,51	2,38	2,94	2,25	3,44
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,71,33	4,78,08	4,37,19	3,09,05	3,84,18

NOTE.—Rupees 1,000=£66 13*s.* 4 *d.*

No. 7—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
						R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	23,27	34,69	40,74	33,75	31,49
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	40,24	42,64	52,47	26,37	28,83
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,09	24,62	14,23	17,30
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	11,08	14,01	16,11	12,67	10,13
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	25,27	29,23	27,67	10,02	8,68
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,57	18,70	9,34	7,68
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	2,12,70	1,80,59	2,14,50	1,49,62	1,34,00
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,12,56	3,41,82	3,94,81	2,56,00	2,38,11
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	70	97	130	97	103	35,33	43,11	56,69	44,59	48,24
Farinaceous and patent foods „	237	258	298	269	252	35,34	42,65	47,75	42,48	43,55
Milk, condensed and preserved lb	11,276	12,820	14,681	12,014	9,770	32,35	36,86	41,51	36,97	33,30
Biscuits and cakes „	7,732	9,726	9,345	7,150	6,624	34,71	45,25	44,81	35,10	35,27
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	56,01	67,05	56,60	51,58	50,91
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,93,74	2,34,92	2,47,36	2,10,72	2,11,27
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,558	1,634	1,795	1,665	1,623	1,10,64	1,16,83	1,27,90	1,13,61	1,19,23
Ale, beer, and porter „	4,240	4,734	4,626	3,564	2,921	54,17	67,71	65,91	47,55	45,39
Wines „	336	342	338	274	267	28,76	28,37	29,11	21,11	22,17
Cider „	11	12	27	12	15	39	42	79	41	55
TOTAL „	6,145	6,722	6,786	5,515	4,826	1,93,96	2,13,33	2,23,71	1,82,68	1,87,34
Spices—										
Betelnuts lb	128,864	128,986	127,464	140,298	131,112	1,04,52	1,18,00	1,22,86	1,30,24	1,27,57
Cloves „	10,001	7,854	9,050	8,140	10,702	32,40	26,05	33,70	28,57	35,18
Others „	6,055	6,330	6,264	5,242	9,756	17,41	19,06	16,67	18,05	24,46
TOTAL „	144,920	143,170	142,778	153,680	151,570	1,54,33	1,63,11	1,73,23	1,77,86	1,87,21
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds Cwt.	596	535	663	730	824	30,79	27,57	33,09	39,27	52,48
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	65,70	65,69	68,39	63,23	93,38
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	96,49	93,26	2,01,48	1,02,50	1,45,86
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	1,17,76	1,44,59	1,58,77	1,31,89	1,44,24
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	86,59	74,11	83,21	52,44	65,43
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	44,67	45,49	45,42	28,98	47,97
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	13,77	15,87	21,17	14,67	12,14
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,88	10,64	6,44	6,74
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	9,03	10,74	10,71	4,83	6,60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,54,06	1,61,09	1,71,15	1,07,36	1,38,88
Matches Gross	—	15,125	13,894	15,415	18,305	87,58	98,36	89,65	1,12,99	1,38,31
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	66,02	82,76	1,07,47	84,36	85,61
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	21,76	20,94	22,93	12,18	11,28
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	17,04	13,77	13,75	10,40	9,55
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	10,41	10,07	12,16	8,67	9,15
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	14,79	20,75	25,79	18,00	14,72
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,30,02	1,48,29	1,82,10	1,33,61	1,30,31
Motor cars and Motor cycles—										
Motor cars No.	—	—	3	2	3	1,00,35	89,58	1,13,45	75,70	94,04
Motor cycles „	—	—	1	1	1			10,68	9,07	7,82
Motor wagons „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,71	3,39	9,94
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,15	23,47	14,27	17,54
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,35	1,28,73	1,53,31	1,02,43	1,29,34
Salt Tons	564	575	607	466	549	84,15	84,98	87,66	74,03	1,25,01
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Cwt.	963	876	918	784	1,066	60,26	53,81	60,21	53,00	72,13
Almonds „	74	84	57	90	81	23,92	28,08	24,44	34,82	31,81
Others „	78	84	65	78	85	11,40	9,74	8,61	10,03	11,78
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,88	17,74	19,78	16,37	8,32
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,09,46	1,09,37	1,13,04	1,14,22	1,24,04
Drugs and Medicines—										
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	25,91	23,00	26,40	19,39	20,63
Camphor lb	1,506	1,506	1,363	1,628	2,081	17,09	17,67	14,46	18,27	22,94
Quinine and alkaloids „	125	105	117	89	95	11,62	10,73	15,37	12,78	16,43
Cassia lignea Cwt.	32	32	46	41	56	9,04	8,31	10,76	8,31	9,86
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	39,72	45,87	50,08	43,95	53,09
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,03,38	1,05,58	1,17,07	1,02,70	1,22,95

NOTE.—Rupees 1,000=£ 66 13*s.* 4*d.*

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
							ℝ (1,000)	ℝ (1,000)	ℝ (1,000)	ℝ (1,000)	ℝ (1,000)
Wool, raw	lb	2,800	3,736	3,749	3,317	4,709	13,91	20,25	19,93	16,44	23,24
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	24,046	20,558	27,329	12,570	4,672	2,30,91	1,94,27	2,52,65	1,30,80	63,34
Shawls	No.	2,033	2,164	2,101	576	263	51,63	48,75	56,42	16,70	7,45
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,165	1,477	1,980	1,455	586	14,10	16,69	22,46	15,44	7,42
Hosiery	„	444	472	537	331	163	13,19	12,08	14,45	10,16	6,49
Yarn and knitting wool	„	838	948	1,059	392	189	18,54	20,03	24,63	8,74	5,79
Other sorts	„	1,199	1,498	1,593	685	436	12,36	14,08	14,62	6,63	5,38
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,54,64	3,26,10	4,05,16	2,04,91	1,19,11
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	2,339	3,211	2,930	2,899	2,633	44,97	68,62	65,85	67,34	70,35
Bricks and tiles	No.	13,138	13,768	25,037	20,853	19,242	11,32	12,86	24,70	15,09	21,11
Others		—	—	—	—	—	8,32	10,61	15,52	14,75	15,13
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	64,61	92,09	1,06,07	97,18	1,06,59
Glass and Glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	61,98	61,98	80,45	27,55	23,16
Bottles and phials	Gross	83	242	357	306	337	8,30	16,47	21,93	16,62	16,78
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	37	32	27	16	23,69	30,25	24,44	16,31	10,89
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet	15,227	18,706	17,958	9,906	8,221	15,45	20,57	22,35	12,75	18,38
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	16,32	17,93	10,00	19,42
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	44,95	29,80	27,43	13,29	17,86
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,54,37	1,75,34	1,94,53	96,52	1,06,44
Haberdashery and Millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,53,30	1,37,16	1,59,98	86,73	97,34
Rubber		—	—	—	—	—	17,65	19,69	52,90	57,30	91,41
Soap	Cwt.	325	351	363	404	374	62,76	71,42	75,06	83,32	84,53
Tea-chests		—	—	—	—	—	46,34	43,62	52,42	44,60	82,30
Grain, pulse, and flour	Cwt.	191	185	370	774	1,143	12,75	13,08	27,98	46,72	81,40
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	„	332	350	384	317	263	61,85	59,82	64,08	59,32	67,02
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	20,50	16,61	18,25	16,14	14,15
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	72,35	76,43	82,33	75,46	81,17
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb	1,415	1,451	1,591	1,440	1,686	50,98	52,83	58,50	56,31	63,05
Others	„	790	901	867	779	751	15,75	16,56	16,79	15,95	17,10
TOTAL	„	2,205	2,352	2,458	2,219	2,437	66,73	69,39	75,29	72,26	80,15
Wood and Timber—											
Timber	C. tons	92	77	96	77	70	69,21	57,70	74,63	71,15	65,17
Others		—	—	—	—	—	9,51	9,36	12,35	11,42	13,54
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78,72	67,06	86,98	82,57	78,71
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	55,14	63,03	69,98	51,99	56,80
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	89,51	1,08,24	1,07,20	20,41	47,55
Animals, living	No.	16	12	13	14	10	49,32	34,51	40,46	48,11	47,23
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	53,14	54,31	63,49	44,15	46,84
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	36,79	42,29	35,97	46,36
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	7,976	10,082	9,703	4,160	553	61,09	78,33	76,77	31,65	14,29
Alizarine	„	6,058	8,163	6,470	3,757	162	30,99	35,65	28,21	15,33	2,78
Others		—	—	—	—	—	34,10	38,15	36,41	24,68	28,56
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,26,18	1,52,13	1,41,39	71,66	45,63
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	30	32	31	27	27	45,59	42,36	49,36	45,80	41,77
Flax, raw	lb	..	11	23	..	..	8	5	16	1	..
„ manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	2,701	3,059	3,700	3,064	2,205	15,01	18,09	23,11	20,39	23,02
Piece goods	„	2,312	2,451	2,944	2,156	1,201	8,25	8,67	11,02	7,46	5,66
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	5,77	7,38	8,41	7,69	10,29
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	29,11	34,19	42,70	35,55	38,97
Boots and shoes	Pairs	2,316	2,683	3,295	2,122	1,419	54,99	66,38	79,26	54,45	37,50
Tea	lb	6,612	4,521	4,773	5,477	6,202	29,31	20,95	22,86	26,54	33,80
Jute, raw	Tons.	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	33	..	59
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	20,37	22,81	25,61	23,67	32,41
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	20,57	22,85	25,94	23,67	33,00
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	40,96	43,97	53,10	35,89	31,69
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	40,78	41,91	44,17	23,40	31,10
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	35,19	36,51	35,51	32,10	29,36
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	298	654	559	392	132	51,29	1,16,71	1,06,64	78,48	27,16
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	191	203	193	189	158	29,74	30,21	31,26	29,27	24,68
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	33,10	35,46	34,72	22,13	21,22
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	23,37	24,94	26,63	14,11	16,97
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	22,22	22,30	22,96	19,61	19,62
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	—	18,93	22,03	16,14	18,92
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	270	265	248	180	211	17,31	16,66	17,37	13,89	18,18
Gums and resins	„	154	164	140	72	113	26,96	29,32	22,40	12,51	17,93
Tallow and stearine	„	68	64	67	60	52	17,61	19,03	20,92	18,97	17,86
Ships, parts of		—	—	—	—	—	6,66	14,60	22,59	30,17	14,30
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	23,34	22,35	24,01	15,05	14,25

NOTE,—Rupees 1,000 = £ 66 13*s.* 4*d.*

No. 7—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
						₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Hides and skins, raw . . . Cwt.	27	29	33	24	29	13,42	13,87	15,16	10,76	14,15
Pitch, tar, and dammer . . . „	282	304	285	244	263	11,34	13,25	12,51	11,56	13,62
Hides and skins, tanned . . „	6	6	5	3	4	13,36	13,93	15,37	10,96	12,93
Cordage and rope . . . . „	22	23	27	27	28	8,65	10,56	13,39	12,57	12,18
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	21,85	22,45	28,33	14,80	10,89
Jewellery and plates of gold and silver .	—	—	—	—	—	37,16	19,02	19,62	13,85	10,32
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,65	10,89	8,48	9,91
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth . Sq. yds.	1,228	1,605	1,647	1,479	1,249	8,63	10,54	11,32	9,51	9,23
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24,95	25,74	25,38	13,48	8,14
Manures . . . . . Tons	2	6	9	4	6	55	6,72	10,42	4,90	7,24
Articles imported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,70,56	1,88,14	2,43,82	1,85,44	1,86,31
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	2,08,71	1,95,98	1,99,87	1,77,79	1,97,88
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	1,38,57,49	1,60,99,87	1,88,24,79	1,37,92,90	1,31,34,03
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,13,71	1,10,16	1,82,18	1,45,47	69,25
Locomotive engines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	44,85	72,33	91,78	91,81	67,47
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates . . Cwt.	1,295	647	881	929	101	63,48	29,67	57,82	50,53	5,79
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	29,96	42,03	70,90	53,14	4,35
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,52,00	2,54,19	4,02,68	3,40,95	1,46,86
Metals—										
Iron and steel . . . . Tons	22	23	28	24	25	28,89	35,07	39,00	31,68	46,72
Copper . . . . . Cwt.	46	42	42	50	123	21,56	23,82	25,44	28,65	55,36
Others . . . . . Tons	1	2	2	2	5	10,10	12,65	15,41	12,00	35,99
TOTAL „	25	27	32	28	36	60,55	71,04	79,85	72,33	1,38,07
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,32	26,38	34,03	42,64	44,39
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances .	—	—	—	—	—	18,42	20,94	20,53	27,47	26,07
Machinery and millwork . . .	—	—	—	—	—	31,68	25,87	30,57	31,88	19,36
Arms, ammunition, and military stores .	—	—	—	—	—	14,13	21,91	52,52	32,42	19,35
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	5,29	12,36	20,30	18,02	16,34
Telegraphs, materials for construction of .	—	—	—	—	—	12,95	10,86	15,15	15,29	11,94
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . Tons	33	80	205	29	5	9,02	15,52	41,42	8,62	2,58
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,14,69	1,04,03	1,08,95	1,10,55	1,93,35
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES .	—	—	—	—	—	5,48,05	5,63,10	8,06,00	7,09,17	6,18,31

No. 8.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance.

Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey . . Yds.	4,089	4,982	4,584	2,704	4,335	7,26	9,12	8,21	4,81	7,74
Piece goods { White . . „	10,263	9,495	8,818	6,212	9,210	19,43	17,96	16,55	11,78	17,94
Piece goods { Coloured . . „	61,164	52,736	48,618	26,264	27,873	1,42,64	1,23,46	1,14,25	60,32	65,55
Twist and yarn . . . . lb	831	782	962	652	764	7,24	7,01	8,61	5,56	6,33
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,00	7,22	8,39	4,36	12,87
TOTAL COTTON .	—	—	—	—	—	1,83,57	1,64,77	1,56,01	86,83	1,10,40
Wool, raw . . . . . lb	7,747	13,998	10,246	9,923	16,842	37,45	67,19	49,58	50,10	1,02,22
„ manufactures . . . . „	—	—	—	—	—	5,18	4,38	4,03	2,87	4,27
TOTAL WOOL .	—	—	—	—	—	42,63	71,57	53,61	52,97	1,06,49
Fruits and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	18,11	13,92	11,71	12,99	47,56
Sugar . . . . . Cwt.	1,776	200	194	807	216	1,73,19	21,70	20,92	1,00,63	35,98
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . . Tons	18	17	20	4	5	9,99	9,97	10,55	5,19	7,48
Others . . . . . „	1	1	1	1	1	12,80	9,99	11,71	8,30	6,58
TOTAL METALS „	19	18	21	5	6	22,79	19,96	22,26	13,49	14,06
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	21,94	11,61	11,92	12,89	13,43
Silk, raw . . . . . lb	17	56	21	14	162	89	1,25	1,03	74	4,82
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods . . Yds.	754	897	1,010	685	980	6,34	7,47	8,66	5,23	7,15
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	47	76	1,39	25	52
TOTAL SILK .	—	—	—	—	—	7,70	9,48	11,08	6,22	12,49
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	16,08	13,72	14,19	10,37	8,35
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	44	58	71	41	43	9,80	12,17	13,18	7,73	8,15
Haberdashery and millinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,05	13,48	5,83	2,41
Articles re-exported by post . .	—	—	—	—	—	10,15	12,96	15,01	10,29	12,34
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	95,88	1,11,09	1,24,36	90,43	1,12,93
TOTAL VALUE OF RE EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	6,02,72	4,74,00	4,67,73	4,10,67	4,84,59

NOTE.—Rupees 1,000=£66 13*s.* 4*d.*

No. 9—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance.

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
							₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)
Jute, raw	Tons	810	876	768	505	600	22,55,66	27,05,07	30,82,64	12,91,02	15,64,20
„ manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	289,894	311,708	368,759	397,565	794,153	7,58,14	9,67,21	12,53,01	12,59,44	20,15,40
Gunny cloth	Yds.	871,484	1,021,817	1,061,152	1,057,324	1,192,257	8,34,68	13,05,78	15,59,42	13,10,91	17,67,07
Rope and twine	Cwt.	54	85	83	64	76	7,63	13,39	14,46	11,43	13,24
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	37	73	42	23	2,13
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	—	38,56,48	49,92,18	59,09,95	38,73,03	53,62,04
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	7,329	7,378	10,626	10,349	8,854	29,52,54	28,33,53	41,04,25	33,48,84	24,92,89
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods Grey	Yds.	39,908	44,091	43,717	32,971	53,994	68,11	73,29	71,08	51,80	76,24
Piece goods Coloured	„	40,998	42,076	45,038	34,003	59,069	1,32,02	1,34,90	1,40,82	1,06,17	1,69,35
Twist and yarn	lb	151,489	202,961	197,978	133,619	160,232	7,59,01	9,91,68	9,83,23	6,28,65	6,92,29
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	23,75	20,17	16,86	14,43	22,71
TOTAL COTTON, EXCLUDING KAPOK		—	—	—	—	—	39,30,43	40,53,57	53,16,24	41,49,89	34,53,48
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice in the husk	Cwt.	1,105	939	610	472	552	36,39	33,77	20,71	14,93	16,64
Rice not in the husk	„	51,372	54,324	48,397	30,766	26,796	28,68,61	32,21,81	26,39,94	17,00,90	15,28,89
Wheat	„	27,223	33,204	24,044	14,128	13,058	13,34,85	17,69,37	13,13,34	8,32,04	8,44,07*
Wheat flour	„	1,031	1,370	1,588	1,080	1,172	79,63	1,07,67	1,25,11	91,79	1,12,02
Barley	„	5,849	12,304	3,808	586	3,315	2,24,68	5,55,82	1,56,57	26,18	1,75,20
Pulse	„	5,518	4,061	2,293	1,762	2,201	2,01,94	1,67,84	1,06,65	1,01,42	1,45,82
Jawar and bajra	„	446	638	1,686	2,104	837	19,13	32,78	86,42	1,11,52	43,22
Gram	„	6,935	2,898	1,392	466	650	2,74,76	1,19,12	62,27	23,43	33,69
Other sorts	„	2,921	559	77	54	138	1,05,96	21,99	3,13	2,70	7,57
TOTAL	„	102,400	110,297	83,895	51,418	48,719	51,45,95	60,30,17	45,14,14	29,04,91	29,07,72
Tea	lb	260,778	278,518	289,474	300,733	338,470	12,94,64	13,29,40	14,97,51	15,52,85	19,98,11
Seeds, essential	Cwt.	199	170	162	134	155	22,16	15,63	14,58	14,09	24,49
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	10,440	7,090	8,277	6,432	3,860	12,96,49	7,97,76	6,68,70	5,25,36	2,97,42
Groundnuts	„	3,823	4,367	5,558	2,766	3,509	3,18,07	4,04,18	4,88,14	2,27,34	2,50,34
Rapeseed	„	4,710	4,357	4,980	1,938	1,994	3,51,21	3,60,52	4,27,76	1,62,56	1,40,79
Sesamum	„	1,896	1,557	2,244	934	276	2,02,63	1,82,37	2,69,53	1,06,78	24,64
Cotton	„	4,073	2,611	5,687	4,156	1,913	1,51,91	1,02,77	2,12,51	1,50,68	66,76
Castor	„	2,404	2,213	2,698	1,656	1,759	1,76,77	1,63,83	2,00,50	1,15,99	1,20,33
Copra	„	637	687	764	637	314	1,13,95	1,28,83	1,55,97	1,23,29	57,28
Mowa	„	795	266	666	149	84	58,85	21,44	54,55	7,60	3,65
Poppy	„	699	468	380	140	137	74,62	55,62	46,59	14,34	12,30
Mustard	„	89	73	102	51	64	11,58	9,09	10,61	6,06	8,37
Other sorts	„	249	178	135	85	24	29,74	28,94	18,10	11,30	5,90
TOTAL	„	30,014	24,537	31,653	19,078	13,999	28,07,98	22,70,98	25,67,54	14,65,39	10,12,26
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	„	1,478	831	743	481	689	9,44,36	5,95,46	5,90,55	3,71,63	5,61,59
Buffalo hides	„		345	346	212	162		1,89,91	2,20,37	1,38,30	93,28
Goat skins	„		521	453	382	400		3,41,79	3,12,77	2,34,15	2,75,48
Calf skins	„		30	26	21	30		19,00	18,31	14,88	23,60
Other kinds	„		70	64	44	53		30,66	30,29	22,80	25,58
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.	„	1,478	1,797	1,632	1,140	1,335	9,44,36	11,76,82	11,72,29	7,81,76	9,79,53
Leather—											
Cow hides	„	330	215	158	192	247	4,48,49	1,91,70	1,47,40	2,17,07	2,83,89
Buffalo hides	„		17	16	25	24		11,79	11,27	23,63	21,77
Goat skins	„		62	74	61	71		1,30,79	1,61,06	1,32,44	1,48,05
Sheep skins	„		60	50	46	49		1,16,53	95,85	88,35	98,77
Other kinds	„		—	—	—	—		11,56	9,44	14,47	11,34
TOTAL	„	—	—	—	—	—	4,48,49	4,62,37	4,25,02	4,75,96	5,63,82
Wool, raw	lb	52,385	53,427	48,922	44,610	65,024	2,53,63	2,63,47	2,50,45	2,36,90	3,79,09
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,902	1,701	1,641	1,044	1,582	24,57	22,46	23,02	15,31	21,80
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,34	3,36	2,08	1,67	2,27
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	2,86,54	2,89,29	2,75,55	2,53,88	4,03,16
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	19	12	11	17	42	37,58	22,01	21,29	89,95	2,07,57
Myrobalans	„	1,234	1,398	1,236	1,164	1,393	50,08	62,14	56,94	52,57	70,52
Turmeric	„	92	99	115	64	68	12,74	12,96	13,12	6,59	7,98
Others	„	119	105	105	90	177	15,72	13,42	12,68	12,60	26,66
TOTAL	„	1,464	1,614	1,467	1,335	1,680	1,16,07	1,10,53	1,04,03	1,61,71	3,13,03
Lac	Cwt.	428	428	239	367	417	2,01,40	2,11,33	1,96,58	1,60,57	1,71,76
Opium	„	53	44	17	16	13	13,08,91	11,22,16	3,42,00	1,76,35	1,47,02
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	536	708	718	441	472	86,50	1,14,40	1,21,31	75,30	88,07
Others	„	4	6	8	8	6	3,91	29,59	33,30	31,47	56,12
TOTAL	„	540	714	726	449	478	90,41	1,43,99	1,54,61	1,06,77	1,39,19
Rubber, raw	Cwt	9	15	23	33	47	34,59	59,14	78,67	93,30	1,26,67

* Includes ₹6,89,90,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

Note—Rupees 1,000 = £ 66 13s. 4d.

No. 9—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Oils—						₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)	₹ (1000)	₹(1000)
Essential . . . Gals.	42	55	72	38	56	12,39	13,76	17,10	8,55	10,98
Mineral . . . . „	14,820	21,498	22,309	26,200	28,139	13,94	20,63	21,41	25,52	27,43
Vegetable—										
Castor . . . „	1,404	954	1,007	898	1,452	19,68	13,54	13,88	12,53	19,40
Coconut . . . „	2,165	969	1,091	1,825	2,045	40,62	19,35	23,26	36,93	39,23
Others . . . „	1,159	1,014	1,512	1,285	1,389	21,82	18,51	22,91	21,67	24,85
TOTAL . „	19,590	24,490	25,991	30,246	33,081	1,08,45	85,79	98,56	1,05,20	1,21,89
Oilcake . . . . . Cwt.	2,764	3,236	3,506	2,739	3,006	1,03,64	1,23,21	1,38,04	1,06,38	1,13,62
Hemp, raw . . . . . „	531	623	712	670	608	71,58	96,36	1,02,35	99,43	1,02,54
Coffee . . . . . „	241	267	260	290	177	1,34,62	1,56,53	1,53,66	1,65,38	98,69
Spices—										
Pepper . . . . lb	14,455	12,570	13,880	15,985	15,225	44,55	40,79	43,49	46,38	46,25
Chillies . . . . „	15,234	15,088	16,103	16,014	15,289	22,13	20,96	20,13	26,03	27,08
Ginger . . . . „	7,727	9,951	9,214	7,529	6,290	20,42	23,76	18,40	13,10	10,70
Others . . . . „	966	1,051	1,040	1,090	952	5,81	7,77	9,39	10,28	8,86
TOTAL . „	38,382	38,660	40,237	40,618	37,756	92,91	93,28	91,41	95,79	92,89
Paraffin wax . . . . Cwt.	236	268	303	373	374	52,40	60,93	67,31	82,22	81,37
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . C. Tons	48	61	51	45	32	73,16	95,24	78,65	84,73	60,57
Sandal . . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	13,30	15,23	19,29	5,39	15,57
Other kinds . . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	8,92	10,97	9,17	3,74	3,72
TOTAL WOOD, ETC. . —	—	—	—	—	—	95,38	1,21,44	1,07,11	93,86	79,86
Metals and manufactures—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	24	104	85	53	73	12,03	51,91	44,84	28,54	39,72
Other metals . . „	13	8	11	11	11	54,96	25,90	20,00	24,40	39,66
TOTAL METALS, ETC. . „	37	112	96	64	84	66,99	77,81	64,84	52,94	79,38
Fodder, bran, and pollards . . Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	1,08,03	1,13,50	77,41	67,49	73,80
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . . Tons	874	881	724	594	805	77,09	88,39	69,21	52,80	73,75
Saltpetre . . . . . Cwt.	275	297	268	328	414	32,16	35,59	30,84	42,84	68,87
Coir . . . . . „	760	734	787	481	549	81,99	83,55	90,63	57,57	64,70
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fresh . . . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	24,00	28,18	29,94	29,29	33,57
Dried, salted or preserved . Cwt.	267	217	239	190	181	23,58	19,61	31,97	22,11	21,48
TOTAL . —	—	—	—	—	—	47,58	47,79	61,91	51,40	60,05
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Ghi . . . . . lb	5,174	5,188	5,569	4,940	5,291	28,85	30,84	34,94	29,07	30,77
Other sorts . . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	16,34	17,17	19,50	16,41	21,92
TOTAL . . —	—	—	—	—	—	45,19	48,01	54,44	45,48	52,69
Manures—										
Bones . . . . Tons	89	110	105	64	51	61,59	78,86	78,33	47,93	35,34
Other kinds . . . „	23	30	22	11	9	13,92	18,05	16,15	8,74	9,03
TOTAL . „	112	140	127	75	60	75,51	96,91	94,48	56,67	44,37
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured . . lb.	26,484	19,582	27,817	16,490	24,250	27,59	23,49	31,77	21,70	30,19
Cigars . . . . „	1,480	1,744	1,826	1,734	1,558	12,42	14,20	15,37	13,90	12,54
Others . . . . „	521	368	380	458	538	74	67	80	1,20	1,28
TOTAL . „	28,485	21,694	30,023	18,682	26,346	40,75	38,36	47,94	36,80	44,01
Fish (excluding canned fish)—										
Dry salted . . . . Cwt.	193	191	185	138	141	22,16	22,11	21,17	17,90	20,48
Fishmaws and sharkfins . „	9	8	9	9	11	11,38	11,02	11,64	10,78	13,36
Others . . . . „	67	44	58	61	78	6,18	4,47	6,43	6,70	8,78
TOTAL . „	269	243	252	208	230	39,72	37,60	39,24	35,38	42,62
Mica . . . . . „	49	67	54	33	34	31,17	51,20	45,38	28,66	31,27
Silk, raw . . . . lb.	1,750	1,678	1,203	516	1,263	45,84	41,74	24,74	11,91	24,12
„ manufactures . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	6,51	7,38	5,68	3,45	3,37
TOTAL SILK . —	—	—	—	—	—	52,35	49,12	30,42	15,36	27,49
Drugs and medicines . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	18,05	18,74	20,71	14,66	23,32
Animals, living . . . . No.	528	545	448	282	309	27,42	33,33	36,76	21,29	19,78
Candles . . . . . lb.	5,646	6,157	8,395	7,992	6,224	15,88	17,39	23,68	22,48	17,52
Fibre for brushes and brooms . Cwt.	90	87	80	81	91	14,33	14,05	13,36	15,60	17,38
Bristles . . . . . „	4	4	4	5	4	13,87	16,59	13,94	13,85	12,39
Cordage and rope . . . „	51	58	60	45	60	7,96	9,23	10,53	8,50	10,52
Sugar . . . . . „	201	320	192	109	85	14,66	25,47	13,75	8,81	9,42
Apparel . . . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	17,39	15,96	15,11	10,17	8,06
Horns, tips, etc. . . Cwt.	85	101	80	49	23	21,63	24,62	15,90	8,67	5,84
Tallow, stearine, and wax . . —	—	—	—	—	—	11,70	8,19	10,83	5,99	5,54
Articles exported by post . . —	—	—	—	—	—	88,07	94,71	1,20,78	90,38	1,14,87
All other articles . . . . —	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,14	1,29,80	1,38,78	1,11,54	80,49
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS . —	—	—	—	—	—	2,21,81,86	2,41,34,89	2,44,20,15	1,77,48,49	1,92,53,42

Note—Rupees 1,000=£66 13s. 4d.

No. 10.—Value of Trade in Merchandise only with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

A.—IMPORTS

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	57,772	50,732	48,891	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959	52,053
Straits Settlements	1,928	2,108	1,890	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502
Mauritius	1,629	1,706	1,671	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419
Australia	482	682	638	757	731	636	611	568	447
Other countries of the British Empire	2,029	1,875	1,913	2,023	2,011	2,376	2,411	2,160	2,842
Total British Empire	63,840	57,103	55,003	59,590	63,639	74,856	85,377	68,095	59,263
Foreign countries—									
Germany	5,130	4,875	4,307	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444	3,100	307
Austria-Hungary	1,690	2,437	1,714	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	861	3
Belgium	1,388	1,548	1,313	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,838	1,086	154
Italy	677	699	621	856	838	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337
France	1,316	1,172	1,171	1,504	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,329
Holland	569	645	698	711	804	972	1,035	855	801
Turkey, Asiatic	378	445	375	420	413	375	379	219	301
China	791	890	883	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045	1,283
Persia	303	294	350	413	405	473	475	469	454
Java	3,871	4,135	5,297	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959
Japan	1,500	1,431	1,681	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966	4,998
United States	2,384	2,194	2,453	2,325	3,527	3,469	3,193	3,120	5,247
Other countries	2,833	2,982	2,174	2,298	2,382	2,991	2,819	2,467	3,124
Total Foreign countries	22,830	23,747	23,037	26,646	28,744	32,477	36,788	23,858	28,297
Grand Total	86,670	80,850	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,560

B.—EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	30,526	24,724	32,780	34,688	40,055	41,226	38,902	38,424	49,968
Ceylon	4,123	3,972	4,331	5,309	5,695	6,119	6,026	5,140	6,244
Straits Settlements	4,614	3,564	4,076	5,186	5,857	6,129	4,524	3,469	3,501
Hongkong	5,733	5,416	6,461	7,370	5,495	6,336	5,214	2,883	2,824
Australia	1,721	1,532	1,796	2,120	1,857	1,958	2,732	2,631	2,970
Canada	352	352	471	585	678	957	952	760	1,062
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461
Other countries of the British Empire	3,544	3,313	3,410	3,818	4,404	4,766	4,578	4,522	4,864
Total British Empire	50,613	42,873	53,325	59,076	64,041	67,491	62,928	57,829	72,894
Foreign countries—									
Germany	13,919	10,341	12,033	13,171	15,106	16,622	17,613	6,798	—
United States	9,135	8,872	9,677	9,067	10,445	12,586	14,567	11,611	14,176
Japan	5,922	4,808	8,425	9,003	11,163	12,489	15,130	10,443	12,302
France	7,396	6,177	7,745	10,140	9,176	10,524	11,813	5,896	6,285
Belgium	5,773	4,037	6,774	7,373	8,905	8,778	8,064	3,514	154
Austria-Hungary	4,252	3,248	4,340	4,950	5,076	4,856	6,674	3,020	—
Russia	823	752	1,019	1,280	1,167	1,353	1,650	1,246	3,623
Holland	1,690	1,195	1,587	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944	802	145
Spain	1,065	1,080	1,188	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,486	1,217	1,399
Italy	3,766	3,398	4,109	5,364	4,225	4,629	5,262	4,578	5,989
Turkey, Asiatic	1,391	1,291	1,447	1,435	1,561	1,597	1,957	1,136	738
Persia	807	648	749	801	828	748	938	725	1,205
Java	792	414	986	2,394	2,851	2,168	1,297	1,235	1,233
China	4,361	6,579	5,788	5,443	6,735	7,348	3,809	2,690	3,588
Egypt	1,154	1,381	1,143	1,251	1,164	1,280	1,512	1,208	—
Argentine	1,726	1,609	1,223	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080
Chile	475	349	531	575	482	604	709	511	755
Other countries	3,179	2,967	3,168	4,059	4,541	5,116	5,476	4,971	5,021
Total Foreign Countries	67,626	59,146	71,932	80,846	87,856	96,568	102,991	63,232	58,693
Grand Total	118,239	102,019	125,257	139,922	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,587

No. 11.—Value of total Trade in merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign countries.

A.—Value

Countries	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	78,388	38,902	117,290	61,959	38,424	100,383	52,053	49,968	102,021
Ceylon	539	6,026	6,565	528	5,140	5,668	637	6,244	6,881
Straits Settlements	2,282	4,524	6,806	2,250	3,468	5,718	2,502	3,501	6,003
Hongkong	655	5,214	5,869	632	2,883	3,515	884	2,824	3,708
Mauritius, and Dependencies	1,685	843	2,528	1,158	1,034	2,192	1,419	839	2,258
Australia	611	2,732	3,343	568	2,631	3,199	447	2,970	3,417
Total (including other British possessions)	85,377	62,928	148,305	68,095	57,829	125,924	59,263	72,894	132,157
Foreign Countries—									
Russia	39	1,650	1,689	24	1,246	1,270	57	3,623	3,680
Germany	8,444	17,612	26,056	3,100	6,798	9,898	307	...	307
Holland	1,035	2,944	3,979	855	802	1,657	801	145	946
Belgium	2,839	8,064	10,903	1,086	3,514	4,600	154	154	308
France	1,794	11,813	13,607	1,175	5,896	7,071	1,329	6,285	7,614
Italy	1,464	5,262	6,726	1,015	4,578	5,593	1,337	5,989	7,326
Austria-Hungary	2,860	6,673	9,533	861	3,020	3,881	3	...	3
Persia	475	938	1,413	469	725	1,194	454	1,205	1,659
Java	7,163	1,297	8,460	5,480	1,235	6,715	8,959	1,233	10,192
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,137	3,809	4,946	1,045	2,690	3,735	1,283	3,588	4,871
Japan	3,187	15,130	18,317	2,966	10,442	13,409	4,998	12,302	17,300
United States of America	3,194	14,568	17,762	3,120	11,611	14,731	5,247	14,176	19,423
Total (including other Foreign countries)	36,788	102,991	139,779	23,858	63,232	87,090	28,297	58,693	86,990

No. 11.—Value of total Trade in merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign countries—*continued.*

B.—Percentages

Countries	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16.		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	64·1	23·4	40·7	67·4	31·7	47·1	59·4	38·	46·6
Ceylon	·4	3·7	2·3	·6	4·2	2·7	·7	4·7	3·1
Straits Settlements	1·9	2·8	2·4	2·4	2·9	2·7	2·9	2·7	2·7
Hongkong	·5	3·2	2	·7	2·4	1·6	1	2·1	1·7
Mauritius, and Dependencies	1·4	·5	·9	1·2	·8	1	1·6	·6	1
Australia	·5	1·6	1·2	·6	2·2	1·5	·5	2·2	1·6
Total (including other British possessions)	70	37·8	51·5	74	47·8	59·1	67·7	55·4	60·3
Foreign Countries—									
Russia	·03	1	·6	·03	1	·6	·1	2·7	1·7
Germany	6·9	10·6	9	3·4	5·6	4·6	·3	..	·1
Holland	·8	1·8	1·4	·9	·7	·8	·9	·1	·4
Belgium	2·3	4·9	3·8	1·2	2·9	2·2	·2	·1	·1
France	1·5	7·1	4·8	1·3	4·9	3·3	1·5	4·8	3·5
Italy	1·2	3·2	2·3	1·1	3·8	2·6	1·5	4·5	3·4
Austria-Hungary	2·3	4	3·3	·9	2·5	1·8	·004	..	..
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·5	·6	·6	·5	·9	·8
Java	5·8	·8	2·9	5·9	1	3·2	10·2	·9	4·7
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	·9	2·3	1·7	1·1	2·2	1·8	1·5	2·7	2·2
Japan	2·6	9·2	6·4	3·3	8·6	6·3	5·7	9·4	7·9
United States of America	2·6	8·9	6·2	3·5	9·6	6·9	6	10·8	8·8
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30	62·2	48·5	26	52·2	40·9	32·3	44·6	39·7

No. 12.—Trade with the Allies, Neutrals, and Hostile countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	(1) TOTAL TRADE			(2) IMPORTS			(3) EXPORTS		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Allies—									
United Kingdom	117,290	100,383	102,021	78,388	61,959	52,053	38,902	38,424	49,968
Belgium	10,903	4,600	308	2,839	1,086	154	8,064	3,514	154
France	13,607	7,071	7,614	1,794	1,175	1,329	11,813	5,896	6,285
Russia	1,689	1,270	3,680	39	24	57	1,650	1,246	3,628
Italy	6,726	5,593	7,326	1,464	1,015	1,337	5,262	4,578	5,989
Japan	18,317	13,409	17,300	3,187	2,966	4,998	15,130	10,443	12,302
Total	168,532	132,326	138,249	87,711	68,225	59,928	80,821	64,101	78,321
Enemy Countries—									
Germany	26,057	9,898	307	8,444	3,100	307	17,613	6,798	..
Austria-Hungary	9,534	3,881	3	2,860	861	3	6,674	3,020	..
Turkey	2,415	1,383	1,039	385	219	301	2,030	1,164	738
Total	38,006	15,162	1,349	11,689	4,180	611	26,317	10,982	738
Neutrals	81,546	65,526	79,549	22,765	19,548	27,021	58,781	45,978	52,528
GRAND TOTAL	288,084	213,014	219,147	122,165	91,953	87,560	165,919	121,061	131,587

No. 13.—Total imports and exports of Merchandise of certain principal countries and British India during the Calendar years 1913, 1914, and 1915.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	768,735	696,635	853,756	525,245	430,721	384,647
France	336,853	256,087	322,980	275,209	194,753	102,892
Spain	52,202	40,879	38,837	42,305	34,711	49,930
Egypt (*a*)	28,591	22,291	19,832	32,487	24,719	27,751
British South Africa	43,699	36,796	32,954	27,388	17,923	15,249
Japan (*b*)	74,381	60,689	54,070	64,264	59,902	71,453
Canada	135,474	98,938	92,613	89,667	77,966	126,238
United States of America	373,458	372,766	370,541	510,059	431,470	726,253
Russia	128,835	99,127	70,159	149,989	91,422	33,183
Italy	145,826	116,934	133,258	100,466	88,416	88,656
Brazil	67,166	37,456	38,866	64,849	50,065	68,175
Argentine (*c*)	84,271	54,364	45,379	96,701	69,851	111,656
Australia	78,185	72,641	68,500	72,091	62,843	57,610
India (*d*)	125,274	109,485	87,995	160,794	138,364	120,167

Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London.)
(*a*) Including bullion.
(*b*) Exclusive of trade with Formosa and Korea.
(*c*) Including Silver Bullion.
(*d*) Inclusive of Government stores.

No. 14.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
UNITED KINGDOM.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	417	458	481	331	373
Arms, ammunition, etc.	210	222	212	202	151
Belting for machinery	—	227	256	222	291
Books and printed matter	293	268	315	295	268
Boots and shoes	328	408	481	342	228
Building materials	351	454	520	527	507
Carriages and carts	135	135	116	65	45
Chemicals, etc.	479	467	505	557	799
Coal and coke, etc.	229	236	254	227	63
Cotton—					
Raw	974	670	134	7	5
Twist and yarn	2,244	2,610	2,378	2,231	2,251
Piece goods—					
Grey	12,915	16,393	16,684	13,845	11,417
White	7,097	8,766	9,287	7,078	6,942
Coloured, etc.	7,198	8,234	10,224	6,181	4,772
Other manufactures	875	1,060	1,261	911	918
Cutlery	73	70	78	62	52
Cycles and parts	204	220	222	146	138
Drugs and medicines	372	374	401	354	425
Earthenware	210	217	245	206	209
Flax manufactures	182	218	264	228	246
Glass and glassware	143	156	175	140	160
Haberdashery and millinery	437	396	442	292	344
Hardware	1,240	1,305	1,505	1,203	1,058
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	708	751	911	757	697
Ivory	54	68	77	90	86
Jewellery, etc.	181	82	84	43	40
Jute manufactures	71	76	95	101	145
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	299	232	222	167	184
Liquors—					
Ale, etc.	274	341	330	260	250
Spirits	434	467	515	477	501
Wines	98	81	91	78	91
Machinery and millwork	2,584	3,213	4,639	3,722	2,879
Metals—					
Copper	1,023	813	1,354	950	309
Iron	177	194	242	147	204
Iron or steel	4,091	4,655	6,810	4,640	3,686
Lead	81	93	120	113	150
Steel	245	322	402	247	353
Others	330	369	409	252	286
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	516	638	724	540	372
Oils, mineral	159	145	155	185	128
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	105	118	142	147	130
Paints and colours	268	326	341	351	406
Paper, pasteboard, etc.	448	560	595	579	563
Provisions	872	1,010	1,007	912	919
Railway plant, etc.	2,584	3,898	6,219	6,286	2,729
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	93	108	211	270	345
Salt	193	146	136	97	152
Ships, parts of	42	92	142	197	91
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	95	167	186	74	88
Soap	383	440	457	529	519
Stationery	264	301	332	273	282
Sugar	173	193	186	109	125
Tea-chests	289	278	331	270	438
Tobacco	367	382	419	415	476
Toys and requisites	116	121	112	83	81
Umbrellas	87	102	126	102	71
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,337	1,180	1,482	899	478
Other articles	1,958	2,107	2,344	1,945	2,137
TOTAL	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959	52,053
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	33	32	41	60	45
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	1,032	..	..	492	..
Wool, raw	207	406	292	295	611
Other articles	355	354	332	319	511
TOTAL	1,627	792	665	1,166	1,167
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	874	1,738	817	156	1,152
Bran and pollards	326	368	254	247	361
Bristles and fibres	94	113	85	135	182
Coffee	302	345	369	354	302
Coir, and manufactures of	166	157	192	191	259
Cotton, raw	1,206	717	957	1,411	1,371
,, twist and yarn	25	18	9	13	56
,, manufactures	101	76	54	57	95
Drugs, medicines, etc.	33	40	37	31	71
Dyeing materials—					
Cutch and gambier	55	44	35	45	113
Indigo	83	15	43	560	967
Myrobalans	124	183	143	176	318
Gram	648	188	69	..	73
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	217	341	295	445	594
Hides and skins—					
Raw	352	512	315	706	566
Dressed or tanned	2,606	2,662	2,435	2,319	3,143
Horn and hornmeal	44	46	34	40	36
Jute, raw	6,520	7,352	7,826	4,496	6,153
,, Gunny bags	456	555	613	907	3,227
,, ,, cloth	360	406	558	545	1,875
Lac	308	327	400	293	285
Manures	65	82	78	60	71
Manganese ore	155	232	281	265	439
Other Metals and ores	420	385	352	459	441
Mica	122	202	183	123	176
Oils	153	159	155	358	417
Paraffin wax	93	118	129	161	216
Provisions and oilman's stores	39	39	39	33	47
Pulse	523	404	285	354	540
Rice (not in the husk)	933	1,305	1,180	1,381	1,988
Rubber, raw	121	244	336	468	600
Saltpetre	39	40	39	168	382

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Seeds—					
Castor	542	502	544	324	383
Cotton	987	670	1,391	977	432
Linseed	2,538	1,680	1,648	2,220	1,478
Rape	176	228	180	248	474
Copra	52	54	9	206	173
Others	69	37	30	95	50
Silk, raw	46	26	26	49	73
Spices	78	69	79	101	169
Sugar	50	110	31	12	2
Tea	6,354	6,325	7,232	8,162	9,801
Wheat	6,741	8,380	5,695	4,753	5,228
Wood (mainly teak)	320	432	339	395	366
Wool, raw	1,660	1,705	1,621	1,542	2,502
,, manufactures	136	120	122	70	90
Other articles	1,106	733	743	647	1,069
TOTAL	38,428	40,434	38,237	37,258	48,801
BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	243	350	502	169	26
Cutlery	14	10	12	5	..
Dyes	58	76	90	37	9
Earthenware and porcelain	20	24	24	15	1
Glass and glassware	109	127	129	54	6
Hardware	40	38	42	15	2
Machinery and millwork	12	9	15	9	1
Matches	11	16	14	8	2
Metals—					
Copper	15	7	61	12	10
Iron	80	97	102	13	..
Iron or steel	255	359	430	150	35
Steel	362	449	702	292	39
Paper and pasteboard	30	38	36	16	3
Railway plant, etc.	17	26	50	15	..
Other articles	276	403	630	276	20
TOTAL	1,542	2,029	2,839	1,086	154
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	21	20	21	8	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	215	788	145	6	..
Cotton, raw	2,006	2,092	2,821	1,909	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	46	48	47	35	..
Hemp, raw	89	123	129	72	..
Hides and skins	36	115	147	73	..
Jute manufactures	86	81	115	41	..
,, raw	101	102	105	17	..
Manganese ore	167	184	212	72	..
Manures	138	159	166	68	..
Rice not in the husk	299	489	130	34	154
Seeds—					
Castor	141	104	153	56	..
Copra or coconut kernel	30	16	138	60	..
Groundnuts	208	192	199	40	..
Linseed	2,029	1,303	424	278	..
Mowa	73	33	49	6	..
Poppy	142	48	80	19	..
Rape	1,016	910	1,131	306	..
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)	301	280	558	92	..
Others	17	12	17	9	..
Wheat	1,201	1,281	1,010	197	..
Other articles	547	398	267	116	..
TOTAL	8,883	8,758	8,043	3,506	154
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	43	60	55	18	..
Boots and shoes	19	16	21	6	..
Cotton manufactures	145	160	184	42	..
,, twist and yarn	14	24	41	18	..
Glass and glassware	468	460	583	160	..
Haberdashery and millinery	177	156	149	44	..
Hardware	191	220	223	71	..
Matches	71	55	64	39	..
Metals	80	75	115	41	..
Paper and pasteboard	66	76	88	32	..
Sugar	162	711	922	258	..
Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	59	56	77	21	½
Other articles	276	283	338	110	½
TOTAL	1,771	2,352	2,860	860	1
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	29	21	24	8	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	72	35	49	33	..
Cotton, raw	1,307	1,009	1,949	1,428	..
,, twist and yarn	2	3	1	..	..
Hides and skins	949	797	1,241	334	..
Indigo	43	29	22	1	..
Jute, raw	884	1,100	1,319	339	..
Lac	48	34	27	14	..
Seeds	606	514	580	183	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,049	1,231	1,370	636	..
Other articles	87	33	92	44	..
TOTAL	5,047	4,835	6,650	3,012	..

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
FRANCE.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	258	276	299	195	347
Clocks and watches	31	37	17	4	6
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	28	19	25	9	6
Dyes	45	41	43	35	50
Fruits and vegetables	66	66	52	72	64
Liquors	238	269	279	221	243
Metals—copper	88	28	170	126	7
Provisions	26	19	20	12	14
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	162	185	164	77	105
Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	73	95	166	91	26
Other articles	412	418	559	333	461
TOTAL	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,329
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	21	25	9	15
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	283	412	383	504	171
Gram	388	186	219	87	90
Cotton, raw	812	823	1,349	1,230	330
Hides and skins, raw	192	279	193	87	113
Horn and hornmeal	61	63	38	6	3
Jute, raw	1,289	1,844	2,045	571	580
„ bags and cloth	13	24	21	63	1,444
Lac	83	100	50	40	40
Manganese ore	117	128	128	56	23
Manures	62	83	79	55	20
Rice (not in the husk)	66	116	153	93	151
Seeds—					
Castor	165	161	207	108	129
Groundnuts	1,592	2,182	2,621	1,221	1,578
Linseed	1,352	1,022	1,267	451	208
Mowa or mowra	31	2	5	8	19
Poppy	279	279	174	56	79
Rape	597	598	612	242	386
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	315	342	344	202	104
Others	146	93	148	159	246
Silk, raw	256	250	123	26	83
Wheat	492	1,012	1,169	391	105
Other articles	571	504	460	231	368
TOTAL	9,162	10,503	11,788	5,887	6,270
GERMANY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	133	104	104	24	6
Chemicals	67	85	84	37	6
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	454	674	945	149	24
Cutlery	50	59	82	23	1
Dyes	549	680	622	247	27
Glass and glassware	121	172	191	60	5
Haberdashery and millinery	178	146	186	61	6
Hardware	378	427	482	173	13
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	89	106	102	34	3
Liquors	122	158	158	71	4
Machinery, etc.	215	198	288	79	3
Matches	26	22	17	8	1
Metals	1,572	1,794	2,573	1,092	99
Oils	111	186	216	115	5
Paper and pasteboard	137	164	183	78	7
Salt	75	64	62	36	..
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	81	117	149	27	4
Sugar	7	51	12	3	..
Toys and requisites	75	75	77	20	3
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	748	633	716	180	64
Other articles	781	959	1,195	583	26
TOTAL	5,969	6,869	8,444	3,100	307
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	47	47	42	13	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	326	980	7	..	..
Coir, and manufactures of	149	149	159	53	..
Cotton, raw	2,224	2,208	4,002	2,968	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	243	196	106	49	..
Fruits and vegetables	18	21	40	7	..
Hemp, raw	50	68	69	49	..
Indigo	4	5	1	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,557	1,864	2,121	872	..
Jute, raw	3,391	3,820	4,499	881	..
„ gunny bags	74	118	114	48	..
„ „ cloth	66	27	87	25	..
Lac	291	224	183	81	..
Manures	55	71	64	21	..
Oils	36	46	69	23	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,331	3,133	2,096	758	..
Seeds, Rape	404	600	651	90	..
„ Copra or coconut kernel	563	687	658	261	..
„ Linseed	665	504	537	120	..
„ Mowa	275	100	310	2	..
„ Poppy	65	40	53	14	..
„ Sesamum (Til)	153	132	271	30	..
„ Others	187	138	261	69	..
Tea	23	20	25	7	..
Wood (chiefly teak)	101	137	42	46	..
Other articles	1,757	1,288	1,046	316	..
TOTAL	15,058	16,576	17,571	6,785	..
HOLLAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures	528	617	620	495	485
„ twist and yarn	75	109	87	102	56
Other articles	201	246	328	253	260
TOTAL	804	972	1,035	855	801

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
HOLLAND—*contd.*	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	23	53	73	37	3
Hides and skins, raw	158	308	355	110	..
Lac	40	36	14	15	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,377	1,446	2,026	409	34
Seeds, Linseed	222	184	106	13	..
„ Rape	41	17	39	..	..
Wheat	20	23	6	..	47
Other articles	333	423	325	218	61
TOTAL	2,214	2,490	2,944	802	145
ITALY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	49	42	77	53	43
Chemicals	33	32	35	36	45
Cotton manufactures	218	331	603	284	431
„ twist and yarn	30	53	58	49	38
Dyes	3	19	12	18	2
Fruits and vegetables	44	79	83	132	90
Haberdashery and millinery	26	22	50	41	82
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	141	119	128	72	109
Other articles	295	351	418	331	497
TOTAL	839	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	38	28	38	8	37
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	1,870	1,465	2,121	2,466	2,105
Hides and skins, raw	511	676	564	385	2,195
Jute, raw	604	921	1,138	746	1,118
Pepper	40	44	61	53	14
Seeds—					
Castor	126	66	114	99	73
Linseed	493	388	324	326	127
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	189	82	223	132	20
Others	86	52	196	234	98
Wheat	109	737	288	..	9
Other articles	159	170	194	129	193
TOTAL	4,187	4,601	5,223	4,570	5,952
NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Carbide of Calcium	6	3	3	8	14
Matches	52	76	47	42	45
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	16	21	17	26	50
Paper and pasteboard	24	35	54	61	166
Pulp of wood for making paper	1	2	6	3	51
Milk, condensed or preserved	2	5	4	7	10
Wood-timber, other than railway sleepers	16	9	15	12	11
Other articles	10	11	9	16	29
TOTAL	137	162	155	175	367
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice not in the husk	6	8	10	17	12
Wheat	..	39	..	..	..
Hides (raw)	..	1	..	11	45
Linseed	..	..	..	11	37
Cotton (raw)	..	..	7	16	9
Jute (raw)	..	..	..	8	14
Other articles	13	7	16	14	9
TOTAL	19	55	33	77	126
ROUMANIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chiefly kerosene	..	88	1	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	86	142	265	33	..
Jute manufactures	33	41	42	83	21
Other articles	14	10	12	5	..
TOTAL	133	193	259	121	21
RUSSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	59	320	25	18	..
Other articles	17	25	14	6	57
TOTAL	76	345	39	24	57
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	9	24	14	6	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	..	9	72	140	2
Jute, raw	136	195	266	88	66
„ goods	13	7	1	153	1,920
Rice (not in the husk)	57	32	39	26	115
Tea	873	992	1,110	667	1,411
Other articles	79	94	148	166	109
TOTAL	1,158	1,329	1,636	1,240	3,623

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SPAIN.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	74	69	88	34	231
Other articles	38	42	42	28	52
TOTAL	112	111	125	62	283
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	376	234	449	506	445
Hides and skins, raw	316	347	296	254	166
Jute, raw	428	566	584	387	687
Other articles	72	70	156	70	100
TOTAL	1 92	1,217	1,485	1,217	1,398
SWEDEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	83	77	60	41	73
Matches	183	208	182	179	162
Other articles	115	131	101	121	279
TOTAL	381	416	343	341	514
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	21	10	21	56	33
Rice (not in the husk)	21	113	151	71	95
Wheat	80	69	82	33	..
Other articles	54	20	28	139	76
TOTAL	176	212	282	299	204
TURKEY IN EUROPE					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	5	6	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures	82	38	36	16	..
Other articles	81	60	36	12	..
TOTAL	163	98	72	28	..
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).					
Imports therefrom—					
Ivory, unmanufactured	37	23	17	6	34
Spices (mainly cloves)	208	155	218	188	236
Other articles	25	45	24	16	52
TOTAL	270	223	259	210	322
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	56	60	73	39	90
Other articles	80	95	99	97	131
TOTAL	136	155	172	136	221
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures	77	85	78	52	100
Grain and pulse—					
Rice (not in the husk)	263	193	211	173	156
Other sorts	60	62	81	81	75
Other articles	108	138	136	97	140
TOTAL	508	478	506	403	471
CAPE COLONY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	5	..	1	1
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	110	144	130	136	161
Rice (not in the husk)	43	58	41	37	35
Other articles	64	66	75	84	86
TOTAL	217	268	246	257	282
EGYPT.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	27	34	29	17	14
Salt	56	87	76	103	287
Other articles	79	88	95	127	140
TOTAL	162	209	200	247	441

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
EGYPT—*contd.*	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	27	28	52	9	24
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	56	66	52	47	165
Indigo	18	21	14	6	76
Jute, gunny bags	254	364	384	313	420
Rice (not in the husk)	213	270	371	298	267
Seeds	112	80	54	92	3
Wheat	91	22	13	31	..
Other articles	393	429	572	412	505
TOTAL	1,137	1,252	1,460	1,199	1,436
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	4	1	1	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	47	40	38	17	..
Other articles	30	35	24	12	..
TOTAL	77	75	62	29	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	78	98	82	39	..
Grain, pulse, and flour	214	148	128	48	..
Other articles	31	41	44	15	..
TOTAL	323	287	254	102	..
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	31	47	53	42	70
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	13	13	11	11	10
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	17	63	147	170	24
Other articles	24	32	29	22	53
TOTAL	41	95	176	192	77
MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	1,272	2,149	1,676	1,152	1,414
Other articles	5	10	9	6	5
TOTAL	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	35	28	21	23	68
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Rice (not in the husk)	578	538	504	588	350
Wheat flour	70	61	58	78	92
Other sorts	75	63	57	81	58
Jute manufactures	40	62	52	95	95
Oils, vegetable	42	44	42	50	47
Other articles	133	133	109	119	128
TOTAL	938	896	822	1,011	770
NATAL.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	24	126	143	37	12
Other articles	4	4	5	4	31
TOTAL	28	130	148	41	43
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	161	207	204	212	189
Jute, gunny bags	113	167	169	240	317
Oils, vegetable	24	22	18	21	23
Provisions	21	24	18	12	12
Other articles	124	148	142	153	181
TOTAL	443	568	551	638	722

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	64	100	95	77
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	55	61	53	28	34
Other articles	21	21	29	19	24
TOTAL	76	82	82	47	58
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	52	61	60	48	60
Grain, pulse, and flour	100	159	98	59	40
Jute, gunny bags	80	120	124	152	73
Oils	3	2	2	2	2
Other articles	72	49	41	33	26
TOTAL	307	391	325	294	201
RÉUNION.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	2	..	1
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	148	82	26	..	..
Other articles	7	3	7	2	5
TOTAL	155	85	33	2	5
CANADA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	2	6	30	6
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny cloth	228	457	375	295	638
Tea	382	408	430	395	333
Other articles	73	92	147	70	91
TOTAL	678	957	952	760	1,062
UNITED STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Clocks and Watches	23	28	33	18	27
Cotton piece goods	154	266	173	173	257
Drugs and Medicines	26	31	31	25	46
Hardware	145	190	255	155	292
Instruments and apparatus	15	47	97	48	79
Iron and steel	411	441	282	368	1,600
Machinery and millwork	187	140	168	178	191
Motor cars	—	—	140	75	347
Oils, mineral	1,946	1,176	1,540	1,647	1,670
Provisions and oilman's stores	22	34	32	41	50
Railway plant and rolling-stock	..	9	2	85	61
Spirit	36	40	41	34	42
Tobacco	14	12	16	12	8
Other articles	549	1,055	384	266	577
TOTAL	3,528	3,469	3,194	3,120	5,247
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	52	59	49	49	78
Exports of Indian produce—					
Hides and skins—					
Raw	1,989	2,748	2,366	2,169	3,284
Dressed or tanned	189	205	207	180	481
Indigo	22	13	8	11	245
Cotton, raw	34	38	55	66	57
Coir manufactures	33	33	39	38	38
Grain and pulse	39	9	11	24	7
Manures	22	61	54	61	48
Paraffin wax	16	51	22	50	26
Jute—					
Raw	1,524	1,890	2,457	886	1,444
Gunny bags	576	593	1,008	1,023	599
„ cloth	3,534	4,338	6,816	5,710	6,136
Lac	495	630	588	561	719
Manganese ore	100	165	107	74	61
Mica	27	56	67	38	23
Myrobalans	56	55	57	58	85
Oils, vegetable	76	44	63	27	111
Saltpetre	45	46	22	13	13
Seeds—					
Castor	151	193	204	159	160
Linseed	1,102	130	..	..	7
Spices	55	51	64	111	144
Tea	105	72	68	86	128
Wool, raw	38	29	28	26	15
Other articles	165	1,077	208	191	267
TOTAL	10,398	12,527	14,519	11,562	14,098
WEST INDIES.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute bags	231	336	368	384	640
Rice (not in the husk)	160	155	157	315	432
Other articles	20	23	37	22	36
TOTAL	411	514	562	722	1,108

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	74	69	99	35	31
Jute, gunny cloth	923	2,056	1,848	1,524	1,944
Other articles	28	38	143	72	105
TOTAL	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080
BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	26	105	103	26	222
BRITISH GUIANA.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	31	39	54	59	75
CHILE.					
Exports of Indian Produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	466	557	663	468	683
Rice (not in the husk)	12	38	30	24	23
Other articles	4	9	16	19	49
TOTAL	482	604	709	511	755
ADEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	73	134	112	156	100
Other articles	222	219	180	367	136
TOTAL	295	353	292	523	236
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	101	107	74	44	53
Other articles	33	45	41	42	71
TOTAL	134	152	115	86	124
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	80	79	52	46	74
Cotton manufactures	137	145	91	119	194
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Jawar and bajra	48	77	186	203	129
Rice (not in the husk)	206	179	164	116	87
Wheat flour	76	117	90	79	73
Spices	30	52	26	30	33
Tobacco	64	48	80	66	64
Other articles	105	137	127	143	176
TOTAL	746	834	816	802	830
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	104	128	141	12	45
Other articles	199	195	178	167	235
TOTAL	303	323	319	179	280
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	152	160	145	92	80
Other articles	71	85	90	59	57
TOTAL	223	245	235	151	137
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jawar and bajra	7	7	18	18	20
Rice (not in the husk)	184	98	314	177	250
Other articles	104	117	128	102	106
TOTAL	295	222	460	297	376

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	13	30	64	35	47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	136	124	98	55	57
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	161	176	228	121	139
Other articles	139	135	107	97	125
TOTAL	300	311	335	218	264
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	312	391	468	100	186
Other articles	12	18	18	17	23
TOTAL	324	409	486	117	209
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	164	145	86	48	38
Other articles	59	85	79	49	32
TOTAL	223	230	165	97	70
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	169	156	201	82	171
Other articles	118	133	137	87	123
TOTAL	287	289	338	169	294
BORNEO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	408	373	598	609	603
Other articles	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	408	373	598	609	604
CEYLON.					
Imports therefrom—					
Jute, gunny bags	57	58	59	48	60
Metals	10	10	11	9	24
Spices	129	168	183	181	186
Tea	55	61	48	57	96
Other articles	210	206	238	233	271
TOTAL	461	503	539	528	637
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	60	52	52	24	36
Other articles	105	93	110	83	101
TOTAL	165	145	162	107	137
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	123	146	158	96	85
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	314	361	253	236	365
Coffee	41	48	46	40	46
Cotton manufactures	243	215	184	130	195
Fodder, bran, etc.	12	14	16	17	19
Fruits and vegetables	86	100	110	127	167
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	3,085	3,343	3,298	2,779	3,187
Other sorts	173	208	179	154	199
Jute manufactures	29	35	58	49	47
Manures	33	98	67	40	60
Provisions and oilman's stores	43	40	43	38	36
Seeds	97	85	77	70	107
Spices	106	103	105	129	125
Tea	188	180	163	136	169
Wood and timber	16	14	18	13	14
Other articles	890	984	1,090	979	1,286
TOTAL	5,529	5,974	5,865	5,033	6,107
HONGKONG.					
Imports therefrom—					
Drugs and medicines	32	37	43	34	29
Grain, pulse, and flour	29	26	41	32	31
Silk, raw	160	193	142	123	103
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	112	140	168	175	196
Sugar, refined	66	36	23	49	281
Other articles	210	203	238	219	244
TOTAL	609	635	655	632	884
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Fish—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins	35	41	34	22	26
Fruits and vegetables—					
Dried, salted, or preserved	11	21	12	10	16
Other articles	27	22	66	43	35
TOTAL	73	84	112	75	77

ARTICLES	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
HONGKONG—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Chemicals	72	80	68	38	24
Cotton—					
Raw	123	206	265	238	161
Twist and yarn	1,862	3,042	3,117	1,963	1,931
Grain, pulse, and flour	67	147	101	36	26
Jadestone	19	15	27	55	36
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	56	41	51	39	112
Opium	3,020	2,406	1,084	111	79
Other articles	203	315	389	329	377
TOTAL	5,422	6,252	5,102	2,809	2,748
CHINA EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk, raw	473	878	634	537	574
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	254	252	257	227	322
Tea	113	46	73	88	84
Other articles	194	200	173	193	303
TOTAL	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045	1,283
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	11	8	2	10
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton—					
Raw	130	315	226	248	599
Twist and yarn	2,410	2,844	2,732	1,651	2,034
Piece-goods	3	12	6	1	3
Grain, pulse, and flour	141	91	30	12	42
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	251	491	338	395	476
Opium	3,615	3,243	28	..	..
Tea	137	273	338	261	344
Other articles	44	68	103	120	80
TOTAL	6,731	7,337	3,801	2,688	3,578
INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	11
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	132	159	369	410	229
Opium	325	99	130	291	223
Other articles	35	29	11	8	36
TOTAL	492	287	510	709	488
JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Ale, beer, and porter	..	..	1	7	29
Apparel	58	72	68	43	87
Brass, Bronze, etc.	..	1	1	2	42
Buttons of all sorts	..	..	..	..	77
Camphor	78	95	83	109	139
Cement	—	—	—	12	89
Chemicals	6	9	10	15	63
Copper	125	61	274	254	108
Cotton hosiery	438	415	556	444	376
,, piece goods	8	73	118	192	461
,, yarn	51	35	93	82	52
,, other manufactures	6	16	36	18	69
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	10	12	25	27	34
Haberdashery and millinery	86	71	101	73	78
Coal, coke, etc.	16	112	84	46	6
Earthenware and porcelain	27	31	42	27	62
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	56	104	40	43	42
Bottles and phials	1	10	21	27	53
Funnels, globes, etc.	2	4	6	23	103
Others	33	33	38	38	202
Hardware	22	24	41	33	117
Instruments, etc.	5	8	7	4	18
Iron or steel	..	..	..	7	10
Machinery and millwork	2	2	10	10	52
Matches	154	261	260	461	705
Paints and painter's materials	..	..	..	1	16
Paper and pasteboard	1	5	11	17	28
Provisions	8	13	13	8	14
Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	9	74
Soap	6	3	3	4	20
Spices, ginger	21	28	24	17	28
Silk, raw	5	3	7	58	6
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	903	1,030	966	626	991
Stationery (excluding paper)	14	14	20	15	45
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	1	9	2	14	248
Tea-chests	6	8	7	21	45
Toilet requisites	—	7	11	12	22
Toys	22	21	34	20	77
Umbrella fittings	35	29	45	26	22
Wheat flour	—	—	2	15	3
Wood-timber	2	2	3	13	39
,, manufactures	5	4	7	8	18
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	1	..	1	1	33
Other articles	101	86	116	84	195
TOTAL	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966	4,998
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	10	16	14	7	31

No. 14—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
JAPAN—*contd.*	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	9,476	9,665	12,934	9,538	11,353
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	96	103	88	108	77
Jute manufactures	47	45	99	197	177
Manures	31	50	68	34	16
Rice (not in the husk)	1,134	1,812	1,077	51	20
Pulse	10	48	52	36	6
Iron or steel	10	276	222	107	140
Oilcake	99	146	201	69	36
Opium	77	130	120	101	121
Paraffin wax	55	40	58	87	96
Jute raw	72	98	110	56	72
Other articles	46	60	91	52	157
TOTAL	11,153	12,473	15,115	10,436	12,271
JAVA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	6,250	6,294	7,096	5,341	8,845
Other articles	64	65	67	139	114
TOTAL	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	8	12	9	30
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	214	427	465	477	479
Opium	362	383	472	282	208
Rice (not in the husk)	2,140	1,247	261	410	416
Other articles	130	103	87	57	100
TOTAL	2,846	2,160	1,285	1,226	1,203
PERSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	136	127	125	165	143
Precious stones, etc.	59	82	11	6	34
Wool, raw	62	80	83	83	107
Other articles	148	178	256	215	170
TOTAL	405	473	475	469	454
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	30	32	42	24	36
,, manufactures	336	229	280	150	162
Metals and ores	22	20	38	25	6
Sugar	29	26	20	56	47
Other articles	98	103	119	86	128
TOTAL	515	410	499	341	379
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	65	76	74	69	98
,, manufactures	85	73	109	69	159
Indigo	10	3	6	2	1
Rice (not in the husk)	49	80	123	65	86
Tea, black	14	12	9	83	401
Other articles	90	94	127	96	81
TOTAL	313	338	439	384	826

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SIAM.	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Wood, teak	232	164	141	218	153
Other articles	18	43	44	64	77
TOTAL	250	207	185	282	230
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	12	11	10	22
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	67	134	305	284	273
Other articles	295	383	317	333	342
TOTAL	362	517	622	617	615
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	74	50	35	22	42
Drugs and medicines	21	19	20	18	24
Dyeing and tanning substances	51	63	56	46	56
Matches	68	12	5	8	5
Metals, tin	292	283	379	278	215
Oils, mineral	84	89	78	214	190
Provisions and oilman's stores	148	183	191	166	160
Rice (not in the husk)	1	1	117	152	403
Silk, raw	60	33	32	18	6
Spices, betelnuts	577	628	638	691	673
,, others	77	88	79	58	119
Sugar	10	52	39	25	56
Other articles	522	556	613	554	553
TOTAL	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	36	33	35	23	44
Other articles	87	89	120	81	120
TOTAL	123	122	155	104	164
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	40	63	64	31	43
Coal	113	107	119	57	53
Cotton, twist and yarn	175	176	183	163	160
,, manufactures	358	428	482	401	513
Fodder, bran, etc.	110	134	102	83	75
Hides and skins raw	31	33	25	25	17
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	180	218	273	278	291
Opium	1,100	705	227	81	68
Provisions and oilman's stores	87	105	135	100	110
Rice	2,868	3,313	1,915	1,471	1,170
Seeds	55	47	61	48	75
Tobacco	89	97	105	104	92
Other articles	529	581	676	523	670
TOTAL	5,735	6,007	4,367	3,365	3,337
SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	32	81	12	25	19
Other articles	—	—	1	—	30
TOTAL	32	81	13	25	49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	67	87	59	43	42
Rice (not in the husk)	67	41	36	99	118
Other articles	46	55	36	43	66
TOTAL	180	183	131	185	226

No. 14—*concluded*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
TURKEY IN ASIA.					
Imports therefrom —					
Animals, living	29	13	28	2	19
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	217	185	241	154	257
Grain, pulse, and flour	21	39	1	2	3
Salt	62	36	71	32	..
Other articles	84	102	38	29	22
TOTAL	413	375	379	219	301
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	27	18	40	17	28
Other articles	102	123	133	85	175
TOTAL	129	141	173	102	203
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton goods	345	300	378	201	137
Indigo	39	35	37	7	1
Rice (not in the husk)	572	648	666	356	75
Tea	104	138	102	49	115
Wheat flour	15	10	119	86	88
Other articles	357	324	483	335	119
TOTAL	1,432	1,455	1,785	1,034	535
AUSTRALIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal	39	101	51	36	25
Horses	221	157	159	270	249
Railway plant, etc.	281	218	195	99	7
Other articles	190	160	206	162	166
TOTAL	731	636	611	567	447

Articles	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
AUSTRALIA—*continued.*					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	5	3	4	6	2
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, bags and cloth	1,075	1,149	1,986	1,768	1,951
Oils	63	31	36	30	31
Rice (not in the husk)	156	228	124	154	200
Tea	287	269	316	351	336
Other articles	271	278	267	322	450
TOTAL	1,852	1,955	2,729	2,625	2,968
NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	..	..	1	1
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	1	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute manufactures	206	284	274	300	282
Manures	20	20	12	12	31
Other articles	69	66	87	93	101
TOTAL	295	370	373	405	414
SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	116	131	170	163	131
Other articles	3	3	5	24	23
TOTAL	119	134	175	187	154

No. 15.—Percentage shares of Germany and Austria-Hungary in certain articles imported and exported by sea, during the year previous to the outbreak of war

Germany.

IMPORTS.

Articles	Percentage share 1913-14	Grand Total imports from all countries 1913-14
		£ (1,000)
Dyes—		
Synthetic indigo	88·7	62
Aniline	79·7	512
Alizarine	69·1	188
Metals—		
Aluminium	48·2	143
Steel	36·4	1,777
Copper, wrought	35·5	2,438
Iron or steel	10·3	8,501
Cutlery	43·4	189
Toys and requisites for games	26·2	294
Chemicals	12·4	677
Hardware	18·3	2,632
Paper and pasteboard	17·3	1,058
Woollen manufactures	27·9	2,568
Haberdashery and millinery	17·4	1,067
Cement	10·7	439
Glass and glassware	14·7	1,297

Austria-Hungary.

IMPORTS.

Articles	Percentage share 1913-14	Grand Total Imports from all countries 1913-14
		£ (1,000)
Glass and glassware	45·0	1,297
Paper and pasteboard	8·3	1,058
Haberdashery and millinery	14·0	1,067
Hardware	8·5	2,632
Matches	10·7	598
Sugar	9·2	9,971

Germany.

EXPORTS.

		Grand Total Exports to all countries
Seeds—		(£1,000)
Mowa	85·2	367
Sesamum	15·1	1,797
Rapeseed	22·8	2,852
Linseed	12·0	4,458
Cow hides	28·3	4,920
Myrobalans	23·7	380
Cotton, raw	14·6	27,362

Austria-Hungary.

EXPORTS.

Seeds—		
Sesamum	17·3	1,797
Cotton, raw	7·1	27,362

No. 16.—Imports and Exports of Cotton Goods and Raw Cotton.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports of raw cotton—					
United Kingdom	974	670	134	7	5
United States	267	647	1	—	—
Germany	56	62	—	—	—
Egypt	27	34	29	17	14
Other countries	67	70	18	170	46
Total	1,391	1,483	182	194	65
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	30,329	37,064	39,834	30,246	26,300
Holland	603	726	707	602	541
Germany	454	674	945	149	24
Japan	504	539	803	735	958
Italy	248	384	661	333	470
Belgium	243	350	502	169	26
United States	155	267	174	173	260
Austria-Hungary	159	184	225	60	—
Straits Settlements	74	50	35	22	42
France	28	19	25	9	6
Other countries	250	290	288	168	223
Total	33,047	40,547	44,199	32,666	28,850
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
Hongkong	1,865	3,044	3,121	1,964	1,932
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	2,413	2,856	2,738	1,652	2,037
Straits Settlements	533	604	666	564	674
Turkey, Asiatic	345	300	378	201	137
Aden	217	224	143	165	270
Ceylon	243	215	184	130	195
Persia	151	150	174	138	257
German East Africa	78	98	82	39	..
United Kingdom	126	94	63	70	151
Egypt	88	90	85	62	211
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	77	85	78	52	100
Portuguese East Africa	52	60	60	48	60
Other countries	331	314	308	255	380
Total	6,519	8,134	8,080	5,340	6,404
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	9,476	9,665	12,994	9,538	11,353
Germany	2,224	2,208	4,002	2,968	..
Italy	1,870	1,465	2,121	2,466	2,105
Belgium	2,006	2,092	2,821	1,909	..
Austria-Hungary	1,307	1,009	1,949	1,428	..
United Kingdom	1,206	717	937	1,411	1,371
France	812	823	1,349	1,230	330
Spain	376	234	449	506	445
Hongkong	123	206	265	238	161
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	129	315	226	248	599
Other countries	155	156	289	384	255
Total British Empire	1,389	960	1,258	1,675	1,554
,, Foreign countries	18,295	17,930	26,104	20,651	15,065
Grand Total	19,684	18,890	27,362	22,326	16,619

No. 17.—Imports and Exports of Raw Silk and Silk Goods.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Imports of Silk, raw—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	473	878	634	537	574
Hongkong	160	193	142	123	103
Straits Settlements	61	33	32	18	6
Other countries	12	39	31	78	37
Total	706	1,143	839	756	720
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	906	1,030	966	626	991
France	162	185	164	76	105
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	254	252	257	227	322
Hongkong	112	140	168	175	196
Italy	141	119	128	71	109
United Kingdom	95	167	186	74	88
Belgium	6	3	12	1	..
Germany	81	117	149	27	4
Austria-Hungary	3	4	17	2	..
Other countries	9	18	21	14	24
Total	1,769	2,035	2,068	1,293	1,889

No. 17—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£1,000)	£ (1000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	256	249	123	26	83
United Kingdom	46	26	26	49	73
Italy	3	3	12	4	2
United States	—	—	—	—	1
Other countries	—	—	4	—	2
Total	305	278	165	79	161
Exports of Indian silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Aden and Dependencies	4	5	5	—	..
Tunis	3	7	5	4	..
Native States in Arabia	2	2	—	—	..
Federated Malay States	1	2	3	2	2
France	—	2	1	1	1
Straits Settlements	3	1	4	2	4
Other countries	30	30	20	14	15
Total	43	49	38	23	22

No. 18.—Imports of Wool Manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,337	1,180	1,482	899	478
Germany	747	633	716	180	65
Austria-Hungary	59	56	77	21	1
Belgium	13	15	30	9	2
France	73	95	166	91	26
Other countries	43	60	97	56	67
Total	2,272	2,039	2,568	1,256	639

No. 19.—Imports of Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	417	458	481	331	373
France	258	276	299	195	347
Austria-Hungary	43	60	55	18	..
Germany	133	104	104	24	6
Japan	58	72	68	43	87
Italy	49	43	77	53	43
Other countries	69	61	57	52	70
Total	1,027	1,074	1,141	716	926

No. 20.—Imports of Haberdashery and Millinery.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	437	396	442	292	344
Austria-Hungary	177	156	149	44	..
Germany	178	146	186	61	6
Japan	86	71	101	73	78
France	66	56	57	25	47
Other countries	78	89	131	83	174
Total	1,022	914	1,066	578	649

No. 21.—Imports of Metals.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	177	194	242	147	204
Belgium	80	97	102	13	..
Sweden	46	32	30	19	20
Other countries	27	12	19	5	11
Total	330	335	393	184	235
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	4,091	4,655	6,810	4,640	3,686
Germany	485	658	877	260	26
United States	411	432	270	340	1,198
Belgium	255	359	429	150	35
Other countries	111	116	115	88	130
Total	5,353	6,220	8,501	5,478	5,075

No. 21—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)
Steel—					
Belgium	362	449	702	293	39
United Kingdom	245	322	402	247	353
Germany	415	319	647	273	23
Other countries	12	25	26	38	404
Total	1,034	1,115	1,777	851	819
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,023	813	1,354	950	309
Germany	525	653	866	487	45
Japan	125	61	274	254	108
France	88	28	170	126	7
Belgium	15	7	61	12	10
Austria-Hungary	7	5	3	2	..
Italy	4	5	9	5	..
Other countries	6	8	8	13	15
Total	1,793	1,580	2,745	1,849	494
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	292	283	379	278	215
United Kingdom	35	55	44	35	24
Other countries	27	7	12	7	7
Total	354	345	435	320	246
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	89	105	127	44	36
Belgium	26	32	29	7	1
Germany	21	25	33	8	..
Other countries	1	3	2	6	12
Total	137	165	191	65	49
German silver—					
United Kingdom	55	45	67	41	13
Austria-Hungary	25	23	51	22	..
Germany	29	19	30	13	1
Other countries	1	..	..	1	..
Total	110	87	148	77	14
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	81	93	120	113	150
Other countries	27	33	28	7	21
Total	108	126	148	120	171
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	152	164	170	131	212
Other countries	102	191	175	95	119
Total	254	355	345	226	331
Total metals (excluding ores)	9,473	10,328	14,683	9,170	7,434

No. 22.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	2,584	3,213	4,639	3,722	2,879
Germany	215	198	288	79	3
United States	187	140	168	173	191
Austria-Hungary	2	13	13	3	..
Italy	13	6	4	8	24
Other countries	39	41	60	42	88
Total	3,040	3,611	5,172	4,027	3,185

No. 23—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles and Accessories, and Rubber Tyres and Tubes.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	—	—	515	337	217
France	—	—	33	16	37
Italy	—	—	2	6	22
United States of America	—	—	140	75	347
Other countries	—	—	66	21	4
Total	—	—	756	505	627
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	—	—	68	58	47
Other countries	—	—	3	2	5
Total	—	—	71	60	52

No. 23—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Motor wagons—					
United Kingdom	—	—	24	17	20
Italy	—	—	..	..	25
United States of America	—	—	4	4	18
Other countries	—	—	10	2	3
Total	—	—	38	23	66
Parts of Motor cars, and Motor cycles and Accessories—					
United Kingdom	—	186	117	78	87
France	—	18	10	3	5
United States of America	—	5	10	12	21
Other countries	—	52	20	2	4
Total	—	261	157	95	117
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	516	638	724	540	371
Germany	39	53	34	7	...
Belgium	16	49	45	11	1
France	44	34	44	20	42
Italy	5	3	2	6	50
United States of America	40	74	155	91	390
Other countries	9	7	18	8	8
Total	669	858	1,022	683	862
Rubber tyres for motors and motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	—	—	54	72	98
Germany	—	—	16	18	...
France	—	—	39	16	40
Italy	—	—	3	8	84
Japan	—	—	..	6	48
United States of America	—	—	..	1	18
Other countries	—	—	2	2	4
Total	—	—	114	123	292
Rubber tubes for motor tyres—					
United Kingdom	—	—	10	21	27
Germany	—	—	5	4	..
France	—	—	7	8	22
Japan	—	—	..	..	13
Other countries	—	—	..	3	3
Total	—	—	22	36	65

No. 24.—Imports of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Private—					
United kingdom	2,584	3,898	6,219	6,286	2,729
Australia	281	218	195	99	7
Germany	65	101	201	174	..
Other countries	28	52	75	163	76
Total	2,958	4,269	6,690	6,722	2,812
Government—					
United Kingdom	1,635	1,606	2,665	2,143	974
Australia	36	23	13	50	..
United States	—	49	1	70	3
Other countries	9	17	6	10	2
Total	1,680	1,695	2,685	2,273	979

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 25.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,241	1,305	1,505	1,203	1,058
Germany	378	427	482	173	13
Austria-Hungary	191	220	223	71	..
United States	145	190	255	155	292
Belgium	40	37	42	15	2
Sweden	16	25	22	17	52
Japan	22	25	41	33	117
Other countries	51	50	62	40	53
Total	2,084	2,279	2,632	1,707	1,587

No. 26.—Imports of Sugar.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Java	6,250	6,294	7,096	5,341	8,845
Mauritius	1,272	2,149	1,676	1,152	1,414
Austria-Hungary	162	711	922	258	...
United Kingdom	173	193	186	109	125
Straits Settlements	10	52	39	25	56
Germany	7	51	12	4	1
Hongkong	66	36	23	49	281
Japan	1	9	2	14	256
Other countries	18	24	15	63	101
Total	7,959	9,519	9,971	7,015	11,079

No. 27.—Imports of provisions.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	872	1,010	1,007	913	919
Straits Settlements	148	183	191	166	160
Holland	48	68	93	101	90
Other countries	224	305	358	225	239
Total	1,292	1,566	1,649	1,405	1,408

No. 28.—Imports of mineral oil.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	1,946	1,176	1,540	1,647	1,670
Borneo	408	373	598	609	603
Sumatra	32	81	12	26	19
United Kingdom	159	145	155	185	128
Russia	59	320	25	18	—
Germany	101	173	199	106	4
Straits Settlements	84	89	78	214	190
Roumania	—	88	—	—	—
Other countries	29	57	137	133	62
Total	2,818	2,502	2,744	2,938	2,676

No. 29.—Exports of Jute, raw and manufactured.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw Jute—					
United Kingdom	6,530	7,352	7,826	4,496	6,153
Germany	3,391	3,820	4,499	881	..
France	1,289	1,844	2,045	571	580
United States	1,524	1,890	2,457	886	1,444
Italy	604	921	1,139	746	1,118
Austria-Hungary	884	1,100	1,319	339	..
Spain	427	566	585	387	687
Russia	136	196	266	88	66
Japan	72	98	110	56	72
Belgium	101	101	105	17	..
Brazil	26	105	103	22	177
Other countries	54	41	97	118	131
Total British Empire	6,543	7,364	7,841	4,509	6,180
„ Foreign countries	8,495	10,670	12,710	4,098	4,248
Grand Total	15,038	18,034	20,551	8,607	10,428
Sunny bags—					
Australia	902	927	1,669	1,433	1,657
Chile	467	557	663	468	683
United Kingdom	456	555	613	907	3,227
United States	576	593	1,008	1,023	599
Egypt	254	364	385	313	420
Siam	68	134	305	284	273
Indo-China	129	155	363	404	226
Java	214	426	465	477	479
Straits Settlements	162	197	234	242	254
New Zealand	192	259	248	268	244
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	230	451	283	367	407
Natal	113	167	169	240	317
Hongkong	54	40	49	37	102
Cape Colony	110	144	130	136	161
Sandwich Islands	116	131	170	163	131
Turkey, Asiatic	87	102	117	63	5
Germany	75	118	114	48	..
Belgium	80	80	112	40	..
Portuguese East Africa	80	120	124	152	73
Peru	41	78	62	76	75
Mauritius	38	60	51	93	93
Turkey, European	48	27	25	13	..
Japan	42	43	92	191	163
West Indies	231	336	368	384	640
Russia	7	7	—	147	1,720
France	12	24	21	60	1,102
Argentine Republic	16	19	116	51	74
Other countries	254	334	397	316	311
Total British Empire	2,149	2,506	3,368	3,511	6,276
„ Foreign Countries	2,905	3,942	4,985	4,885	7,160
Grand Total	5,054	6,448	8,353	8,396	13,436
Gunny cloth—					
United States	3,534	4,338	6,816	5,710	6,136
Argentine Republic	923	2,056	1,848	1,524	1,944
United Kingdom	360	406	558	545	1,875
Australia and New Zealand	187	247	342	366	331
Canada	223	457	375	295	638
Uruguay	73	89	106	60	65
Germany	66	26	87	25	..
Ceylon	14	18	21	14	28
Turkey, Asiatic	14	13	14	9	9
Other countries	170	1,055	229	191	754
Total British Empire	800	1,151	1,325	1,243	2,900
„ Foreign countries	4,764	7,554	9,071	7,496	8,880
Grand Total	5,564	8,705	10,396	8,739	11,780
Other Jute goods (including Twist and yarn)	54	94	100	78	103
Total Jute manufactures	10,672	15,247	18,849	17,213	25,319

No. 30.—Exports of raw Wool.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
United Kingdom	1,660	1,705	1,621	1,542	2,502
United States	38	29	28	26	15
Other countries	26	22	21	11	10
Total	1,724	1,756	1,670	1,579	2,527

No. 31.—Exports of Rice.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Ceylon	3,085	3,343	3,298	2,778	3,187
Germany	2,331	3,133	2,096	753	..
Straits Settlements	2,868	3,313	1,915	1,471	1,170
Java	2,140	1,247	261	410	416
Holland	1,377	1,446	2,026	409	34
United Kingdom	933	1,305	1,130	1,381	1,988
Austria-Hungary	1,049	1,231	1,370	636	..
Mauritius	578	533	504	588	350
Egypt	213	270	371	298	267
Japan	1,134	1,812	1,079	51	20
Belgium	299	489	130	34	154
Maskat Territory, etc.	184	98	314	178	250
Turkey, Asiatic	572	648	666	355	75
Zanzibar and Pemba	188	125	148	102	100
Bahrein Islands	169	156	201	82	171
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	140	92	30	12	42
Natal	161	207	204	212	189
Aden	206	179	164	116	87
Australia	156	228	124	154	200
Roumania	86	141	205	33	..
Sumatra	67	41	36	99	118
Sweden	21	113	151	71	95
German East Africa	190	117	97	33	..
Argentine Republic	75	69	99	35	31
West Indies	159	155	157	315	432
France	66	116	153	93	151
Hongkong	52	135	88	19	16
Portuguese East Africa	91	138	87	53	35
East African Protectorate	76	68	62	71	56
Chile	11	38	30	24	23
Persia	49	80	122	65	86
Brazil	—	—	—	—	45
Cape Colony	43	58	41	37	35
Celebes and other Islands	39	55	37	34	30
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	17	29	100	81	77
Philippines	166	213	—	15	..
Réunion	148	82	26	—	..
Other countries	228	201	216	342	373
Total British Empire	8,735	9,857	8,036	7,202	7,629
„ Foreign countries	10,632	11,847	9,703	4,238	2,674
Grand Total	19,367	21,704	17,739	11,440	10,303

No. 32.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	6,741	8,380	5,695	4,753	5,223
Sweden	81	69	82	33	..
Germany	124	159	187	17	..
France	492	1,012	1,169	391	105
Belgium	1,202	1,281	1,010	197	..
Italy	109	738	288	..	9
Turkey, Asiatic	1	..	52	28	6
Egypt	91	22	13	31	..
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	16	25	17	2	3
Other countries	42	110	243	95	281
Total British Empire	6,759	8,406	5,734	4,829	5,442
„ Foreign countries	2,140	3,390	3,022	718	185
Grand Total	8,899	11,796	8,756	5,547	5,627(a)

(a) Includes £4,599,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

No. 33.—Exports of Indigo.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Egypt	18	21	14	6	76
United Kingdom	83	15	42	560	967
Austria-Hungary	43	29	22	1	..
United States	22	13	8	11	245
Persia	10	3	6	2	1
Turkey, Asiatic	39	35	37	8	1
France	7	8	2	..	2
Germany	4	5	1	..	..
Japan	5	6	3	3	43
Other countries	19	12	7	9	51
Total	250	147	142	600	1,386

No. 34.—Exports of Lac.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	495	630	588	561	719
United Kingdom	308	327	400	293	285
Germany	290	224	183	81	..
France	83	100	50	40	40
Holland	40	36	14	15	..
Austria-Hungary	48	34	27	14	..
Japan	23	16	18	14	61
Other countries	56	42	31	52	40
Total	1,343	1,409	1,311	1,070	1,145

No. 35.—Exports of Seeds.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)
Linseed—					
United Kingdom	2,538	1,630	1,648	2,220	1,478
Belgium	2,029	1,302	424	278	..
France	1,352	1,022	1,267	451	208
Germany	665	504	537	120	..
United States	1,103	130	—	—	7
Italy	493	388	325	326	127
Holland	222	184	105	13	..
Austria-Hungary	140	76	73	11	..
Other countries	101	82	79	83	163
Total	8,643	5,318	4,458	3,502	1,983
Rape—					
Germany	404	600	651	90	..
Belgium	1,016	910	1,131	306	..
France	597	598	612	242	386
United Kingdom	176	229	180	248	474
Italy	58	32	163	177	67
Holland	41	17	39	—	..
Other countries	49	18	76	21	12
Total	2,341	2,404	2,852	1,084	939
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—					
France	315	342	344	202	104
Belgium	301	280	557	92	..
Italy	189	82	223	132	19
Austria-Hungary	321	298	310	66	..
Germany	154	132	271	30	..
Other countries	71	82	91	190	41
Total	1,351	1,216	1,796	712	164
Groundnuts—					
France	1,592	2,182	2,620	1,221	1,577
Belgium	203	192	199	41	..
Austria-Hungary	96	118	112	76	..
Other countries	229	203	323	178	92
Total	2,120	2,695	3,254	1,516	1,669
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	987	670	1,392	977	432
France	16	1	10	14	..
Other countries	10	14	15	13	13
Total	1,013	685	1,417	1,004	445
Castor—					
United Kingdom	542	502	544	324	383
United States	151	193	204	159	160
Belgium	141	104	154	56	..
France	165	161	207	108	129
Italy	126	65	114	99	73
Other countries	54	67	114	27	57
Total	1,179	1,092	1,337	773	802
Copra or coconut kernel—					
Germany	563	687	658	261	..
Russia	37	55	98	79	..
United Kingdom	52	54	9	206	173
Other countries	108	63	275	276	209
Total	760	859	1,040	822	382
Poppy—					
France	279	279	174	56	79
Belgium	142	48	80	19	..
Other countries	76	44	57	21	3
Total	497	371	311	96	82
Mowa or Mowra—					
Germany	275	100	310	2	..
Belgium	73	33	48	7	..
France	31	2	5	8	19
Other countries	13	8	1	34	5
Total	392	143	364	51	24
Other seeds	424	357	288	—	258
Total British Empire	4,574	3,390	4,106	4,283	3,274
„ Foreign countries	14,146	11,750	13,011	5,486	3,474
Grand Total Seeds	18,720	15,140	17,117	9,769	6,748

No. 36.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	6,354	6,325	7,232	8,162	9,801
Russia	874	992	1,110	667	1,411
Ceylon	188	180	163	136	169
Australia and New Zealand	301	282	326	366	352
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	137	273	338	261	344
Canada	382	408	430	395	333
Turkey, Asiatic	104	138	102	49	114
United States	105	72	69	86	128
Egypt	44	49	51	23	40
Germany	23	19	25	7	..
Straits Settlements	21	22	24	22	25
Persia	13	12	9	83	401
Arabia	8	9	10	15	36
Chile	1	2	3	9	37
Other countries	76	80	91	71	130
Total British Empire	7,289	7,264	8,225	9,127	10,785
„ Foreign countries	1,342	1,599	1,758	1,225	2,536
Grand Total	8,631	8,863	9,983	10,352	13,321

No. 37.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Hongkong	3,020	2,406	1,084	111	79
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	3,615	3,243	28	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,100	705	226	81	65
Java	362	383	472	282	208
Macao	—	236	18	..	..
Japan	77	130	120	101	121
Indo-China	325	99	130	291	223
Siam	191	263	164	204	189
Other countries	36	16	38	106	95
Total	8,726	7,481	2,280	1,176	980

No. 38.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw hides—					
Germany	1,494	1,783	2,044	833	..
Holland	54	179	197	32	..
Austria-Hungary	939	786	1,229	332	..
Italy	492	673	563	384	2,195
Spain	301	345	296	353	166
United States	228	971	698	846	1,501
United Kingdom	212	300	166	570	436
Belgium	20	104	97	31	..
France	48	97	70	35	70
Other countries	197	137	171	85	156
Total British Empire	222	335	222	586	508
„ Foreign countries	3,763	5,037	5,309	2,915	4,016
Grand Total	3,985	5,372	5,531	3,501	4,524
Raw skins—					
United States	1,762	1,777	1,668	1,323	1,784
France	144	183	124	52	43
United Kingdom	140	213	149	136	130
Holland	103	129	159	78	..
Germany	63	80	77	40	..
Other countries	98	66	83	67	38
Total British Empire	179	248	171	158	167
„ Foreign countries	2,131	2,200	2,089	1,538	1,828
Grand Total	2,310	2,448	2,260	1,696	1,995
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	967	1,338	1,031	1,589	2,033
Egypt	9	9	5	1	..
Other countries	13	16	23	17	9
Total British Empire	972	1,347	1,037	1,593	2,042
„ Foreign countries	17	16	22	14	..
Grand Total	989	1,363	1,059	1,607	2,042
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,639	1,324	1,404	1,230	1,109
United States	189	204	203	173	481
Japan	95	103	88	108	77
Other countries	78	74	64	41	32
Total British Empire	1,675	1,357	1,433	1,257	1,141
„ Foreign countries	326	348	326	295	558
Grand Total	2,001	1,705	1,759	1,552	1,699

No. 39.—Exports of raw cotton by Sea from British India during the last four years.

	To Japan.				To other Countries.				Total.			
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	1,499	7,243	2,629	20,362	9,793	17,456	2,725	13,435	11,292	24,699	5,354	33,797
October	607	5,854	6,441	20,812	7,162	18,462	3,641	14,294	7,769	24,316	10,082	34,606
November	3,299	11,904	5,666	11,525	6,028	16,686	5,299	6,414	9,327	28,590	10,965	17,939
December	6,515	9,784	13,905	19,496	6,078	21,528	11,672	12,781	12,593	31,312	25,577	32,277
January	26,906	31,270	16,579	19,333	23,174	32,813	13,947	7,495	50,080	64,083	30,526	26,828
February	39,423	37,352	27,331	40,355	16,427	36,010	14,840	15,314	55,850	73,362	42,171	55,669
March	19,973	26,930	31,879	27,719	18,270	37,749	21,503	9,992	38,243	64,679	53,382	37,711
Total	98,222	130,337	104,430	159,102	86,932	180,704	73,627	79,725	185,154	311,041	178,057	238,827
April	34,986	22,282	31,951	24,632	19,565	43,126	17,992	14,696	54,551	65,408	49,943	39,328
May	24,132	41,765	33,472	30,686	20,856	55,808	15,587	13,120	44,988	97,573	49,059	43,806
June	21,003	32,916	33,944	34,477	24,569	61,866	16,750	11,634	45,572	94,782	50,694	46,111
July	19,457	18,570	13,408	33,263	27,024	45,445	8,918	16,869	46,481	64,015	22,326	50,132
August	10,963	2,785	24,007	16,802	17,719	14,833	7,843	9,326	28,682	17,618	31,850	26,128
Total	208,763	248,655	241,212	298,962	196,665	401,782	140,717	145,370	405,428	650,437	381,929	444,332

No. 40.—Value of the net imports (*a*) of certain articles of luxury and convenience.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£1,000)	£(1,000)
Cotton piecegoods	25,029	27,464	34,532	37,831	28,130	24,567
Sugar and molasses	8,413	6,636	9,189	9,647	6,232	10,704
Kerosene oil	1,585	2,165	1,702	1,904	2,194	1,992
Silk goods	1,806	1,724	1,981	2,000	1,256	1,788
Apparel and haberdashery	1,692	1,903	1,837	2,038	1,169	1,469
Matches	557	581	654	595	744	891
Galvanised iron sheets	1,620	1,988	2,418	3,582	1,993	871
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof	488	669	858	1,022	683	862
Betelnuts	719	697	787	819	868	850
Woollen goods	1,988	2,237	2,010	2,541	1,237	611
Soap	353	414	471	496	550	553
Tobacco	306	444	458	499	477	519
Precious stones	510	585	692	671	94	311
Copper, braziers and sheets and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	1,990	1,500	1,349	2,242	1,475	301
Boots and shoes	303	364	436	497	359	232
Toys	253	265	274	289	152	202
Bangles	372	413	413	536	184	154
Beads	185	155	198	159	106	68
Jewellery	94	221	81	83	72	57
Total	48,263	50,425	60,340	67,451	47,975	47,002
Index numbers (taking the quinquennium 1910-15 as 100)	88	92	110	123	87	68

(*a*) Imports *minus* Re-exports.

No. 41.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports			Exports		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
GOLD.	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Bullion.						
United Kingdom	9,157	4,816	1,715	2,299	1,006	2,026
Aden and Dependencies	..	23	15	..	..	..
Australian Commonwealth	477	226	974	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	389	380	162	..	..	..
Hongkong	75	18	9	1	..	9
Straits Settlements	34	8	..	2	..	..
Egypt	..	1	40	..	..	..
Other countries	24	2	12	..	1	..
Total Bullion	10,156	5,474	2,927	2,302	1,007	2,035
Coin.						
United Kingdom {Private	1,928	345	200	..	..	..
United Kingdom {Govt.	..	..	..	..	238	..
Egypt {Private	4,451	568	12	..	..	..
Egypt {Govt.	..	..	..	..	300	..
Straits Settlements	662	62	2	589	254	26
Australian Commonwealth	649	63	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic {Private	507	305	174	4	4	..
Turkey, Asiatic {Govt.	..	..	25	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	8	6	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	348	256	155	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands	3	24	11	192	46	7
Ceylon	..	..	..	100	152	32
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	7	5	1	43	14	8
Persia	5	3	2	21	20	..
Hongkong	34	6	2	..	..	6
Austria-Hungary	19	3	..	..	..	..
France	19	3	..	..	..	..
Natal	11	12	..	..	..	..

No. 41.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports			Exports		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	£(1,000) 2	£(1,000) ..	£(1,000) ..	£(1,000) ..	£(1,000) ..	£(1,000) ..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	21
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	2,120
Other countries	9	1	10	17	2	5
Total Coin {Private	8,662	1,662	569	966	492	2,225
Total Coin {Govt.	..	..	25	..	538	..
Total	8,662	1,662	594	966	1,030	2,225
Total of Gold {Private	18,818	7,136	3,496	3,268	1,499	4,260
Total of Gold {Govt.	..	..	25	..	538	..
Total	18,818	7,136	3,521	3,268	2,037	4,260
SILVER. Bullion.						
United Kingdom {Private	4,245	5,682	2,783	3	3	9
United Kingdom {Govt.	3,816	11	..	..	..	..
Ceylon {Private	13	8	..	..	..	..
Ceylon {Govt.	10	..	..	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) {Private	174	320	286	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) {Govt.	677	..	..	..	..	..
Australian Commonwealth. {Private	607	475	452	..	..	..
Australian Commonwealth. {Govt.	2	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	65	..	..	..
United States of America	12	40	15	..	..	..
Hongkong	10	325	425	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	52	..	..	..
Other countries	..	4	8	6	4	6
Total Bullion {Private	5,061	6,854	4,086	9	7	15
Total Bullion {Govt.	4,505	11	..	..	..	..
Total	9,566	6,865	4,086	9	7	15
Coin.						
United Kingdom {Private	2	5	1	..	1	1
United Kingdom {Govt.	..	..	..	..	137	..
Aden and Dependencies. {Private	19	42	54	..	1	..
Aden and Dependencies. {Govt.	2	3	1	..	53	27
Ceylon {Private	2	..	2	547	290	200
Ceylon {Govt.	..	..	..	20	27	..
Bahrein Islands	111	209	88	235	112	263
Hongkong	6	7	16	143	..	..
East African Protectorate. {Private	1	..	..	133	83	57
East African Protectorate. {Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	97
Zanzibar and Pemba	..	10	..	97	..	28
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman {Private.	72	72	8	123	31	32
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman {Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Native States in Arabia.	27	13	38	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic {Private	131	38	32	..	12	..
Turkey, Asiatic {Govt.	..	..	..	1	101	305
Persia {Private	96	117	42	17	23	2
Persia {Govt.	39	..	34	..	1	3
Straits Settlements	4	..	10	65	59	73
Mauritius and Dependencies. {Private	62	..	..	..	67	..
Mauritius and Dependencies. {Govt.	..	..	..	..	467	..
Siam	1	2	21	62	13	5
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	..	8	8	..	..	..
Egypt {Private	1	1	1	..	..	..
Egypt {Govt.	..	3	..	..	..	100
Other countries {Private	..	..	..	2	3	14
Other countries {Govt.	..	8	1	..	..	..
Total, Coin {Private	535	524	321	1,424	695	675
Total, Coin {Govt.	41	14	36	21	786	533
Total	576	538	357	1,445	1,481	1,208
Total of Silver {Private	5,596	7,378	4,407	1,433	702	690
Total of Silver {Govt.	4,546	25	36	21	786	533
Total	10,142	7,403	4,443	1,454	1,488	1,223

No. 42.—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1915-16 compared with that of 1914-15

(A) Total Imports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1915-16	Trade of 1915-16 calculated at prices of 1914-15	Value declared in 1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1914-15		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Dates	72,13	72,06	53,00	+19,06	+7	+19,13
Ale, beer, and porter	45,39	38,85	47,55	—8,70	+6,54	—2,16
Spirit	92,30	86,90	85,84	+1,06	+5,40	+6,46
Canned and bottled provisions	48,24	47,41	44,59	+2,82	+83	+3,65
Betelnuts	1,27,56	1,18,00	1,30,25	—12,25	+9,56	—2,69
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	15,70,60	11,64,19	9,68,42	+1,95,77	+4,06,41	+6,02,18
Salt	1,25,01	87,28	74,04	+13,24	+37,73	+50,97
Cigarettes	63,05	65,91	56,31	+9,60	—2,86	+6,74
Total Class I (including other articles)	26,94,53	22,11,19	19,58,17	+2,53,02	+4,83,34	+7,36,36
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	20,30	22,33	73,98	—51,65	—2,03	—53,68
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	2,99,22	2,82,19	3,29,26	—47,07	+17,03	—30,04
Other kinds	1,02,25	1,02,23	1,11,44	—9,21	+2	—9,19
Silk, raw	1,07,93	1,10,22	1,13,35	—3,13	—2,29	—5,42
Timber	65,17	62,79	71,15	—8,36	+2,38	—5,98
Total Class II (including other articles)	8,52,63	8,24,93	9,31,89	—1,06,96	+27,70	—79,26
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	37,50	36,49	54,45	—17,96	+1,01	—16,95
Motor cars and cycles	1,01,86	1,25,22	84,76	+40,46	—23,36	+17,10
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,87,27	2,52,46	2,22,64	+29,82	+34,81	+64,63
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	4,08,81	3,14,27	4,29,02	—1,14,75	+94,54	—20,21
Aniline dyes	14,29	4,20	31,65	—27,45	+10,09	—17,36
Paints and colours	67,02	49,21	59,32	—10,11	+17,81	+7,70
Glassware and earthenware	1,55,02	1,24,66	1,41,71	—17,05	+30,36	+13,31
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	5,25,71	4,11,95	6,46,15	—2,34,20	+1,13,76	—1,20,44
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	41,70	33,51	72,71	—39,20	+8,19	—31,01
Nails, rivets, and washers	67,94	48,45	27,66	+20,79	+19,49	+40,28
Pipes and fittings, cast	82,50	67,84	64,06	+3,78	+14,66	+18,44
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	1,31,84	1,04,54	2,99,42	—1,94,88	+27,30	—1,67,58
Tinned	1,34,65	1,06,00	1,12,81	—6,81	+28,65	+21,84
Not galvanised or tinned	72,40	50,17	61,23	—11,06	+22,23	+11,17
Steel—						
Bars and channel	81,67	49,26	91,48	—42,22	+32,41	—9,81
Copper—						
Wrought	62,04	54,36	2,40,78	—1,86,42	+7,68	—1,78,74
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	36,53	35,33	47,19	—11,86	+1,20	—10,66
Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	2,01,04	1,75,92	1,83,88	—7,96	+25,12	+17,16
Railway plant and rolling-stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	46,37	33,25	1,34,99	—1,01,74	+13,12	—88,62
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	43,93	35,33	68,93	—33,60	+8,60	—25,00
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	3,67,70	3,63,84	3,85,18	—21,34	+3,86	—17,48
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	14,93	21,59	45,08	—23,49	—6,66	—30,15
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	18,08,61	18,37,20	21,23,84	—2,91,64	—28,59	—3,20,23
White (bleached)	10,68,37	11,00,53	10,85,87	+14,66	—32,16	—17,50
Coloured, printed, or dyed	8,55,67	7,53,35	10,46,34	—2,92,99	+1,02,32	—1,90,67
Tents of all descriptions	43,64	38,62	35,47	+3,15	+5,02	+8,17
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	32,38	33,07	24,18	+8,89	—69	+8,20
Piece goods	2,03,14	1,94,98	1,33,44	+61,54	+8,16	+69,70
Wool—						
Piece goods	63,34	48,59	1,30,80	—82,21	+14,75	—67,46
Shawls	7,45	7,61	16,70	—9,09	—16	—9,25
Cement	70,35	61,07	67,34	—6,27	+9,28	+3,01
Matches	1,38,31	1,34,22	1,12,99	+21,23	+4,09	+25,32
Soap	84,53	81,06	83,32	—2,26	+3,47	+1,21
Tea-chests of wood	81,82	26,54	43,70	—17,16	+55,28	+38,12
Total Class III (including other articles)	98,51,29	85,10,11	1,06,66,85	—21,56,74	+8,41,18	—13,15,56
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,35,58	2,02,12	2,35,99	—33,87	+33,46	—41
Grand Total Imports (including other articles)	1,31,34,03	1,17,48,35	1,37,92,90	—20,44,55	+13,85,68	—6,58,87

Note.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume

" Rupees 1,000=£ 66 13s. 4d.

No. 42—*contd.*

(B) Total Exports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1915-16	Trade of 1915-16 calculated at prices of 1914-15	Value declared in 1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1914-15		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Fruits and vegetables	60,05	58,91	51,39	+7,52	+1,14	+8,66
Rice not in the husk	15,28,89	14,81,81	17,00,90	—2,19,09	+47,08	—1,72,01
Wheat	8,44,07	7,69,09	8,32,04	—62,95	+74,98	+12,03
Wheat-flour	1,12,02	99,63	91,79	+7,84	+12,39	+20,23
Barley	1,75,20	1,48,19	26,18	+1,22,01	+27,01	+1,49,02
Gram	33,69	32,69	23,43	+9,26	+1,00	+10,26
Jawar and Bajra	43,22	44,36	1,11,52	—67,16	—1,14	—68,30
Pulse	1,45,82	1,26,76	1,01,42	+25,34	+19,06	+44,40
Provisions and oilman's stores	52,69	52,22	45,48	+6,74	+47	+7,21
Spices	92,89	90,29	95,79	—5,50	+2,60	—2,90
Tea, black	19,06,90	17,59,05	15,49,70	+2,09,35	+2,37,85	+4,47,20
Coffee	98,69	1,00,62	1,65,38	—64,76	—1,93	—66,69
Total Class I (including other articles)	53,06,61	48,82,79	48,67,02	—14,23	+4,23,82	+4,09,59
Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	73,53	71,31	52,58	+18,73	+2,22	+20,95
Lac, shell	1,54,74	1,64,45	1,41,15	+23,30	—9,71	+13,59
Hides, raw	6,78,54	6,48,63	5,25,10	+1,23,53	+29,91	+1,53,44
Skins, raw	2,99,28	2,69,42	2,54,34	+15,08	+29,86	+44,94
Manganese ore	83,09	80,76	75,30	+5,46	+2,33	+7,79
Oils	1,21,89	1,29,91	1,05,20	+24,71	—8,02	+16,69
Seeds—						
Castor	1,20,33	1,23,13	1,15,99	+7,14	—2,80	+4,34
Copra or coconut kernel	57,28	60,70	1,23,29	—62,59	—3,42	—66,01
Cotton	66,76	69,45	1,50,68	—81,23	—2,69	—83,92
Groundnuts	2,50,34	2,88,43	2,27,34	+61,00	—38,09	+23,00
Linseed	2,97,42	3,15,34	5,25,36	—2,10,02	—17,92	—2,27,94
Mowa or mowra	3,65	4,31	7,60	—3,29	—66	—3,95
Rape	1,40,79	1,59,77	1,62,56	—2,79	—18,98	—21,77
Sesamum	24,63	31,49	1,06,78	—75,29	—6,86	—82,15
Cotton, raw	24,92,89	28,65,14	33,48,84	—4,83,70	—3,72,25	—8,55,95
Hemp, raw	1,02,54	90,27	99,43	—9,16	+12,27	+3,11
Jute, raw	15,64,20	15,33,89	12,91,02	+2,42,87	+30,31	+2,73,18
Wool, raw	3,79,09	3,44,63	2,36,90	+1,07,73	+34,46	+1,42,19
Teakwood	60,57	61,56	84,73	—23,17	—99	—24,16
Manures, bones	35,34	37,94	47,93	—9,99	—2,60	—12,59
Rubber, raw	1,26,67	1,33,84	93,30	+40,54	—7,17	+33,37
Total Class II (including other articles)	74,12,10	77,10,81	80,07,28	—2,96,47	—2,98,71	—5,95,18
Class III.—Articles wholly and mainly manufactured						
Opium	1,47,02	1,42,72	1,76,34	—33,62	+4,30	—29,32
Myrobalans	70,52	62,95	52,57	+10,38	+7,57	+17,95
Hides, tanned or dressed	3,06,24	3,02,06	2,41,00	+61,06	+4,18	+65,24
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,54,88	2,52,50	2,32,84	+19,66	+2,38	+22,04
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	6,92,29	7,53,09	6,28,65	+1,24,44	—60,80	+63,64
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	76,24	86,39	51,80	+34,59	—10,15	+24,44
Coloured, printed or dyed	1,69,35	1,83,11	1,06,17	+76,94	—13,76	+63,18
Jute—						
Gunny bags	20,15,40	25,41,29	12,59,44	+12,81,85	—5,25,89	+7,55,96
Gunny cloth	17,67,07	14,30,71	13,10,91	+1,19,80	+3,36,36	+4,56,16
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	64,02	65,08	57,04	+8,04	—1,06	+6,98
Oilcakes	1,13,62	1,16,62	1,06,38	+10,24	—3,00	+7,24
Paraffin wax	81,37	82,34	82,22	+12	—97	—85
Total Class III (including other articles)	63,21,40	65,71,65	46,58,37	+19,13,28	—2,50,25	+16,63,03
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified						
Bran and pollards	69,77	69,09	63,05	+6,04	+68	+6,72
Total Class IV (including other articles)	2,13,32	2,14,85	1,85,83	+29,02	—1,53	+27,49
Grand Total Exports (including other articles)	1,92,53,43	1,93,80,10	1,77,48,50	+15,31,60	—1,26,67	+15,04,93

Note—Rupees 1,000=£66 13*s.* 4*d.*

No. 43.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,800	6,000	8,400	16,000	18,000	27,000	25,000	18,000	20,800	7,000	1,600
2. Progressive total of additions to the stock	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,600	72,400	110,800	144,000	162,000	189,000	214,000	232,000	188,200	239,000	240,600
3. Held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	400	8,400	4,400	6,000	6,000	16,000	20,000	15,000	12,600	10,000	8,000
4. Net annual variation in item 3	..	..	..	..	..	400	1,800	—2,200	6,000	..	10,000	4,000	—5,000	3,000	—5,000	—2,000
5. Net progressive absorption	1,000	4,000	12,200	28,000	40,000	46,200	64,000	106,400	138,000	156,000	173,000	194,000	217,000	175,600	229,000	232,600
6. Absorption of the year	1,000	600	3,200	2,400	2,000	2,400	4,200	10,600	10,000	18,000	17,000	21,000	23,000	17,800	12,000	3,600

NOTE :—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India *plus* the net imports (*i.e.*, imports *minus* exports). In 1915-16 the gold produced was £2,369,845 *minus* net exports £739,412 = £1,600,000 in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of each year. Total at end of 1914-15 £239 millions *plus* figure for 1915-16 £1,600,000 = £240,600,000 at the end of 1915-16. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variations in the actual amount held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1915-16 £8 millions *minus* that held in 1914-15 £10 millions is equal to —£2 millions shown against this item in 1915-16. Item 5 shows the difference between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mints, etc.). £240,600,000 *minus* £8 millions = £232,600,000 during 1915-16. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5. £232,600,000 *minus* £229 millions = £3,600,000 during 1915-16; or, in other words, the difference between item 1 (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3); £1,600,000 *minus* (—£2,000,000), *i.e.*, £3,600,000 is the net absorption of the year.

No. 44.—Balance of Trade of India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1878-79	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Imports of Merchandise—	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Ex-Government Stores	24,373	31,966	39,014	45,167	46,527	52,286	74,567	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,165	97,232	91,952	87,560
Net imports of—															
Gold	—600	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	6,367	8,589	14,446	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,550	19,242	5,637	—764
Silver	2,707	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	6,242	5,714	3,528	4,383	4,163	4,806	6,676	3,717
Enfaced rupee paper	..	..	..	..	353	587	367	..	1,620	707	353	747	685	238	603
Interest on—															
Enfaced rupee paper	453	567	580	660	553	467	373	347	360	287	253	240	297	228	213
TOTAL IMPORT	26,933	39,453	47,620	55,367	53,100	63,120	89,301	99,075	109,916	122,083	137,374	142,865	122,262	104,732	91,329
Exports of Merchandise—															
Ex-Government Stores	40,593	52,680	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,013	110,206	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,411	121,061	(a) 131,587
Net Exports of—															
Enfaced rupee paper	907	660	114	327	..	..	7	520	..	..	..	..	104	..	..
TOTAL EXPORT	41,500	53,340	59,167	70,267	71,633	83,013	110,213	125,777	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,515	121,061	131,587
Net Export	14,567	13,887	11,547	14,900	18,533	19,893	20,912	26,702	30,005	29,814	26,685	23,054	27,253	16,329	40,258
Council bills paid in India through—															
Treasury	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	18,732	23,145	24,789	25,888	28,915	24,294	6,594	4,980
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	8,090	600	..	..	2,150	2,168	600	7,538
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	1,000	2,545	1,988	..	..	1,107	..	8,190
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,833
Reverse bills paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1,607*	*156*	..	..	..	..	*31*	*8,707*	*4,893*
Net	11,647	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	27,666	26,290	26,777	25,888	31,065	27,538	—1,513	18,643
Balance of Trade in favour of India	2,920	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	3,715	3,037	797	..	..	17,842	21,615
Balance of Trade against India	..	..	453	..	..	..	1,188	964	..	..	..	8,011	285	..	..

NOTE.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, pages 8—9 of Part I.
(a) Includes £4,529,800 being the value of wheat exported on account of Government during 1915-16

No. 45.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Prices 1915-16 expressed in index numbers (1914-15 =100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt	8 14 7	11 6 11	15 6 9	135
Molasses	,,	2 2 7	2 6 4	2 5 8	98
Average	..	..	..	..	116
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	gal.	1 6 10	1 5 4	1 8 10	116
Spirit—Brandy	,,	7 15 5	8 5 3	8 10 8	104
,, Whisky	,,	6 9 6	6 11 3	7 3 7	108
,, present in drugs	,,	17 0 1	16 13 4	17 11 3	105
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 7 8	0 8 0	0 8 6	106
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	16 0 6	15 12 2	17 4 0	109
Milk, condensed	lb	0 4 6	0 4 10	0 5 5	112
Canned provisions	Cwt	44 10 4	46 2 8	46 15 6	102
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 1 7	0 1 5	0 1 7	112
Cloves	,,	0 5 11	0 5 7	0 5 3	94
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 7 1	15 14 4	22 12 4	143
Average	..	..	..	..	110
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 6 8	0 6 6	0 6 11	106
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 15 1	0 14 5	0 14 6	101
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 2 7	0 2 6	97
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 11	0 2 10	0 2 9	97
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 10	112
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 9	0 4 2	0 2 11	70
Average	..	..	..	..	95
5. Other Textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 14 7	4 14 9	4 13 1	98
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 13 8	0 12 6	0 12 3	98
,, piecegoods	,,	0 11 3	0 12 1	0 12 6	103
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 0 8	1 5 8	130
,, shawls	No.	2 10 10	2 14 5	2 13 4	98
Average	..	..	..	..	105
6. Hides and skins—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 6 6	2 9 1	2 10 3	103
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	54 12 9	54 5 9	64 7 5	119
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	130 4 11	147 14 8	196 2 2	133
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	128 14 6	128 0 0	159 4 8	124
Nails, etc.	,,	200 1 3	206 5 4	289 5 5	140
Pipes, etc.	,,	161 1 9	160 11 8	195 7 5	122
Sheets, galvanised	,,	193 11 5	190 5 9	240 0 11	126
,, tinned	,,	237 1 2	223 10 2	284 1 4	127
,, not galvanised	,,	122 10 2	119 12 9	172 13 1	144
Tubes	,,	252 10 5	251 11 6	329 2 2	131
Steel, bars and channel	,,	100 15 2	96 15 5	160 11 10	166
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt	153 5 5	124 9 6	128 12 9	103
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	5 14 7	5 6 10	7 9 1	139
Sleepers	,,	5 5 0	5 2 1	6 6 1	124
Average	..	..	..	..	130
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	453 10 8	416 6 10	543 8 7	131
(b) Fruits, Cocoanuts	,,	0 0 11	0 0 9	0 0 8	89
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb	0 12 8	0 12 2	2 9 4	340
Alizarine	,,	0 7 0	0 6 6	1 11 5	422
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	,,	3 12 3	3 13 9	4 4 3	111
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine	lb	13 2 0	14 5 7	17 3 8	120
Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 10 10	3 14 11	3 11 10	95
(f) Gums and resins	Cwt	16 0 10	17 5 11	15 15 3	90
(g) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 10 0	0 10 8	1 0 8	156
Piecegoods	,,	0 4 6	0 5 6	0 7 6	136
(h) Coal	Ton	18 7 11	20 0 0	17 11 9	89
(i) Wood, timber	c. Ton	77 10 0	92 12 0	92 8 6	100
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	30 15 11	31 6 9	34 3 2	109
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	0 13 5	0 13 6	1 2 0	133
Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	75 13 1	59 7 10	67 9 10	114
Sheet and plate	Supl. Ft.	0 2 0	0 2 7	0 3 7	139
Paints and colours	Cwt	16 10 8	18 11 5	25 7 3	136
Printing paper	,,	12 3 4	12 12 7	13 15 10	109
Soap	,,	20 11 0	20 9 7	22 9 4	110
Umbrellas	No.	1 1 5	1 3 7	1 2 11	97
Average	..	..	..	..	141
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 3 2	0 2 5	0 3 6	145
Cement	Cwt	2 3 11	2 5 2	2 10 9	115
Pitch, tar, etc.	,,	4 6 11	4 14 11	5 2 9	109
Average	..	..	..	..	123
General Average*	..	..	..	..	123

No. 46.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Prices 1915-16 expressed in index numbers (1914-15 =100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 7 4	5 8 5	5 11 4	103
Wheat	,,	5 7 5	5 14 3	6 7 5	110
,, flour	,,	7 14 6	8 8 0	9 8 11	113
Barley	,,	4 1 9	4 7 5	5 4 7	118
Average	..	..	..	..	110
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	4 10 5	5 12 1	6 10 1	115
3. Tea	lb	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 9 5	113
Coffee	Cwt	59 2 0	56 15 2	55 13 8	98
Average	..	..	..	..	109
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 10	104
Chillies	,,	0 2 0	0 2 7	0 2 10	110
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 10 1	0 9 5	0 9 4	99
Average	..	..	..	..	104
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Castor	Cwt	7 6 11	7 6 1	6 13 5	98
Copra	,,	20 6 9	19 5 9	18 4 3	98
Cotton	,,	3 11 10	3 10 0	3 7 9	96
Groundnuts	,,	8 12 6	8 4 8	7 2 2	86
Linseed	,,	8 1 3	8 2 8	7 11 3	94
Rapeseed	,,	8 9 5	8 6 2	7 6 3	88
Sesamum	,,	12 0 2	11 6 11	8 15 0	78
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 6 1	1 6 4	1 5 4	96
Coconut	,,	2 2 1	2 0 5	1 13 11	93
Oilcake	Cwt	3 15 0	3 14 2	3 12 6	97
Average	..	..	..	..	92
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	401 2 5	255 9 7	260 10 5	102
Gunny bag	No.	0 5 5	0 5 1	0 4 1	80
,, cloth	Yd.	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 2 4	117
Average	..	..	..	..	99
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	38 10 1	32 5 9	28 2 6	87
,, yarn	lb	0 7 11	0 7 6	0 6 11	92
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 2 5	97
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 7	92
Average	..	..	..	..	92
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 8 2	0 8 6	0 9 4	110
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	74 5 8	73 8 9	76 15 1	104
,, tanned	,,	91 3 10	111 6 9	112 9 5	101
Skins, raw	,,	69 10 11	62 4 4	69 2 9	111
,, tanned	,,	201 15 11	198 5 2	200 2 11	101
Average	..	..	..	..	105
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 14 4	17 1 6	17 9 3	103
11. Other raw and manufactured articles.					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	194 11 1	524 12 1	495 9 9	94
Myrobalans	,,	4 9 8	4 8 3	5 1 0	112
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	11 8 1	13 0 11	16 10 2	127
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 1 10	0 2 1	0 2 0	96
Cigars	,,	0 11 9	0 12 10	0 12 11	101
Opium	Cwt	2,028 11 9	1,108 7 5	1,141 10 0	103
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	,,	14 6 11	14 13 4	16 13 8	114
(e) Lac, shell	,,	61 10 6	45 13 7	43 2 4	94
(f) Coal	Ton	9 9 0	8 14 2	9 2 6	103
(g) Wood, timber	,,	155 0 2	189 13 10	186 14 9	98
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	74 5 0	74 14 10	69 12 7	93
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	338 2 10	284 3 10	269 0 2	95
Coir unmanufactured	,,	11 8 3	10 9 9	10 2 7	95
Mica	,,	84 3 5	86 14 9	92 12 1	106
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	100
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 3 3	22 0 9	21 12 6	99
Average	..	..	..	..	102
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	Ton	155 0 2	189 13 10	186 14 9	98
General Average*	..	..	..	..	99

* This is an unweighted average, each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade.

Note—One rupee=1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 47.—Average wholesale prices for All-India during the second-half of July 1915, March 1915 and March 1916, as compared with those in the second-half of July 1914, the period just before the outbreak of war.

Article	Rate per	Prices				Index numbers (Prices for July 1914=100)				Prices in March 1916 expressed in Index Numbers (March 1915 =100)
		July 1914	July 1915	March 1915	March 1916	July 1914	July 1915	March 1915	March 1916	
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
Rice [1]	Maund of 82⅔ lbs	5 8 2	5 6 8	4 13 9	4 13 9	100	98	88	88	100
Wheat [2]	,,	4 2 3	4 7 4	5 0 0	3 15 0	100	108	121	95	79
Barley [3]	,,	3 1 1	2 15 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	100	97	103	98	95
Jawar [4]	,,	3 4 2	3 3 0	3 0 7	2 12 0	100	98	93	84	91
Bajra [5]	,,	3 13 6	3 7 9	3 7 0	3 6 1	100	91	89	88	98
Maize [6]	,,	3 5 4	3 5 3	3 5 1	2 8 0	100	100	99	75	75
Gram [7]	,,	3 12 11	3 7 6	3 12 10	3 2 0	100	91	100	82	82
Arhar dal [8]	,,	5 7 2	5 5 8	5 12 0	5 5 10	100	98	106	98	93
Linseed [9]	,,	5 11 10	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 2 7	100	91	87	90	103
Mustard and Rape seed [10]	,,	6 5 3	4 12 0	4 11 10	4 11 7	100	75	75	75	100
Sesamum [11]	,,	8 0 2	6 6 8	6 1 2	5 12 0	100	80	76	72	95
Cotton (raw) [12]	,,	20 0 0	14 8 8	13 10 0	19 0 0	100	73	68	95	139
Jute (raw) [13]	,,	9 0 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	100	75	67	83	125

[1] Average of 34 markets (7 in Bengal, 7 in Burma, 7 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Madras, 3 in Assam and 1 each in Bombay, Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province).

[2] Average of 37 markets (8 in the United Provinces, 7 in the Punjab, 5 in Bihar and Orissa, 4 each in Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 in Burma, and 1 each in Delhi, North-West Frontier, Baluchistan and Bengal, and the 3 ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi).

[3] Average of 16 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 3 each in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Bombay, 1 each in Delhi, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan).

[4] Average of 37 markets (8 in the United Provinces, 7 in Bombay, 4 each in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Madras, 2 each in North-West Frontier and Mysore, 1 each in Sind, Bihar, Delhi, Burma, Rajputana and Baluchistan).

[5] Average of 23 markets (5 each in the Punjab and Bombay, 4 in the United Provinces, 3 in Madras, 2 in North-West Frontier, 1 each in Sind, Bihar, Delhi and Rajputana.)

[6] Average of 19 markets (6 in the Punjab, 5 in the United Provinces, 3 in Bihar, 1 each in Burma, North-West Frontier, Delhi, Baluchistan, and Rajputana).

[7] Average of 29 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 each in the Punjab, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and Bihar and Orissa, 3 in Bengal, 2 in Burma, and 1 each in Madras, Delhi, and North-West Frontier Province).

[8] Average of 29 markets (4 each in Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Central Provinces and Berar, 3 in Madras, 2 each in Bombay, Punjab and Burma and 1 each in Assam, Delhi, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan).

[9] Average of 22 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 3 each in Bengal, and Central Provinces and Berar, 2 each in Bombay, Bihar and Assam and 1 in Delhi).

[10] Average of 20 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bengal, 3 each in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Assam, 1 each in North-West Frontier, Central Provinces and Delhi).

[11] Average of 15 markets (3 each in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 in Madras and 1 in Delhi).

[12] Average of 15 markets (3 each in the Punjab and the United Provinces, 2 each in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar, 1 each in Delhi, Madras and North-West Frontier).

[13] Average of 6 markets (4 in Bengal and 2 in Bihar).

No. 48.—Wholesale Prices of sugar per cwt.

	Calcutta. Sugar, Java, Ds. 16—18—19			Bombay. Sugar, Mauritius, 1st quality.			London. Sugar, Java.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	9 13 11	8 4 0	13 8 5	10 10 0	9 10 0	16 9 0	11 0½	10 0	26 7½
May	10 7 5	7 13 11	14 0 7	10 12 0	9 12 0	18 0 0	11 0½	10 4½	26 9
June	10 0 7	8 0 7	15 10 5	10 14 0	9 10 0	19 0 0	11 0½	10 7½	26 9
July	9 5 0	7 13 3	15 1 7	10 10 0	9 10 0	17 0 0	11 0½	10 6½	26 9½
August	8 6 9	10 2 0	15 15 11	..	16 8 0	17 8 0	10 5½	10 9½	27 1½
September	8 7 9	11 2 4	15 7 9	10 4 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	10 11½	10 9½	27 1½
October	8 4 8	10 11 5	14 3 4	10 6 0	14 12 0	17 8 0	11 0	10 9½	30 3
November	8 3 4	11 13 2	13 3 10	10 4 0	15 12 0	17 10 0	11 2½	10 9½	30 6½
December	7 12 6	11 9 1	14 12 10	9 12 0	15 8 0	18 4 0	10 10½	10 9½	30 6½
January	8 0 3	12 9 5	15 13 2	9 11 0	16 12 0	18 6 0	10 0	10 9½	30 6½
February	8 2 8	13 5 8	15 6 4	9 10 0	16 12 0	18 0 0	10 4½	25 3	30 6½
March	8 2 8	13 10 5	15 2 3	9 10 0	16 13 0	18 0 0	10 2½	25 3	30 6½

No. 49.—Average Wholesale Price of Cotton Broach at Bombay per candy of 784 lbs.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	302 8 0	283 7 0	262 8 0
May	281 8 0	277 0 0	230 10 8
June	293 0 0	279 0 0	242 6 0
July	290 0 0	269 5 0	237 9 6
August	283 4 0	195 0 0	247 12 0
September	315 0 0	169 5 0	278 2 0
October	319 6 0	150 0 0	304 0 0
November	310 7 0	158 0 0	281 6 0
December	302 7 0	174 7 0	286 11 2
January	294 4 0	188 2 0	287 6 0
February	279 5 0	197 5 0	286 13 0
March	272 2 0	193 3 0	280 1 7

No. 50.—Wholesale Price of Rice in Calcutta and Rangoon.

	Calcutta. Ballam, No. 1, per maund of 82⅔ lbs.			Rangoon. Ngasein and Ngakyauk per maund of 82⅔ lbs.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	5 7 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	3 10 9	3 9 3	2 9 7
May	5 8 0	5 15 0	6 4 0	3 13 0	3 8 5	2 14 9
June	5 13 0	5 10 0	6 6 0	3 11 11	3 5 2	3 6 7
July	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 6 0	3 8 9	3 5 6	3 13 6
August	6 0 0	5 15 0	6 6 0	3 8 2	3 3 3	4 2 3
September	6 9 0	5 14 0	6 7 0	3 8 3	..	4 10 4
October	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	3 8 11	..	4 9 4
November	5 14 0	5 6 0	6 8 6	3 4 2	3 5 8	3 12 1
December	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	3 4 6	3 7 1	2 13 2
January	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 5 0	3 5 8	3 0 11	2 13 4
February	6 3 0	6 4 0	5 11 0	3 6 4	2 13 9	2 13 1
March	6 0 0	5 1 0	5 12 0	3 8 8	2 9 5	2 15 11

Note.—One Rupee=1s. 4d.

No. 51.—Wholesale price of wheat in England and in Karachi

Price in the first week of	English Wheat Gazette average per 480 lbs. (a)			Canadian No. 1 Manitoba per 496 lbs. (b)			American No. 2 Hard Winter per 100 lbs. (c)			Indian Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. (d)			Karachi White in Karachi (5% barley, 30% dirt and 3% red) per 492 lbs. (e)		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	31 4	31 4	54 6	39 6	36 9	67 9	7 8	7 4	13 3	40 2	37 0	58 0	31 6	30 9	40 0
May	31 8	31 9	58 3	39 11	36 0	73 0	7 9	7 6½	13 10	39 4	37 6	64 9	31 9	31 10½	37 6
June	32 7	33 9	61 9	39 11	37 9	66 6	7 7	7 8	13 4	37 8	37 9	61 0	30 6	31 3	35 6
July	33 1	34 3	49 5	39 6	36 9	58 0	7 6½	7 3½	11 4	37 0	36 3	54 0	30 3	29 7½	34 3
August	33 10	34 2	55 4	38 9	45 0	59 0	7 6	8 6	11 7	36 9	41 0	56 6	29 9	31 3	34 9
September	35 1	36 5	45 3	38 3	30 6	60 6	7 1	8 9	11 10	36 9	46 0	54 9	29 0	34 6	36 3
October	31 3	37 1	43 5	37 0	45 0	60 0	7 1½	8 6	10 6	36 0	44 6	No sellers	29 3	35 9	37 6
November	30 1	38 8	51 6	35 0	49 9	61 9	7 1½	9 5	11 5	36 0	48 3	„	28 10½	38 9	37 9
December	30 9	42 2	53 7	35 9	49 0	61 0	7 3½	9 6½	11 11½	37 8	50 6	„	30 3	40 0	36 9
January	31 0	43 3	54 9	35 9	54 3	67 0	7 3	11 1	12 4	36 9	52 3	„	30 0	42 6	37 4
February	31 1	52 8	58 3	36 3	63 6	71 3	7 4	13 1	13 5	37 6	61 6	„	31 0	45 0	34 9
March	31 5	55 11	59 4	37 9	61 6	72 3	7 6	13 5	13 6	37 6	59 0	„	31 3	44 6	33 9
AVERAGE	31 11	39 3	53 9	37 9	45 6	64 10	7 5	9 4	12 4	37 5	45 11	58 0	30 3½	36 3½	36 4

(a) & (b) Compiled from London Economist.
(c) „ George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News".
(d) Compiled from Reuter's telegrams.
(e) „ Karachi Price Current and Market Report.

No. 52.—Wholesale Price of Jute ✡ group in Calcutta per Bale of 400 lbs.

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.
April	69	0	0	83	8	0	41	0	0
May	70	0	0	82	0	0	37	0	0
June	70	0	0	83	8	0	39	0	0
July	69	0	0	87	0	0	48	0	0
August	74	0	0	60	0	0	48	8	0
September	78	0	0	60	0	0	55	0	0
October	83	0	0	34	0	0	50	0	0
November	81	0	0	35	0	0	52	0	0
December	85	8	0	31	0	0	49	0	0
January	84	8	0	42	0	0	49	8	0
February	77	0	0	40	8	0	51	0	0
March	78	0	0	41	0	0	59	0	0

No. 53.—Average wages paid in selected industries.

Industries	Rate Per	1914			1915			1916		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Cotton—										
Card Room	Month	12	11	5	12	13	0	12	13	7
Ring-throstle Room	„	12	0	0	12	6	8	12	6	8
Reeling Room	„	9	8	0	9	8	0	9	8	0
Bundling Room	„	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0
Sizing Department	„	22	12	8	23	6	10	23	6	10
Weaving Department	„	31	0	0	33	8	0	66	0	0
Average	„	17	3	8	17	12	0	18	0	8
Wool—										
Card Room	„	17	4	2	21	9	8	15	3	4(a)
Mule Room	„	21	4	2	24	15	4	25	2	11
Finishing Department	„	16	2	1	16	7	0	16	15	6
Weaving Department	„	16	4	8	16	15	6	17	1	11
Engineering Department	„	18	7	0	21	2	0	21	8	4
Average	„	17	14	9	20	5	5	19	8	8(a)
Jute—										
Carding	Week	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Rovers	„	3	4	9	3	5	1	3	4	9
Spinners	„	3	7	2	3	7	8	3	8	0
Shifters	„	1	12	2	1	12	10	1	12	0
Winders	„	3	9	8	3	9	8	3	9	8
Beamers	„	4	11	3	4	11	6	4	11	3
Weavers	„	5	10	5	5	9	8	5	10	5
Mistries	„	7	11	3	7	11	3	7	0	0
Coolies	„	2	15	0	3	1	3	3	1	3
Average	„	3	14	5	3	14	9	3	13	6

NOTE—One rupee=1s. 4d.
(a) The fall due to the appointment of junior men with less pay in place of old hands retired.

No. 53—*continued.*

Industries	Rate Per	1914			1915			1916		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Paper—										
Coolies	Month	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
Machinemen	„	30	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0
Women	„	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
Bricklayers	„	17	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0
Vicemen	„	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
Blacksmiths	„	29	0	0	29	0	0	28	0	0
Carpenters	„	18	0	0	18	0	0	20	0	0
Enginemen and stokers	„	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	8	0
Average	„	19	12	0	19	6	0	19	5	0
Rice—										
Head blacksmith	„	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Fitter	„	55	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	0
Carpenter	„	70	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0
Engine driver	„	55	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	0
Turner	„	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
Mill tindal	„	75	0	0	75	0	0	75	0	0
Stone mistry	„	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
Mill coolies	„	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
Average	„	51	2	0	51	2	0	51	2	0
Mining (coal)—										
Miners	Day	0	6	3*	0	6	3*	0	6	3
Blacksmiths	„	0	6	4*	0	6	4*	0	6	4
Average	„	0	6	3*	0	6	3*	0	6	3
Brewing—										
Head cooper	Month	27	0	0	27	0	0	28	0	0
Coopers	„	20	7	6	21	13	1	23	9	3
Smiths	„	23	10	7	24	5	4	25	0	0
Masons	„	21	8	0	21	8	0	22	8	0
Coolies (light work)	„	7	8	6	8	0	0	8	11	8
Coolies (heavy work)	„	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	1	7
Head maltmen	„	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0
Maltmen (coolies)	„	8	4	8	8	3	6	9	2	0
Average	„	15	14	11	16	3	9	17	2	1
Tea—										
Act coolies—										
Man	„	5	11	5	6	0	8	6	8	10
Woman	„	5	5	9	5	12	9	5	9	7
Average	„	5	8	7	5	14	8	6	1	2
Non-act coolies—										
Man	„	6	1	3	6	0	5	5	13	11
Woman	„	4	11	5	4	10	3	5	0	1
Children	„	2	13	7	2	13	3	2	13	8
Average	„	4	8	9	4	8	0	4	9	3
General Average for Tea	„	4	15	1	5	1	1	5	2	10

NOTE.—The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January as published in "Prices and Wages in India" except those for Tea which are averages of the wages earned in 2 typical months, September and March of each official year (*vide* also tables *Nos.* 54 and 55)
* The rates for a certain colliery, which was closed in 1916, have been excluded from these averages.

No. 54.—Statement showing the average monthly wages of Act-labourers in the Tea Gardens of Assam for the years 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Sub-division	Men			Women		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Cachar Sadr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hailakandi	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karimganj	6 8 0	..	..	4 7 0	..	..
South Sylhet	5 5 4	..	..	..	..	..
Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup Sadr	1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang Sadr	4 12 9	4 14 4	5 1 6	5 5 9	5 8 5	6 2 3
Mangaldai	5 8 8	6 2 9	6 8 1	4 12 1	5 1 7	5 14 6
Nowgong	5 0 11	5 5 7	5 2 0	5 0 1	4 9 9	3 14 11
Jorhat	5 3 0	5 6 0	5 10 8	4 4 8	4 7 0	4 11 9
Sibsagar	5 2 8	5 7 2	5 5 5	4 9 9	5 2 5	4 14 9
Golaghat	5 7 3	5 11 2	5 14 8	5 1 4	4 14 4	4 14 6
Lakhimpur Sadr	6 8 8	7 2 0	6 10 7	5 13 5	6 11 0	5 10 8
North Lakhimpur	5 4 5	5 12 6	5 6 8	4 8 7	4 14 4	5 1 9
Average	5 11 5	6 0 8	6 8 10	5 5 9	5 12 9	5 9 7

Note.—(1) These statistics are compiled from the Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam. They are the average monthly cash wages, calculated on the wages earned by the total number of labourers on the books during the months of September and March, including *ticca*, diet, rations, subsistence allowance and bonus per head.
(2) The blanks in the table indicate that no Act-labourers were employed
(3) One rupee=1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 55.—Statement showing the Average monthly wages of non-Act coolies in the Tea Gardens of Assam for the years 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16

Sub-division	Men			Women			Children		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Cachar Sadr	5 7 11	5 6 3	5 9 10	4 1 2	3 14 7	4 3 6	2 6 10	2 4 6	2 8 4
Hailakandi	5 0 11	4 11 5	4 14 9	3 12 5	3 9 2	3 15 6	2 1 8	2 0 6	2 2 5
North Sylhet	5 6 8	5 2 4	5 11 7	3 8 4	3 8 2	4 1 2	2 9 2	2 6 5	2 13 2
Karimganj	4 14 2	3 15 11	4 0 8	3 12 4	3 4 4	3 5 10	2 10 5	2 5 1	2 7 7
South Sylhet	5 10 5	5 10 7	5 10 8	4 3 3	4 2 2	4 3 1	2 6 2	2 5 10	2 6 2
Habiganj	5 8 6	5 7 3	5 11 4	4 3 8	4 0 7	4 8 11	2 10 8	2 6 4	2 14 0
Kamrup Sadr	4 15 4	5 9 10	3 8 2	3 13 11	3 13 2	2 8 9	2 1 0	2 5 7	1 10 2
Darrang Sadr	5 12 11	5 15 4	5 11 3	4 15 9	5 6 0	7 8 2	2 13 11	3 0 2	3 3 8
Mangaldai	6 9 6	6 0 9	6 5 5	4 7 5	4 6 6	5 0 4	2 6 7	2 8 0	2 9 7
Nowgong	5 15 1	5 10 8	5 8 11	5 0 0	4 14 11	4 15 8	3 0 3	2 15 3	2 14 5
Jorhat	5 8 8	5 12 10	6 1 0	4 6 10	4 5 7	4 10 6	2 15 9	2 14 2	3 2 2
Sibsagar	5 15 10	6 3 6	6 2 3	4 15 11	5 1 3	5 3 2	2 13 3	2 14 10	2 15 11
Golaghat	5 9 6	6 4 5	6 0 7	4 7 1	4 6 7	5 0 8	2 15 7	3 10 1	3 5 10
Lakhimpur Sadr	7 7 5	7 4 5	7 4 11	5 12 7	5 9 7	6 3 8	3 7 10	3 5 6	3 4 3
North Lakhimpur	5 11 9	5 10 2	6 1 8	4 12 4	5 1 7	5 8 7	2 9 3	2 9 1	2 15 10
Average	6 1 3	6 0 5	5 13 11	4 11 5	4 10 3	5 0 1	2 13 7	2 13 3	2 13 8

Note.—(1) These statistics are compiled from the Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam. They are the average monthly cash wages, calculated on the wages earned by the total number of coolies on the books during the months of September and March, including *ticca*, diet, rations, subsistence allowance, and bonus per head.
(2) One rupee=1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 56.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1915-16 compared with 1914-15
Sea Customs	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£)1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports						
Special Import duties—						
Liquors	831	840	891	811	786	—25
Silver bullion and coin	652	723	662	1,030	637	—393
Petroleum	505	468	470	571	477	—94
Tobacco	172	183	195	179	189	+10
Others	35	43	45	36	39	+3
Total	2,195	2,257	2,263	2,627	2,128	—499
General Import duties—						
Cotton piecegoods and manufactures	1,041	1,282	1,420	1,024	902	—122
Other manufactured articles	823	927	1,021	718	816	+98
Sugar	349	488	615	293	405	+112
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures	342	355	488	328	246	—82
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	184	194	203	195	212	+17
Chemicals, drugs, dyes	112	123	123	91	99	+8
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	98	111	92	91	92	+1
Oils (excluding petroleum)	8	11	13	11	12	+1
Total	2,957	3,491	3,975	2,751	2,784	+33
Total Imports	5,152	5,748	6,238	5,378	4,912	—466
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	121	96	92	134	101	—33
Net Import duty	5,031	5,652	6,146	5,244	4,811	—433
Exports						
Rice including rice flour	908	984	858	553	508	—45
Jute (raw and manufactures)	—	—	—	—	12(*a*)	+12
Tea	—	—	—	—	6(*a*)	+6
Total Exports	908	984	858	553	526	—27
Deduct—Refunds	22	21	19	21	18	—3
Net Export duty	886	963	839	532	508	—24
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	82	90	94	96	93	—3
Excise duty on cotton goods	324	374	382	329	329	...
Total Customs Revenue	6,323	7,079	7,442	6,201	5,741	—460
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	12	63	76	58	69	+11
Tea cess	23	24	25	26	21	—5

(*a*) Duty collected in March 1916

No. 57.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1.	Hops.
2.	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on Salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3.	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	SEEDS.
4.	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
5.	Cotton, raw.
6.	Wool, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
7.	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8.	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
9.	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10.	The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform. (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge. (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army. (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service. (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteers corps for the instruction of their men.

No.	Names of Articles.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11.	Anti-Plague serum.
12.	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13.	The following Agricultural Implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14.	The following Dairy Appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15.	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16.	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY.
17.	Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18.	The following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings and weft forks.
19.	Drawing-in-frames imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS.
20.	Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
21.	Gold bullion and coin.
	PAPER.
22.	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
23.	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread.
24.	Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
25.	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26.	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27.	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:—Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28.	Animals, living, all sorts.
29.	Specimens illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		*R a.*
	FISH.		
30	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
31	Ale, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Four annas and six pies.
32	Cider and other fermented liquors	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Spirit, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
34	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	18 12
35	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto.
37	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit.	Ditto	1 12

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March 1916

No. 57—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.—*continued*.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food Drink and Tobacco		R A.
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 74).	*Ad valorem*.	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight—	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	*Ad valorem*.	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles *mainly* unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS.		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naptha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum :— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon	One anna and six pies.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	30 0
	(3) Pistols	„	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	„	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	„	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	„	2 8
	(8) Actions (incinding skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	„	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	„	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	„	2 8
			or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher *Proviso 1.*—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same. *Proviso 2.*—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	*Ad valorem*.	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem*.	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas	2 8 0
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29)	Ounce	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts	*Ad valorem*.	15 per cent. Provided that, where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained or where an official or recognized certificate of assay in such form as the Government of India may prescribe is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piece goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem*.	3½ per cent.

No. 57—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle. ,, bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. ,, pig. ,, rice bowls.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. ,, ,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing. ,, ,, bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. ,, ,, hoops and strips. ,, ,, nails, rivets and washers, all sorts. ,, ,, pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like. ,, ,, rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars. ,, ,, sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104. ,, ,, wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle. ,, bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages. ,, cast including spring blistered and tub steel. ,, ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein. Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA.
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES.
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

No. 57—*concluded.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem—continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery; Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (*see* No. 51); Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24); Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified. **IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—**
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty. Rs.	A.
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.			
1	RAW JUTE—			
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	0	10
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	2	4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—			
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	10	0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto	16	0
	RICE.			
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0	3
	TEA.			
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1	8

No. 58—RATES OF IMPORT DUTY LEVIED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt. £ s. d.
Rice, not in the husk—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	0 1 6½
Belgium	Free.
France	0 3 3
Germany	0 2 0
Holland	Free.
Japan	0 1 8¾
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*
Wheat—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	Free.
France	0 2 10½
Germany	0 2 9
Italy	0 3 ¾
Egypt	8 per cent *ad valorem.*
Hides and Skins, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	
France	
Germany	
Holland	
Italy	
United States of America	
Japan	
Lac—	
United Kindgom	Free.
France	Free.
Seeds—	
Castor—	
United Kingdom	Free.
United States of America	0 1 4½
Japan	Free.
Linseed—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	Free.
Germany	0 0 4½
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 1 11 3/20
United States of America	0 1 8
Japan	Free.
Poppy—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	
France	
Germany	0 0 11 32/80
Holland	Free.
Groundnut—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	

Articles and countries	Rates of duty per cwt. £ s. d.
Seeds—	
Rapeseed—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	0 1 3¼
Belgium	Free.
France	0 1 9 32/120
Germany	0 2 5 24/40
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 1 11 9/20
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
France	
Germany	0 0 11 32/80
Holland	Free.
Italy	0 2 5 77/120
Tea—	
United Kingdom	0 0 5
Russia*	(a) 0 1 10¼ per lb.
United States of America	Free.
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem.*
Persia	(b) 0 0 4½ per lb.
China	5 per cent *ad valorem*
Textiles—	
Cotton, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	
Germany	
Italy	0 1 2 16/120
Japan	Free.
Cotton manufactures of all kinds—	
Turkey	11 per cent *ad valorem*
Jute, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Austria-Hungary	
Belgium	
France	
Germany	
Italy	
Russia	0 7 10½
Japan	Free.
United States of America	Free.
Jute manufactures—	
United Kingdom	Free.
Belgium	10 per cent *ad valorem*
Egypt	8 „ „
Wool, raw—	
United Kingdom	Free.

NOTE.—Compiled from the "Foreign Import Duties for 1913" published by the Board of Trade, later issues not being available.
* Imported over the European frontiers. | (a) 7·92*d.* per lb. for Brick Tea (Black or Green). | (b) 7*d.* per lb. of white tea.

No. 59.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

Nationality of vessels.	1911–12		1912–13		1913–14		1914–15		1915–16		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1915–16
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Entered											
British	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067	2,506	4,838,616	80·13
British Indian	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	152,678	315	149,323	276	137,560	2·28
Foreign—											
German	242	725,745	264	807,010	288	923,507	86	279,893	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	107	314,395	117	333,828	144	437,844	36	117,246	..	..	..
Japanese	62	181,037	101	290,678	95	299,950	92	293,561	141	400,841	6·64
Norwegian	65	90,600	66	103,841	43	67,847	78	105,763	88	123,876	2·05
Italian	48	132,218	48	134,627	42	120,954	48	127,066	49	127,377	2·11
French	29	90,246	23	68,214	30	94,328	17	52,400	5	16,497	·27
Russian	22	40,378	23	41,160	23	39,992	15	22,632	25	40,321	·67
Dutch	40	104,865	61	144,968	66	170,569	61	138,397	70	167,533	2·77
Swedish	3	6,067	5	12,570	6	14,710	13	35,780	24	59,874	1
American	..	..	1	1,723	..	..	1	1,723	7	17,450	·29
Other nationalities	10	22,006	9	13,428	17	39,790	15	30,484	19	34,564	·57
Total Foreign	628	1,707,557	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945	428	988,333	16·37
Native Craft	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210	1,002	73,850	1·22
Total Entered	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	4,212	6,038,359	100
Cleared											
British	2,535	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751	2,561	4,997,034	81·73
British Indian	322	208,836	296	174,286	260	145,216	285	117,058	263	66,786	1·09
Foreign—											
German	230	682,946	245	749,572	271	854,629	86	275,952	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	106	317,124	128	357,303	141	422,256	47	147,751	..	..	..
Japanese	59	173,553	97	273,091	96	302,001	91	286,362	142	408,558	6·69
Norwegian	69	98,424	65	100,841	37	57,550	75	102,660	89	128,658	2·1
Italian	35	94,992	42	117,957	31	82,667	35	90,319	42	103,956	1·7
French	29	90,026	24	71,818	30	94,430	18	54,639	4	15,052	·25
Russian	23	41,899	24	42,289	21	36,566	18	20,546	26	42,867	·7
Dutch	42	104,642	59	144,415	65	168,142	67	154,953	71	168,306	2·75
Swedish	3	6,098	6	14,115	7	16,843	9	23,642	16	39,562	·65
American	..	..	1	1,723	..	..	1	1,723	6	13,071	·21
Other nationalities	12	24,229	12	32,540	13	31,876	13	26,784	19	37,045	·61
Total Foreign	608	1,633,933	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	415	957,075	15·66
Native Craft	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200	1,183	93,048	1·52
Total Cleared	4,387	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	4,422	6,113,943	100
Grand Total	8,868	16,616,435	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885	8,634	12,152,302	

No. 60.—Statistics of average Maritime Freights, in 1895, 1905, 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1895	1905	1914	1915	(Average for first three months) '91'	1916
Calcutta (*a*)								
Rice	London (*vid* canal.)	Ton	£ s. d. 0 17 4	£ s. d. 0 16 10	£ s. d. 1 4 0	£ s. d. 4 0 2	£ s. d. 3 4 6	£ s. d. 8 2 1
Wheat	,,	,,	0 16 1	0 16 10	1 4 0	4 0 2	3 4 6	8 2 1
Linseed	,,	,,	0 19 11	0 19 4	1 6 5	4 3 2	3 7 6	8 5 0
Rapeseed	,,	,,	1 2 11	1 1 10	1 9 3	4 6 2	3 10 6	8 8 0
Jute	,,	,,	1 0 8	0 19 4	1 6 8	4 3 0	3 7 0	8 5 0
Cotton	,,	,,	1 2 6	0 19 4	1 6 8	4 3 0	3 7 0	8 5 0
Tea*	,,	,,	1 15 3	1 13 6	1 16 6	2 4 1	1 15 1	2 7 6
Hides	,,	,,	2 0 8	2 7 6	2 12 11	5 1 10	4 4 6	1 16 1
Shellac	,,	,,	1 9 7	1 10 0	1 18 3	4 3 1	3 10 0	8 7 8
Rice	Liverpool (*vid* canal).	,,	0 17 4	0 16 11	1 4 0	4 0 2	3 4 6	6 0 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 16 1	0 16 11	1 4 0	4 0 2	3 4 6	6 0 0
Linseed	,,	,,	1 0 5	0 19 5	1 6 5	4 3 2	3 7 6	6 3 0
Jute	,,	,,	1 2 1	0 19 5	1 6 8	4 3 2	3 7 6	6 3 6
Cotton	,,	,,	1 2 6	0 19 7	1 6 8	4 3 2	3 7 6	6 3 0
Jute	Dundee (*vid* canal).	,,	1 3 8	1 1 1	1 8 2	4 2 7	3 7 0	8 5 7
Saltpetre	New York	,,	0 11 10	0 19 8	1 6 9	4 6 8	3 9 7	..
Linseed	,,	,,	0 18 8	1 2 7	1 9 7	4 8 5	3 13 9	..
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	0 1 2½	0 1 5	0 1 10½	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 4 10
Bombay (*b*)								
Wheat	London	Ton	0 14 9	0 14 0	0 13 7	2 10 6	1 19 0	5 12 6
Seed	,,	,,	0 14 9	0 14 0	0 14 5	2 8 9	1 15 8	5 13 4
Cotton	Liverpool	,,	0 15 0	0 13 6	0 13 9	2 15 6	..	3 9 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 14 6	0 13 6	0 14 8	2 12 10	1 19 0	..
Seed	,,	,,	0 14 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	2 7 6	1 9 10	5 10 10
Madras (*c*)								
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 7 6	1 2 6	1 8 1	4 5 5	2 19 10	7 9 5
Indigo	,,	,,	3 2 6	2 12 6	2 16 3	5 1 8	4 5 10	8 9 2
Sugar and jaggery	,,	20 cwt.	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 6 4	4 1 10	2 19 4	5 11 0
Coffee (in bags)	,,	18 ,,	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 12 1	3 14 2	2 15 9	4 10 0
Myrobalan	,,	20 ,,	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 9 8	4 5 1	3 0 4	5 14 0
Groundnut	Marseilles	20 ,,	†1 3 9	†1 1 6	1 6 6	4 7 1	3 5 10	9 8 7
Hides and Skins	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 12 6	1 15 0	2 2 10	4 6 7	3 10 8	7 14 2
Gingelly Seed	,,	20 cwt.	1 6 3	1 2 6	1 9 8	4 5 5	3 1 8	5 14 0
Karachi (*d*)								
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 16 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	2 15 11	2 0 0	6 9 4
Cotton	,,	,,	1 0 0	0 17 6	0 15 6	3 4 3	2 11 5	7 11 6
Wool	,,	,,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 5	3 11 1	2 15 11	8 8 9

(*a*) Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(*b*) Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(*c*) Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(*d*) Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

Note.—The rates in this table from October 1914 to March 1916 are inclusive of surcharges.

* The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liner's Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30*s.* for a period of 5 (years with effect from 1st April 1912). At the beginning of the tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47*s.* 6*d.* net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamer loading outward and homeward was promised.

† Freights to London.

No. 61.—Statistics of average monthly Freights from January 1915 to March 1916 compared with those on July 1914 (prewar period).

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914 July (Prewar period)	1915 January	1915 February	1915 March	1915 April	1915 May	1915 June	1915 July	1915 August	1915 September	1915 October	1915 November	1915 December	1916 January	1916 February	1916 March
CALCUTTA.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rice	London (*vid* Canal)	Ton.	1 0 0	2 11 0	3 7 6	3 15 0	4 5 10	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 9	4 13 9	5 11 0	7 4 9	8 2 0	8 19 5
Wheat	„	„	1 0 0	2 11 0	3 7 6	3 15 0	4 5 10	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 9	4 13 9	5 11 0	7 4 9	8 2 0	8 19 5
Linseed	„	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 10 6	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 9	4 16 9	5 14 0	7 7 9	8 5 0	9 2 4
Rapeseed	„	„	1 5 0	2 17 0	3 13 6	4 1 0	4 11 10	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 9	4 19 9	5 17 0	7 10 9	8 8 0	9 5 2
Jute	„	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 9 0	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 9	4 16 9	5 14 0	7 7 9	8 5 0	9 2 4
Cotton	„	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 9 0	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 9	4 16 9	5 14 0	7 7 9	8 5 0	9 2 4
Tea	„	„	1 15 0	1 17 10	1 13 9	1 13 9	..	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6	2 7 6
Hides	„	„	2 10 0	3 7 6	4 8 6	4 17 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	7 13 0	10 10 0	11 17 0	13 1 2
Shellac	„	„	1 10 0	2 18 6	3 12 0	3 19 6	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 6	4/10 0	5 8 0	7 1 0	8 8 0	9 13 11
Rice	Liverpool (*vid* Canal)	„	1 0 0	2 11 0	3 7 6	3 15 0	4 5 10	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 9	4 13 9	5 11 0	6 0 0	..	..
Wheat	„	„	1 0 0	2 11 0	3 7 6	3 15 0	4 5 10	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 9	4 13 9	5 11 0	6 0 0	..	..
Linseed	„	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 10 6	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 9	4 16 9	5 14 0	6 3 0	..	..
Jute	„	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 10 6	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 9	4 16 9	5 14 0	6 3 0	..	..
Cotton	„	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 10 6	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 9	4 16 9	5 14 0	6 3 0	..	..
Jute	Dundee (*vid* Canal)	„	1 2 6	2 14 0	3 9 0	3 18 0	4 8 10	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 15 0	3 12 6	3 14 3	4 16 0	5 13 3	7 6 3	8 8 2	9 2 4
Saltpetre	New York	„	1 4 8	2 15 3	3 12 11	4 0 7	5 0 0	4 13 9	5 8 9	5 8 9	5 8 9	3 17 10	3 7 6	3 18 9	4 2 6	..	..	..
Linseed	„	„	1 6 9	2 18 5	3 16 7	4 6 3	5 6 2	4 18 3	5 12 6	5 12 6	4 11 10	3 11 3	3 1 10	3 18 9	4 2 6	..	..	..
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 9½	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 7	0 4 10	0 4 10	0 4 10
BOMBAY.																		
Wheat	London	Ton	0 10 6	0 19 6	2 8 0	2 9 6	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 19 0	2 18 0	2 17 6	2 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	5 12 6
Seed	„	„	0 10 6	1 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 17 0	2 16 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	3 7 6	3 10 0	7 0 0	6 10 0
Cotton	Liverpool	„	0 10 6	..	..	..	3 2 6	3 4 3	3 2 0	2 15 8	2 11 3	2 7 0	2 5 0	3 5 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Wheat	„	„	0 11 0	..	1 10 0	2 8 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seed	„	„	0 12 0	0 19 0	1 4 6	2 6 0	2 16 0	2 16 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 16 0	2 5 9	2 4 0	2 7 6	2 19 3	3 7 6	6 15 0	6 10 0
MADRAS.																		
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 3 9	2 0 0	2 14 0	4 5 7	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 12 5	5 0 9	5 0 9	5 0 9	4 5 6	5 1 11	4 15 0	5 5 0	8 5 0	8 18 4
Indigo	„	„	2 12 6	3 15 0	4 1 0	5 1 5	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 12 6	5 15 0	6 7 6	9 10 0	9 10 0
Sugar and Jaggery	„	20 cwt	1 2 6	2 7 6	2 17 6	3 13 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 16 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	..	..
Coffee (in bags)	„	18 „	1 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 11 2	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	3 18 0	4 6 6	4 10 0	4 10 0	..	..
Myrobalan	„	20 „	1 6 3	2 10 0	2 15 0	3 16 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 19 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	..	..
Groundnut	Marseilles	20 „	1 3 9	2 15 0	2 17 6	4 5 0	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 0 0	5 7 6	7 2 6	8 0 0	10 15 0	9 10 10
Hides and skins	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 17 6	5 0 0	5 12 6	8 15 0	8 15 0
Gingelly seed	„	20 cwt.	1 6 3	2 10 0	2 15 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 19 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	..	..
KARACHI.																		
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 10 0	1 15 11	2 4 2	..	3 5 0	2 15 0	..	..	2 7 6	2 2 10	2 13 1	3 11 3	4 8 4	7 0 0	6 15 0	5 13 0
Cotton	„	„	0 12 0	1 17 0	2 12 4	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 12 6	3 3 6	2 11 10	2 7 0	3 3 9	4 0 0	5 3 0	8 3 4	7 16 3	6 15 0
Wool	„	„	0 17 6	2 4 4	2 18 4	3 5 0	3 15 0	3 10 0	3 12 6	3 8 0	3 3 9	3 1 0	3 10 0	4 12 6	5 13 0	8 8 4	9 0 0	7 18
RANGOON.																		
Rice	Singapore	Bag of 225 lbs.	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 1 10	0 1 7⅛	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 1 8	0 2 0⅜	0 3 4	0 3 4
„	Penang	„	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 5⅛	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 2	0 7 7/12	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 1 6	0 1 11½	0 3 1	0 3 1 7/12
„	Bombay	Ton	0 11 4	0 16 0	0 15 4	0 14 10	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 19 1½	1 13 4	1 13 4	1 13 4

Note.—(1) The monthly figures are the averages of the figures of the 4 weeks in the month and are compiled from the Prices Current published by the Chambers of Commerce, and in the case of Rangoon from Morrison & Co.'s Market Report.
(2) The rates from October 1914 to March 1916 in this table are inclusive of surcharges.

No. 62—Deck Passage Rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and Eastern Ports in the month of January of the years 1912-1916 of a British Steamship Company.

Calcutta to	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rangoon	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 8 and 0 4 0	0 13 4	0 13 4
Penang	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0 and 0 6 8(a)	1 10 8	1 10 8
Singapore	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 4(b)	1 13 4	1 13 4
Hong Kong	1 13 4	1 6 8	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8
Shanghai	3 0 0	1 13 4	1 6 8	3 0 0	3 0 0
Kobe	..	..	1 13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0

Note.—These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta.

(*a*) This rate is for Penang (*vid* Rangoon) and for Penang (direct per Apcar Line) is 6*s.* 8*d.*

(*b*) Both for *vid* Rangoon and per Apcar Line. (The Apcar Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.)

No. 63.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (Net) in the month of January of the years 1912-1916 of a British Steamship Company.

A.—From Calcutta to Rangoon.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Calcutta.			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Gunnies	Rangoon	Ton of 50 c. ft.	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0
Dead weight and measurement goods.	,,	Ton, 20 cwts. or 50 c. ft.	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	12 0
Rice, grain and sugar	,,	Maund 82⅔lbs.	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 4	0 4
Flour and wheat	,,	,,	0 2	0 1½	0 1½	0 3	0 3

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.

In January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by shadowing steamers.

In February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gunny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers.

In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date a rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

B.—From Rangoon to Calcutta.

Rangoon.			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Rice	Calcutta	Ton of 20 cwts	5 4	3 4	4 0	10 0	20 0
Timber	,,	Ton of 50 c. ft	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 4	16 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.

Rice.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a rebate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton. In August 1912, the rebate was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight. There was no rebate in 1916.

Timber.—Upto 1914 the rebate was 6*s.* 8*d* There was no rebate in 1915 and in 1916.

No. 64.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (Net) in January of the years 1912 to 1916 from Calcutta to Eastern Ports of a British Steamship Company.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
From Calcutta—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Measurement goods.	Penang	Ton 50 c. it.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8
Dead weight goods.	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 0 0	0 13 4	*0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts	No enquiry	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0
Measurement goods.	Singapore	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8
Dead weight goods.	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	No enquiry	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0
Measurement goods.	Hongkong	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4
Dead weight goods.	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 12 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 13 4	3 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 12 0	0 6 8	0 8 0	1 2 0	..
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	No enquiry	0 8 0	0 8 8	1 13 4	3 0 0
Measurement goods.	Shanghai	,, 50 c. ft.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0
Dead weight goods.	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 16 8	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 0 0	4 6 8
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 9 4	1 6 8	..
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	3 6 8
Measurement goods.	Kobe	,, 50 c. ft.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4
Dead weight goods.	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 18 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	3 13 4
Measurement goods.	Moji	,, 50 c. ft.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4
Dead weight goods.	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 6 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 18 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 16 0	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 6	3 13 4

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta.

* Rice.

No. 65.—Freights during 1st week of January in 1915 and 1916 of a subsidised *non-British* Far Eastern Steamship Company.

	Rate per	Freight. 1915	Freight. 1916
		s. d.	*s. d.*
Calcutta to Rangoon			
Gunnies	Ton of 50 c. ft.	4 8	10 0
Dead weight (Rice and Dhall, etc.)	Ton of 20 cwts.	3 0	6 8
Measurement cargo	Ton of 50 c. ft.	6 8	13 4
Rape cake	Ton of 20 cwts.	3 0	6 8
Pig iron	Ton of 20 cwts.	6 8	6 8
Rangoon to Calcutta			
Rice	Ton of 50 c. ft.	5 4*	16 8
Paddy	Ton of 50 c. ft.	6 0*	18 0

* Per ton of 20 cwts.

Calcutta to

	Rate per	Penang 1915	Penang 1916	Singapore 1915	Singapore 1916	Hongkong 1915	Hongkong 1916	Shanghai 1915	Shanghai 1916	Kobe 1915	Kobe 1916	Yakohama and Moji 1915	Yakohama and Moji 1916
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	16 8	23 4	16 8	23 4	20 0	36 8	24 0	40 0	26 8	40 0	26 8	46 8
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	6 8	13 4	7 4	13 4	10 8	22 0	13 4	26 0	22 8	36 8	26 8	39 4
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	9 4	26 8	9 4	26 8	10 8	36 8	13 4	40 0	16 0	46 8	18 8	46 8
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	7 4	13 4	7 4	13 4	10 8	22 0	13 4	26 0	9 4	26 8	10 8	28 0
Pig iron	Ton 20 cwts.	8 4	13 4	8 8	10 0	9 4	12 8	10 8	15 4	15 0	15 6	15 0	16 0

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Note.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not obtainable.

No. 66.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by land frontier (merchandise and treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Years	Imports	Percentage share of total Trade	Exports	Percentage share of total Trade	Net Imports	Total Trade
1906-07	5,153	55	4,273	45	880	9,426
1907-08	5,673	55	4,640	45	1,033	10,313
1908-09	5,627	54	4,640	46	887	10,167
1909-10	5,640	55	4,547	45	1,093	10,187
1910-11	6,127	55	4,953	45	1,174	11,080
1911-12	6,920	54	5,887	46	1,033	12,807
1912-13	7,867	52	6,980	48	887	14,647
1913-14	8,013	56	6,280	44	1,733	14.293
1914-15	7,627	55	6,326	45	1,301	13,953
1915-16	7,893	55	6,333	45	1,560	14,226

No. 67.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Afghanistan	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	225	286	174	235	174
Provisions—ghi	47	78	75	53	48
Wool, raw	234	318	493	383	763
All other articles	130	165	118	134	131
Total	636	847	860	805	1,116
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	42	887	41	23	22
Piecegoods	447	801	59	547	661
Leather	36	131	64	76	63
Metals and manufactures thereof	39	58	35	20	25
Sugar	38	82	47	34	58
Tea	62	220	82	47	41
All other articles	178	280	97	156	151
Total	843	1,666	1,013	908	1,021
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	66	81	140	131	85
Hides of cattle	55	74	73	67	57
Provisions—Ghi	140	192	161	152	101
Wood—timber	75	72	30	26	43
All other articles	139	154	116	124	104
Total	475	573	520	500	390
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	64	88	109	121	99
Piecegoods	209	299	286	318	309
Grain and pulse	35	35	8	4	11
Spices	39	40	27	27	15
All other articles	141	151	150	132	136
Total	488	613	580	602	570
Central Asia					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	9	17	38	18	28
Silk, raw	1	3	37	30	35
All other articles	2	7	5	10	12
Total	12	27	80	58	75
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	5	10	52	43	41
All other articles	3	10	68	55	48
Total	8	20	120	98	89
Persia					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	4	3	6	6	6
Wool, raw	1	..	..	..	2
All other articles	16	24	14	14	13
Total	21	27	20	20	21
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	35	55	50	39	20
Leather	35	30	34	30	6
All other articles	39	42	63	39	34
Total	109	127	147	108	60
Nepal					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	195	223	227	138	141
Dyeing materials	99	46	58	67	37
Rice—husked	590	537	460	449	583
,, —unhusked	361	386	603	622	695
Hides of cattle	242	298	138	93	62
Jute, raw	165	315	241	117	185
Provisions—ghi	221	225	212	178	186
Linseed	151	98	63	71	29
Mustard and rape	206	212	202	164	115
Spices	104	80	84	92	92
Tobacco	36	63	82	76	66
All other articles	542	544	517	498	441
Total	2,912	3,027	2,887	2,565	2,632
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	190	167	143	131	119
Piecegoods	472	514	505	520	568
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	128	139	132	86	92
Oils	103	96	69	64	71
Salt	86	92	80	68	82
Spices	100	93	80	83	83
Sugar	87	71	68	62	72
Tobacco	48	61	50	43	44
All other articles	251	214	240	219	248
Total	1,475	1,447	1,367	1,276	1,379
Tibet					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	100	92	147	167	166
All other articles	74	75	73	67	89
Total	174	167	220	234	255
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	37	35	48	35	40
All other articles	60	52	85	84	87
Total	97	87	133	119	127
Sikkim					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	22	24	53	39	36
All other articles	58	76	154	151	143
Total	80	100	207	190	179

No. 67—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Sikkim—*contd.*	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	15	13	11	11	10
All other articles	58	74	96	94	98
Total	73	87	107	105	108
Bhutan					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	17	57	63	64	44
All other articles	29	43	77	80	63
Total	46	100	140	144	107
Exports thereto—					
Silk	72	33	45	50	26
All other articles	210	40	75	67	48
Total	282	73	120	117	74
Shan States					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	62	60	52	26	34
Cattle	87	126	198	142	70
Rice—husked	85	48	38	35	36
Metals and manufactures thereof	186	148	112	236	318
Pickled tea (letpet)	152	160	222	203	175
Tea, foreign	119	195	161	166	171
Wood—Timber (Teak)	75	54	86	54	72
All other articles	409	482	478	423	512
Total	1,175	1,273	1,347	1,285	1,288
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	78	101	83	88	68
Piecegoods	482	491	436	381	366
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	126	259	295	363	418
Oils	67	60	52	64	66
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	41	56	50	43	40
,, dry, unsalted or salted	45	46	51	51	43
All other articles	346	340	343	466	522
Total	1,185	1,353	1,220	1,456	1,523
Western China					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	38	59	79	61	67
All other articles	83	88	114	68	62
Total	121	147	193	129	129
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	99	222	172	174	146
Piecegoods	83	129	147	106	96
All other articles	58	69	54	73	45
Total	240	420	373	353	287
Siam					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	75	72	112	92	31
Silk—manufactured	37	42	53	19	15
Wood—timber (teak)	77	88	71	74	39
All other articles	23	31	57	104	90
Total	212	233	293	289	175
Exports thereto					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	24	28	26	31	27
Piecegoods	36	31	21	24	20
Silk manufactures	19	15	11	9	8
All other articles	78	59	55	52	51
Total	157	133	113	116	106
Karennee					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	73	56	73	56	36
Wood—timber (teak)	62	101	142	83	72
All other articles	8	16	18	19	29
Total	143	173	233	158	137
Exports thereto—					
Spices—betelnuts	8	6	6	3	2
All other articles	21	27	34	20	13
Total	29	33	40	23	15

No. 68.—Exports of Cotton piecegoods across the land frontier.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	154	451	253	241	214
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	234	254	204	178	253
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	157	235	228	242	250
Kurram valley	76	69	70	65	55
Nepal	377	409	401	385	415
Western China	83	128	144	106	97
Shan States, North	195	176	198	176	183
Shan States, South	268	299	224	195	178
Other countries	112	105	127	160	166
Total	1,656	2,126	1,849	1,748	1,811
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	31	71	71	82	140
Persia	33	37	44	30	20
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	52	64	58	77	58
Nepal	94	105	104	134	153
Other countries	148	132	154	158	136
Total	358	409	431	479	507
Grand total, Foreign and Indian	2,014	2,535	2,280	2,227	2,318

No. 69.—Imports of raw wool across the land frontier.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Afghanistan	234	318	496	383	763
Tibet	100	92	146	167	166
Other countries	48	51	61	61	78
Total	382	461	703	611	1,007

No. 70.—Coasting Trade—Grand Total Imports and Exports and Actual Value.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Grand Total Imports and Exports			Actual Value(a)		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total	Merchandise.	Treasure	Total
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1906-07 .	61,833	2,373	64,206	34,840	1,140	35,980
1907-08 .	70,033	2,640	72,673	39,207	1,280	40,487
1908-09 .	69,873	1,207	71,080	38,434	593	39,027
1909-10 .	69,834	1,206	71,040	38,793	647	39,440
1910-11 .	69,173	787	69,960	39,634	413	40,047
1911-12 .	69,000	500	69,500	39,567	273	39,840
1912-13 .	75,773	707	76,480	42,454	393	42,847
1913-14 .	79,147	1,166	80,313	45,627	680	46,307
1914-15 .	73,813	520	74,333	42,000	327	42,327
1915-16 .	72,827	513	73,340	41,333	340	41,673

(a) Actual value is arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only.

No. 71.—Value of Coasting Trade—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure	Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
Imports—	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1906-07 . .	29,300	3,080	32,380	1,113	33,493
1907-08 . .	32,900	3,427	36,327	1,260	37,587
1908-09 . .	32,460	3,160	35,620	587	36,207
1909-10 . .	32,127	3,440	35,567	600	36,167
1910-11 . .	32,853	3,533	36,386	387	36,773
1911-12 . .	32,213	3,654	35,867	260	36,127
1912-13 . .	35,000	3,713	38,713	354	39,067
1913-14 . .	38,380	3,760	42,140	646	42,786
1914-15 . .	35,353	3,227	38,580	307	38,887
1915-16 . .	34,393	3,460	37,853	320	38,173
Exports—					
1906-07 . .	25,267	4,186	29,453	1,260	30,713
1907-08 . .	28,866	4,840	33,706	1,380	35,086
1908-09 . .	29,847	4,406	34,253	620	34,873
1909-10 . .	29,520	4,747	34,267	606	34 873
1910-11 . .	27,893	4,894	32,787	400	33,187
1911-12 . .	28,327	4,806	33,133	240	33,373
1912-13 . .	31,893	5,167	37,060	353	37,413
1913-14 . .	31,747	5,260	37,007	520	37,527
1914-15 . .	30,767	4,466	35,233	213	35,446
1915-16 . .	30,280	4,694	34,974	193	35,167

No. 72.—Coastwise Imports into British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Coal . . . . . tons	1,540	1,637	1,604	1,509	759	1,280	1,467	1,413	1,333	653
Cotton—raw . . . . . cwt.	1,628	1,870	1,870	1,744	1,720	4,667	4,887	5,047	4,000	3,527
,, Twist and yarn . . . . lbs.	31,550	38,130	32,512	26,740	23,453	1,120	1,353	1,113	880	733
,, Piecegoods—grey . . . . yds.	208,471	196,755	152,644	141,378	154,433	2,467	2,333	1,733	1,933	1,627
,, ,, white . . . . ,,	7,083	8,706	6,623	4,573	7,731	107	120	100	67	100
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	61,854	63,861	60,470	49,844	70,532	933	967	913	713	980
Rice in the husk . . . . . cwt.	2,408	4,285	6,245	6,195	6,374	600	1,287	1,447	1,400	1,373
Rice not in the husk . . . . ,,	5,153	6,273	14,421	18,914	19,741	2,133	2,700	5,327	6,720	7,000
Jute—Gunny bags . . . . . no.	67,699	79,160	78,964	59,426	46,999	1,400	1,720	1,873	1,320	1,060
Kerosene oil . . . . . gals.	88,064	100,889	104,178	100,721	102,213	1,987	2,420	2,587	2,547	2,580
Wood—Teak . . . . . cubic tons	133	140	122	91	111	893	973	1,027	873	973

No. 73.—Coastwise Exports from British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Coal . . . . . tons	2,022	2,220	2,299	1,890	827	1,187	1,513	1,447	1,113	520
Cotton—raw . . . . . cwt.	670	922	564	589	841	1,480	2,373	1,400	1,160	1,553
,, Twist and yarn . . . . lbs.	34,909	41,954	34,148	33,591	29,868	1,233	1,447	1,180	1,013	833
,, Piecegoods—grey . . . . yds.	192,229	180,953	132,494	144,682	142,946	1,967	1,920	1,433	1,527	1,527
,, ,, white . . . . ,,	5,599	5,578	4,771	4,490	4,946	67	73	60	60	60
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	79,553	92,031	76,287	60,515	84,355	1,207	1,447	1,173	887	1,193
Rice in the husk . . . . . cwt.	3,226	4,766	6,122	6,857	5,974	780	1,287	1,427	1,547	1,280
Rice not in the husk . . . . ,,	6,448	7,389	14,242	19,767	20,756	2,513	3,013	4,993	6,647	6,707
Jute—Gunny bags . . . . . no.	68,787	79,646	80,878	57,880	45,237	1,340	1,713	1,853	1,180	967
Kerosene oil . . . . . gals.	91,896	108,303	111,042	108,685	108,700	2,127	2,420	2,493	2,440	2,447
Wood—Teak . . . . . cubic tons	152	152	134	115	128	833	880	820	800	900

No. 74.—Quantity and value of total merchandise imported into and exported from Provinces, Native States, and chief Seaports, by rail and river.

Years	Total Imports and Exports.		Remarks.
	Quantity (in thousands of tons)	Value (in thousands of £ sterling.)	
1906-07	47,328	448,733	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the last four years (1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15 and 1915-16) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years.
1907-08	49,998	476,007	
1908-09	46,740	447,067	(2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded.
1909-10	50,343	486,693	(3) Quantity figures for 1915-16 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1915, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1916, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The values have been obtained by adding the total imports and exports in the provincial reports, except the value for 1915-16, which has been calculated on the rate obtained from the total quantity and value for 1914-15.
1910-11	53,486	505,593	
1911-12	58,231	541,387	
1912-13	68,796	600,920	
1913-14	67,502	596,040	
1914-15	63,346	524,630	
1915-16	65,000	537,827	

No. 75.—Imports by Rail and River of Cotton, Raw.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
By Rail and River—	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Assam	2,822	4,133	1,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,822	4,133	1,272
Bengal	31,649	27,145	49,544	1	2	186	..	..	..	..	2	4	31,650	27,149	49,734
Bihar and Orissa	3,180	2,772	1,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	2,772	1,342
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,760	48,572	24,546	356,304	196,281	262,749	7,108	661	484	..	..	..	411,172	245,514	287,779
Punjab	2,724	867	2,165	105,006	40,335	133,610	419,838	173,010	184,962	..	..	..	527,568	214,212	320,737
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	39	..	..	..	146,017	149,305	109,096	..	..	..	146,017	149,305	109,135
Rajputana and Central India	521	1,045	1,932	265,203	197,280	260,767	340	3,970	12	114	..	..	266,178	202,295	262,711
Bombay	417	2,120	8,309	1,031,462	854,172	994,822	..	..	..	5,851	7,588	17,653	1,037,730	863,880	1,020,784
Central Provinces and Berar	121,498	224,125	71,905	908,137	723,890	949,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029,635	948,015	1,021,606
Nizam's Territory	202	459	..	244,795	187,425	299,683	..	..	..	17,533	4,882	16,353	262,530	192,766	316,036
Madras	170	901	2,028	11,008	32,958	48,202	..	..	..	258,763	234,377	208,289	269,941	268,236	258,519
Mysore	5	..	101	1,596	8,202	16,736	..	..	..	6,969	734	5,788	8,570	8,936	22,625
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	210,948	312,139	163,183	2,923,512	2,240,545	2,966,456	573,303	326,946	294,557	289,230	247,533	248,087	3,996,993	3,127,163	3,672,283

Note.—One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

No. 76.—Imports by Rail and River of Wheat.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
By Rail and River—	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,832	2,297	939	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,833	2,297	939
Bihar and Orissa	9,657	28,655	4,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,657	28,655	4,257
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	157,909	65,984	148,825	21,345	5,841	28,124	155,174	10,368	76,628	334,428	82,188	253,577
Punjab	24,115	38,442	43,439	5,353	39,408	31,294	752,715	717,281	475,045	782,183	795,131	549,778
Sind and British Baluchistan	34	..	..	..	22	..	44,471	43,574	52,488	44,505	43,596	52,488
Rajputana and Central India	7,239	223	2,697	153,112	21,693	45,509	500	16	257	160,851	21,932	48,463
Bombay	11	296	19	12,880	15,836	31,681	..	..	..	12,891	16,132	31,700
Central Provinces and Berar	65,617	22,636	40,393	132,140	11,163	32,216	77	..	..	197,834	33,799	72,609
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	12	851	2,223	..	..	..	12	851	2,223
Madras	14	130	23	..	26	111	..	..	..	14	156	134
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	266,428	158,663	240,592	324,843	94,840	171,208	952,937	771,234	604,418	1,544,208	1,024,737	1,016,218

No. 77.—Imports by Rail and River of Rice (including paddy).*

From	CALCUTTA			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
By Rail and River—	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Assam	265	185	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	185	71
Bengal	388,912	235,990	193,802	..	48	111	41	31	647	388,953	236,069	194,560
Bihar and Orissa	59,354	31,454	16,089	..	..	..	10,764	1,550	2,333	70,118	33,004	18,422
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	426	84	1,023	20	4	1	..	..	..	446	88	1,024
Punjab	143	170	214	8,457	1,689	6,581	..	..	..	8,600	1,859	6,795
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	3	87,000	61,666	81,999	..	..	..	87,000	61,666	82,002
Rajputana and Central India	5	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	24	1
Bombay	..	..	8	..	..	1	16	75	86	16	75	95
Central Provinces and Berar	4,382	2,782	10,702	..	..	..	426	22	9	4,808	2,804	10,711
Nizam's Territory	..	9	127	..	..	..	219	296	1,022	219	305	1,149
Madras	1,082	3,182	41,708	..	..	..	180,544	189,106	310,721	181,626	192,288	352,429
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	187	1,980	117	187	1,980
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	454,569	273,880	263,748	95,477	63,407	88,693	192,127	191,267	316,798	742,173	528,554	669,239

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

No. 78.—Imports by rail and river of Gram and Pulse.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			KARACHI.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—												
Assam	30	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	28	8
Bengal	67,037	48,804	26,329	..	254	45	..	..	..	67,037	49,058	26,374
Bihar and Orissa	59,186	63,934	32,675	..	161	1,933	..	..	..	59,186	64,095	34,608
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	96,807	41,381	75,766	14,092	4,296	18,254	2,587	1,081	12,436	113,486	46,758	106,456
Punjab	2,733	12,422	26,242	24,038	26,908	49,843	70,634	35,449	64,607	97,405	74,779	140,692
Sind and British Baluchistan	3	8	..	..	..	35	6,769	5,198	6,259	6,772	5,206	6,294
Rajputana and Central India	977	692	1,501	10,099	6,917	4,261	2,838	463	970	13,914	8,072	6,732
Bombay	308	300	535	31,535	37,799	32,468	11	1	23	31,854	38,100	33,026
Central Provinces and Berar	26,848	20,730	17,533	37,311	24,794	32,011	..	..	19	64,159	45,524	49,563
Nizam's Territory	28	911	1,453	1,135	3,096	5,628	..	..	..	1,163	4,007	7,081
Madras	4,886	3,697	950	92	15	149	..	..	..	4,978	3,712	1,099
Mysore	16	..	15	13	1	89	..	..	..	29	1	104
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	258,859	192,907	183,007	118,315	104,241	144,716	82,839	42,192	84,314	460,013	339,340	412,037

No. 79.—Imports by rail and river of Linseed.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—									
Assam	195	1,071	247	..	..	..	195	1,071	247
Bengal	33,785	15,268	4,857	..	..	..	33,785	15,268	4,857
Bihar and Orissa	109,227	127,203	61,849	17	27	1,463	109,244	127,230	63,312
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	68,534	52,534	30,810	38,040	9,433	26,994	106,574	61,967	57,804
Punjab	16	..	..	41	4	11	57	4	11
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	5,576	166	643	78,294	16,300	31,638	83,870	16,466	32,281
Bombay	..	..	..	2,709	6,717	10,267	2,709	6,717	10,267
Central Provinces and Berar	9,626	1,865	1,624	56,764	15,942	24,721	66,390	17,807	26,345
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	47,077	23,460	25,776	47,077	23,460	25,776
Madras	23	..	..	655	369	837	678	369	837
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Total	226,982	198,107	100,030	230,611	72,252	121,711	457,593	270,359	221,741

No. 80.—Imports by rail and river of Rape and Mustard Seed.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—									
Assam	6,789	13,662	698	..	..	..	6,789	13,662	698
Bengal	2,326	1,228	702	..	..	17	2,326	1,228	719
Bihar and Orissa	55,298	25,902	11,007	26	..	1	55,324	25,902	11,008
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	104,178	70,702	107,286	25,354	5,816	19,565	129,532	76,518	126,851
Punjab	1,985	6,598	2,288	296	324	128	2,281	6,922	2,416
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	669	33	5	..	1	5	669	34
Rajputana and Central India	6,674	4,772	1,259	8,198	3,482	4,814	14,872	8,254	6,073
Bombay	..	5,706	1,456	17,631	14,074	10,198	17,631	19,780	11,654
Central Provinces and Berar	1,239	2,206	1,222	2,026	1,418	3,348	3,265	3,624	4,570
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	41	251	187	41	251	187
Madras	989	1,216	120	..	..	23	989	1,216	143
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Total	179,478	132,661	126,071	53,577	25,365	38,285	233,055	158,026	164,356

No. 81.—Imports by rail and river of Jute.

From	CALCUTTA.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	bales.	bales.	bales.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	217,466	173,355	168,767
Bengal	5,320,541	4,122,248	5,055,124
Bihar and Orissa	415,866	316,897	672,625
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2	..	..
Punjab	..	..	..
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..
Total	5,953,875	4,612,500	5,896,516

Note.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, arrivals into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute.

No. 82.—Imports by rail and river of Tea.

From	CALCUTTA.		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	125,935,376	161,432,768	193,426,231
Bengal	75,346,320	82,849,984	83,124,206
Bihar and Orissa	307,328	305,984	234,185
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,435,568	741,888	914,441
Punjab	92,960	150,192	248,914
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,928	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	112	560	82
Bombay	448	1,120	7,406
Central Provinces and Berar	1,904	1,568	1,070
Nizam's Territory	..	..	4,032
Madras	112	3,360	10,368
Mysore	336	112	..
Kashmir	..	112	247
Total	202,825,892	245,487,648	277,971,182

Note.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.

Note.—Provinces named in the first column of the tables of Imports by rail and river include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras. French ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Canna nore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Baddgara and Dhanushkodi

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,, ,, ,, cotton	19, 20	73	74	..
,, ,, ,, jute	..	73	74	..
,, ,, ,, silk	30	73, 75	74	..
,, ,, ,, wool	..	73	74	..
,, ,, ,, others	..	73	74	..
Zinc or spelter	..	75, 91	..	..

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EAST INDIA (TRADE).

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1916-17.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1918.

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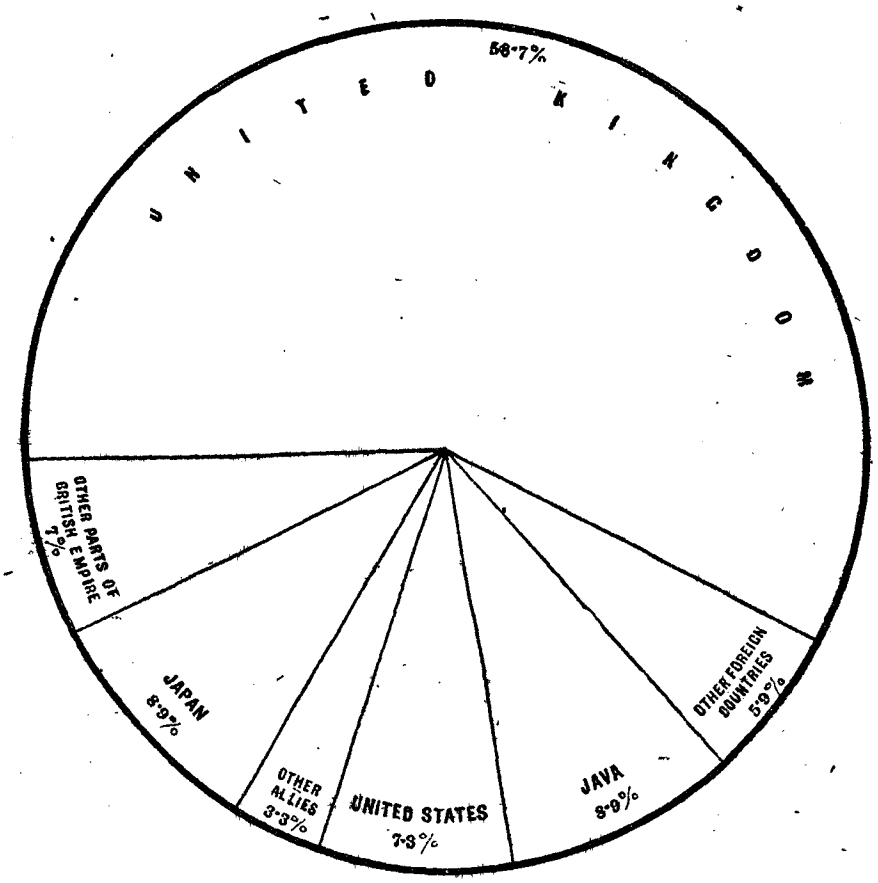
IMPORTS

THE SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1917, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

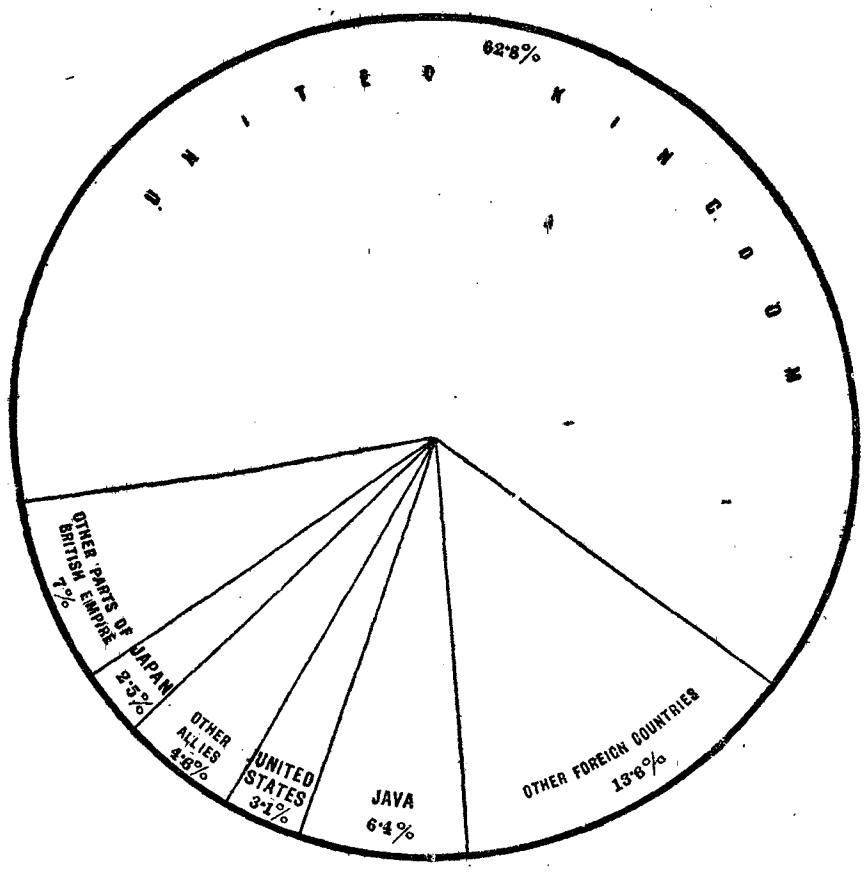
I.—YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1917.

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	65·7
ALLIES	12·2
UNITED STATES*	7·3
OTHER COUNTRIES	14·8
	100



II.—AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	69·8
ALLIES	7·1
UNITED STATES*	3·1
OTHER COUNTRIES	20
	100



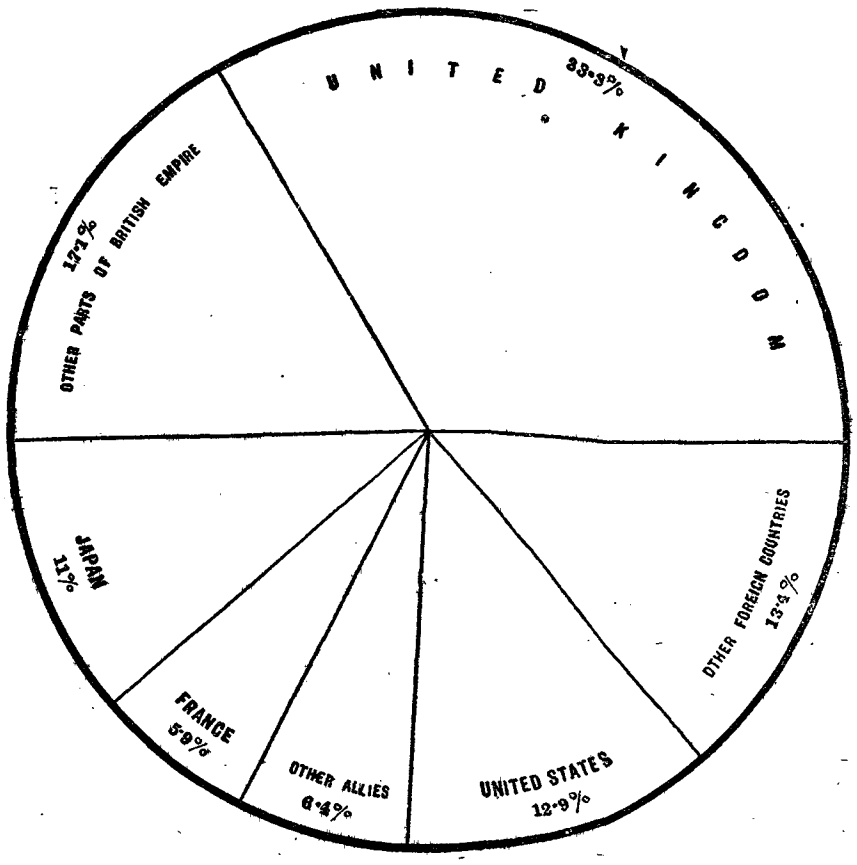
Note.—
The British Empire has been coloured pink, the Allies green, and Foreign countries yellow.
Imports include merchandise on private account only and exclude treasure.
***The United States of America was not an ally until after the year under review.**

EXPORTS

2. THE SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1917, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14

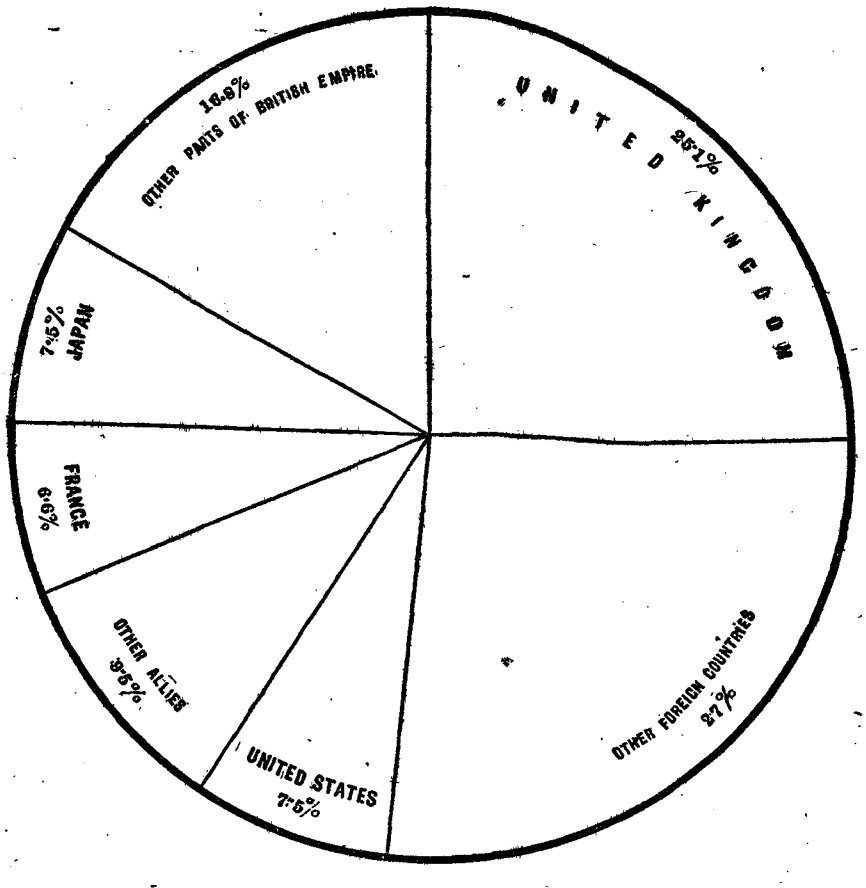
I.—YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1917

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	50·4
ALLIES	23·8
UNITED STATES*	12·9
OTHER COUNTRIES	13·4
	100



II.—AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	41·9
ALLIES	23·8
UNITED STATES*	7·5
OTHER COUNTRIES	27
	100



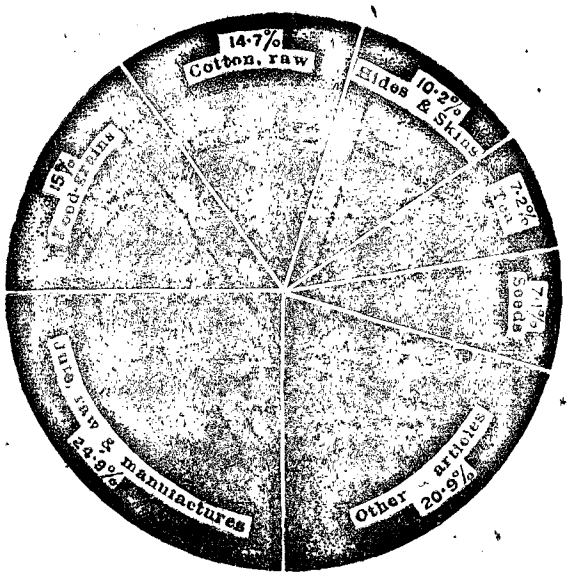
Note :—
The British Empire has been coloured pink, the Allies green, and Foreign countries yellow.
Exports include merchandise on private account only and re-exports but exclude treasure.
*The United States of America was not an ally until after the year under review.

3. THE SHARE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN 1916-17 AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE 5 PRE-WAR YEARS 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

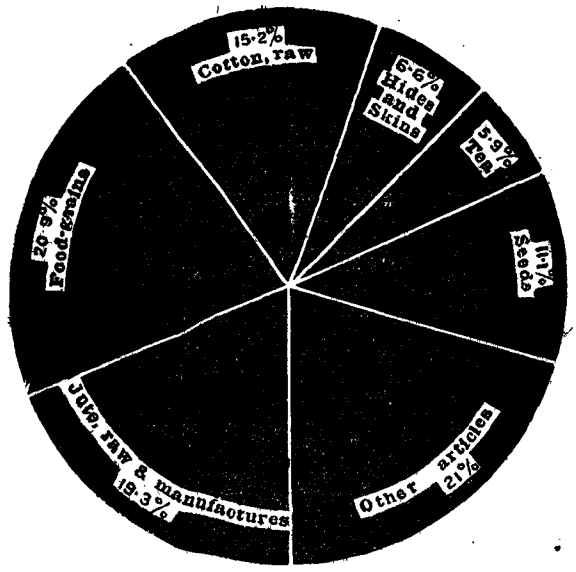
(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

1916-17

EXPORTS

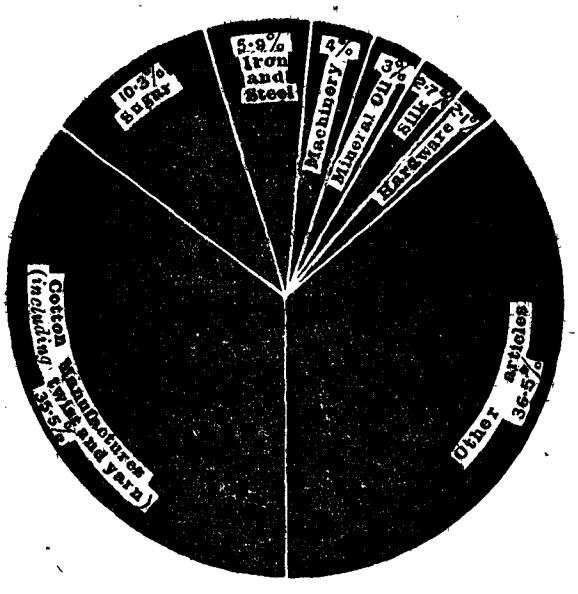


1909-10 TO 1913-14
(AVERAGE OF THE 5 PRE-WAR YEARS)
EXPORTS

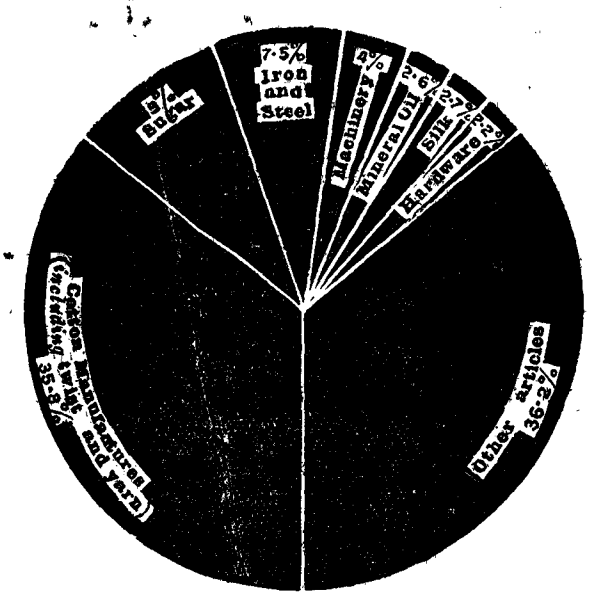


1916-17

IMPORTS



1909-10 TO 1913-14
(AVERAGE OF THE 5 PRE-WAR YEARS)
IMPORTS



To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Forty-third Annual Review of the Trade of India which deals with the trade of the year ended 31st March, 1917. On considerations of economy the Review has been curtailed. Charts, statistical tables, and an index have been annexed to the Review.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS :

1, Council House Street,
Calcutta, the 24th September, 1917.

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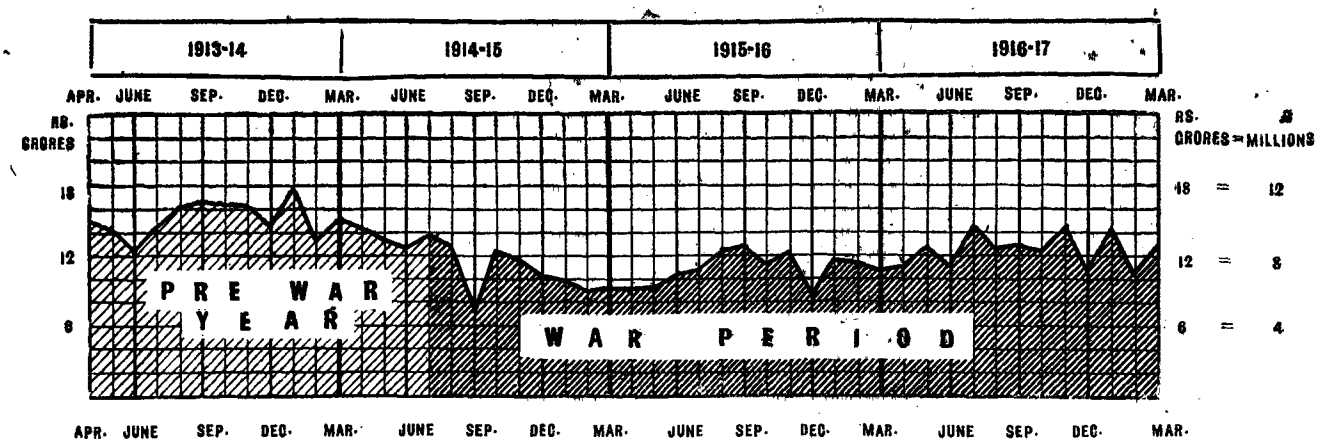
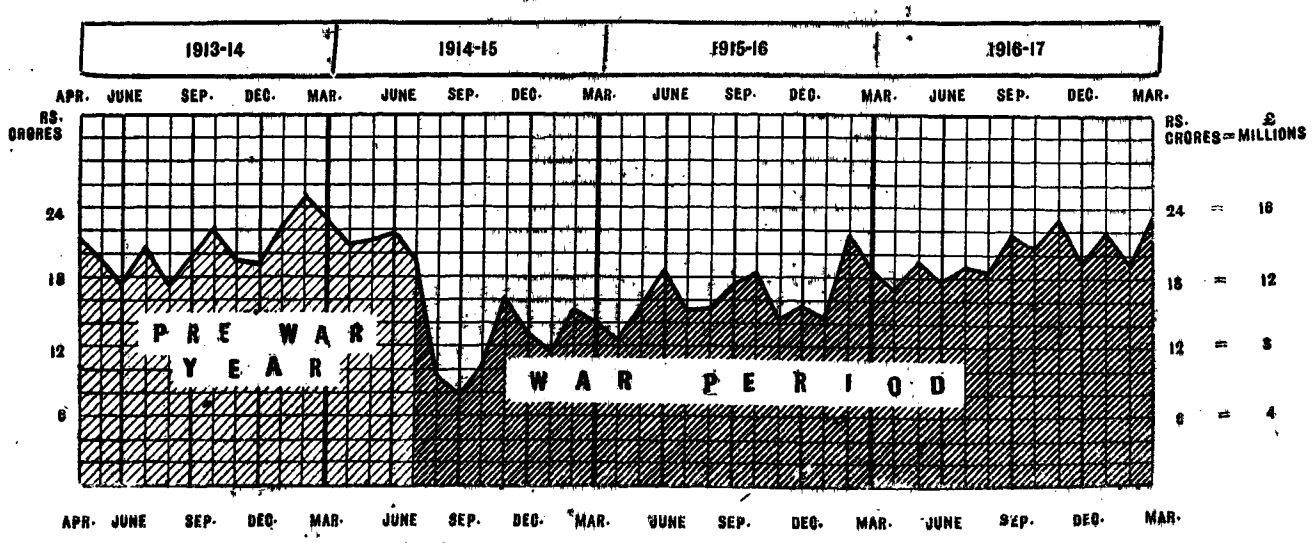
(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

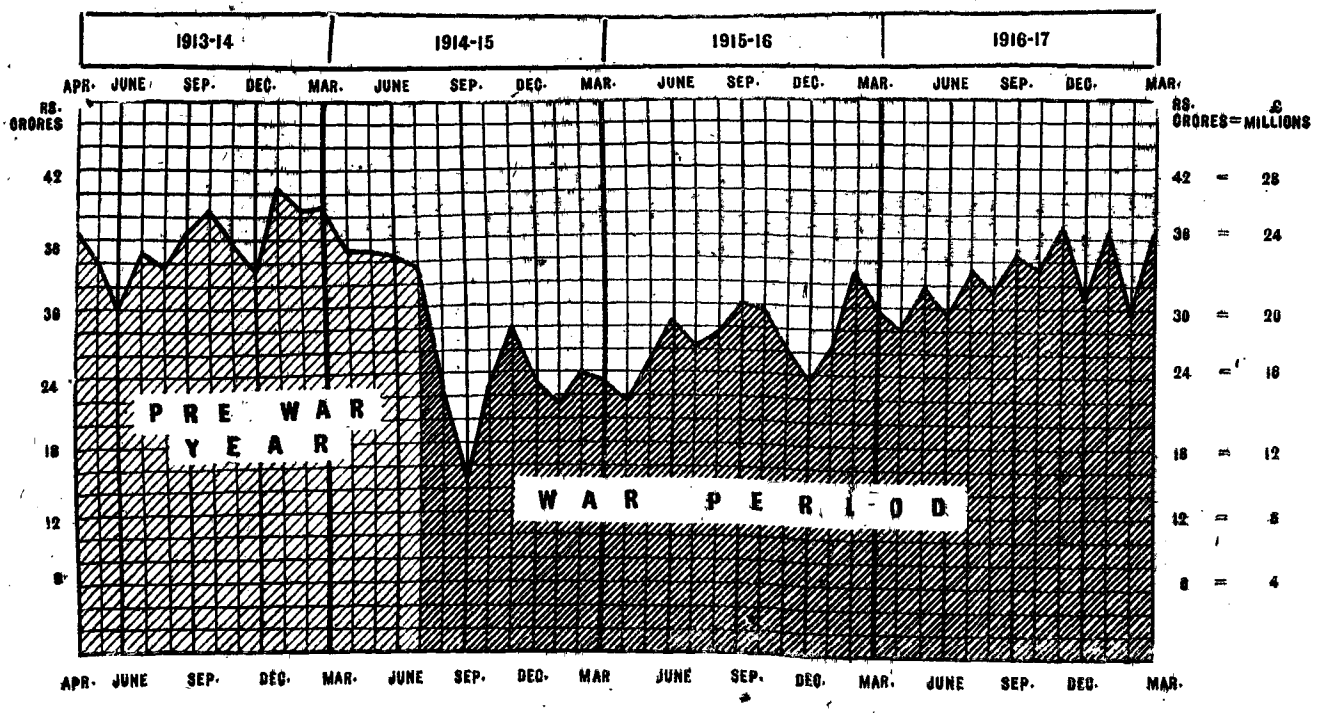
(I) IMPORTS



(II) EXPORTS

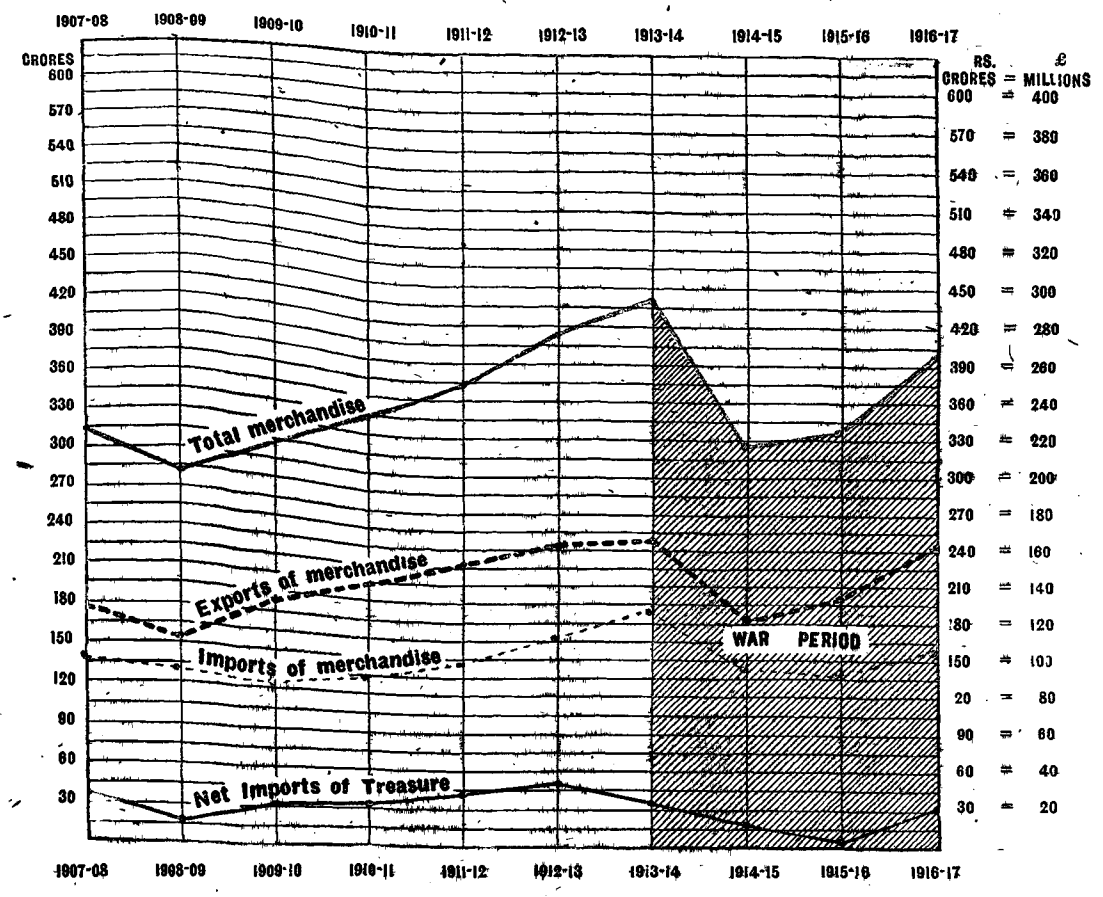


(III) TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



4. GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

(*a*) IN A DECADE
(1907-08 TO 1916-17)



(*b*) DURING HALF A CENTURY
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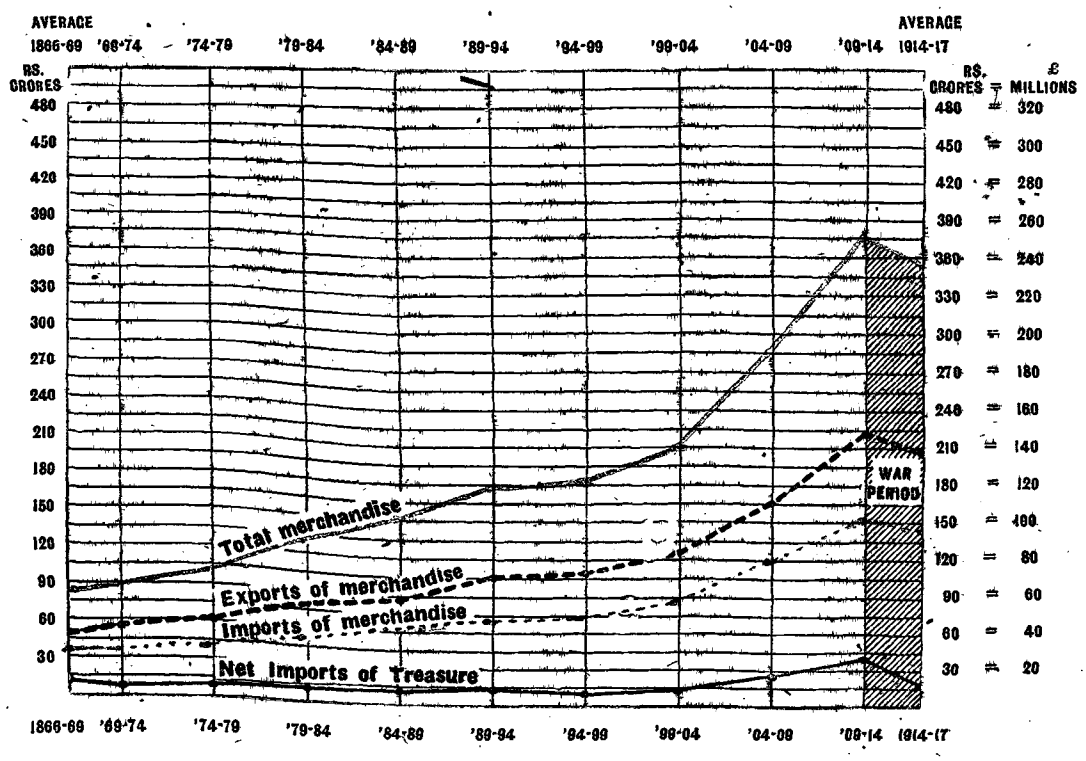

Note.—1. Each division of the ordinate represents Rs. 15 crores equal to Rs. 1,500 lakhs or £10 millions sterling.

2. In chart 4(*b*) the curves for 1866-69 and 1914-17 are based on averages for three years, the remaining curves are based on averages for five years.

3. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.

4. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.

5. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.

6. ***Net*** Imports of Treasure are the Imports ***minus*** the Exports of gold and silver, both private and Government. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1916-17.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General Summary.

The Year's Trade.

The value of India's overseas trade in the year ending 31st March 1917, as compared with its immediate predecessor, showed a very noticeable increase. Imports of merchandise increased by over thirteen per cent, exports by twenty-one per cent, and re-exports by nearly sixty per cent. Imports, exports, and re-exports of merchandise were also above the pre-war quinquennial average. The fluctuations in the imports and exports of gold and silver are dealt with in the final chapter of this Review. The actual value of the trade as compared with that of the two preceding years and the pre-war quinquennium was as follows :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1916-17 as compared with 1915-16 (per cent)
Imports.	£	£	£	£	
Merchandise	97,231,000	91,953,000	87,991,000	99,748,000	+13·4
Gold	21,856,000	7,136,000	3,496,000	8,892,000	+154·3
Silver	7,255,000	7,378,000	4,407,000	1,040,000	−76·4
Total Imports	126,342,000	106,467,000	95,894,000	109,680,000	+14·4
Exports.					
Indian Merchandise	146,332,000	118,323,000	128,356,000	155,436,000	+21·1
Foreign Merchandise (Re-exports)	3,079,000	2,738,000	3,231,000	5,155,000	+59·6
Gold	2,614,000	1,499,000	4,261,000	41,000	−99
Silver	2,449,000	702,000	690,000	3,253,000	+371·5
Total Exports	154,474,000	123,262,000	136,538,000	163,885,000	+20
Total Trade	280,816,000	229,729,000	232,432,000	273,565,000	+17·7

Variations in trade owing to changes (1) in prices, and (2) in volume.

The table above shows the declared values of the trade, but owing to the exceptional circumstances brought about by the war, the year's trade cannot be judged by ordinary standards only, and to avoid the effect of the rise in prices (which has greatly swollen the figures), the quantity of each article imported and exported during the year has, as far as practicable, been valued at the prices prevailing in the preceding year. The detailed figures of re-calculated values will be found in table No. 39 on pages 64 and 65 in Part II of this Review. The result shows that, had the level of prices of 1915-16 prevailed, imports would have been valued at nearly £78,329,000 instead of £99,748,000, and exports would have been £135,551,000 instead of £155,436,000. Thus the increase in the import trade on account of higher prices was £21,419,000 or 27 per cent, and in the export trade £19,885,000 or nearly 15 per cent. It is also possible to estimate how far the trade of the year under review has been affected by a change in volume. By comparing the value of the year's trade, re-calculated at prices of 1915-16, with the actual value of the trade in 1915-16, the decrease in imports on account of the decrease in volume amounted to £9,662,000, and the increase in exports on account of the increase in volume to £7,195,000.

The Trade of India as compared with that of other countries.

An examination of the trade returns of the principal countries of the world during the calendar years 1916 and 1915 was made to ascertain if the increase as shown in the Indian trade returns was exhibited in those of other countries. The countries exclude enemy countries from which returns are, of course, not now received. Comparing the year 1916 with its predecessor, the increase under imports in India was larger than in the United Kingdom or Italy, almost the same as in Australia, but not so great as in many other countries. Of the principal countries Spain alone, it may be noted, showed a decrease in imports. The increase in exports from India was not so great as in Canada, Japan, the United States, Russia,* the United Kingdom, France, or Egypt, but was more than the growth in exports from Australia and Spain.

Trade on Government account.

In the table given above stores and treasure imported or exported on Government account are, as formerly, excluded. The values, however, of wheat, hides, and other articles

* Exports, however, from Russia by European and Asiatic Frontiers in 1915 were phenomenally low—402 million roubles as against 1,520 million roubles in the pre-war year 1913; exports in 1916 were 575 million roubles. One of the most notable features of Russia's foreign trade since the outbreak of war is the very large excess of imports over exports. Previous to the war the reverse was customary. On the other hand, Japan, Canada, and Spain, which before the war had an excess of imports over exports, had an excess of exports over imports. The United States has, since the outbreak of war, considerably increased its excess of exports over imports.

of national importance exported on Government account are included under private exports, and therefore excluded from exports of stores on Government account. In view of the large increase in the imports and exports of Government stores, and the precious metals on Government account in 1916-17, it may be of interest to set out the figures :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports—	£	£	£	£
Merchandise	3,882,000	4,668,000	4,122,000	7,076,000
Gold	2,000	...	25,000	...
Silver	2,354,000	25,000	36,000	15,703,000
Total Imports	6,238,000	4,693,000	4,183,000	22,779,000
Exports—				
Indian Merchandise	36,000	332,000	1,140,000	1,361,000
Foreign ,, (Re-exports)	39,000	58,000	260,000	79,000
Gold	478,000	538,000	...	27,000
Silver	8,000	786,000	533,000	957,000
Total Exports	561,000	1,714,000	1,933,000	2,424,000
Total Stores and Treasure	6,799,000	6,407,000	6,116,000	25,203,000

Main features of 1916-17.

The Monsoon.

It is a matter of considerable difficulty to summarise the many important features affecting the year's trade and to place these in their proper setting. In the first place the monsoon, which is the jugular vein of Indian trade, was particularly good. It arrived early, it continued late, and its distribution was remarkably uniform. There was, therefore, ample moisture to mature the autumn crops and to provide a seed-bed for those crops which are harvested in the spring. This was fortunate because the winter rains, notwithstanding beneficial showers received in places during February, were much below normal. The crops were generally better than those of 1915-16, except in regard to sugarcane, and the outturn was above the average of the pre-war quinquennial period, except in regard to cotton, jute, and certain oilseeds, *viz.*, rape and mustard. Wholesale prices, in the principal markets throughout India, as will be seen from the tables on page 69 in Part II, showed at the end of March 1917, as compared with March 1916, a fall of three per cent in food-grains, a rise of four per cent in oil-seeds, and a rise of forty-five per cent in cotton. The average price of raw jute in selected markets at the end of March 1917 was the same as in the corresponding period of the previous year. As compared with the level of prices at the outbreak of war, food grains were 14 per cent cheaper, oilseeds 19 per cent, and jute 17 per cent, while cotton was dearer by 37 per cent. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta was 17 per cent above the level of March 1916, and 44 per cent above the pre-war level (end of July 1914). The rise was due not to an increase in food-grains (cereals and pulses), which were actually six per cent lower than at the outbreak of war but to imported goods, such as sugar, salt, cotton piecegoods, and metals, and also in some degree to the rise in the prices of such products as saltpetre, shellac, indigo, etc. The comparatively small rise in prices since the outbreak of war in India, as compared with the rise in many other countries, is important, from the point of view not only of the consumer in India but also of the consumer of Indian products abroad.* Imports into India, it will be noted, rose to a much greater extent than did exports. The average price of 61 articles of import based on the declared values increased 35 per cent as against the preceding year, while the average price of 50 articles of export rose 14 per cent. The increase in average prices in respect of these articles of import and export, as compared with the pre-war year, will be seen from the following index numbers :—

Crops.

Prices.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports	100	101	126	170
Exports	100	102	103	117

Freights.

Two additional factors in the year's trade were the famine in tonnage, and (in the last quarter of the year) difficulties connected with finance on account of the curtailment of Councils. With regard to the former, the words "no ships" are writ large on almost every page of the Review. In many respects this may be regarded as the principal event of the year. At the close of the year freights, in consequence of this tonnage difficulty, rose to fourteen times their pre-war level. Rates in March 1917, to the United Kingdom, as compared with those in March 1916, were for cotton from Bombay, and wheat from Karachi higher by over 90 per cent; rice and jute freights from Calcutta were higher by 60 per cent; oilseed freights from Bombay and freights for hides and skins from Madras were higher by over 50 per cent. The rates from Calcutta to Rangoon and the Far East, and from Bombay to Japan also increased, but

* At the end of March 1917, the rise in wholesale prices as compared with the price level at the outbreak of war was as follows:—United Kingdom 105 per cent ("Statist"); Canada 64 per cent; United States (Dunn's) 56 per cent; New South Wales 49 per cent (January 1917); Calcutta 44 per cent. Retail prices have risen in the United Kingdom 94 per cent, Norway 82 per cent, Switzerland 58 per cent, Denmark 58 per cent (Feb. 1917), Italy 54 per cent. (Feb. 1917), Canada 44 per cent, United States 30 per cent, Australia 26 per cent. Prices in enemy countries in March 1917 are not yet available. Prices in January 1917, in Vienna were 172 per cent higher and in November 1916, in Berlin 110 per cent. These index numbers of enemy countries are only very approximate as prices are under a severe system of control.

not to the same extent as did freights to Western ports. For the statistics of freights a reference should be made to tables Nos. 52 to 54.

Internal trade, etc.

The activity of internal trade is illustrated by the favourable returns of the rail and river-borne trade, and by the increased railway earnings, which were £ 46,320,000 in 1916-17, as against £42,787,000 in 1915-16. Bankers' Clearing House returns for the five chief ports were £540 millions in 1916, as against £375 millions in 1915, and £433 millions in the pre-war year 1913. The number of joint-stock companies registered during twelve months rose from 127 in 1915-16 to 176 in the year under review, and their authorised capital from £4,780,000 in 1915-16 to £11,387,000 in 1916-17. Indian textile industries, which were probably more prosperous than at any time in their history, took a prominent share in the increases in capital, especially jute mills and cotton mills. Three jute mill companies working in India but incorporated in the United Kingdom, with sterling capital, were re-incorporated and registered in India with rupee capital under the Indian Companies Act. Tea companies and coal mining companies also accounted for part of the increase. The only noticeable decrease was in the case of railway and tramway companies. The iron and steel industry and also Banks, especially the Exchange Banks, showed good results on the year's working.

All things considered, the record of the trade of the year has been very satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Total Imports.

The value of the imports of merchandise amounted to almost £100 millions sterling, an increase of 13 per cent over that of the previous year. This was not only above the annual average of the quinquennial period immediately preceding the war, but also the highest recorded, except for the two pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14. The value of imported merchandise stated in the average of quinquennial periods, as compared with each of the last five years, was as follows:—

	£		£
Five years ending 1903-04	52,280,000	Year 1912-13	107,332,000
„ „ „ 1908-09	74,567,000	„ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	122,165,000
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	97,231,000	„ 1914-15	91,953,000
„ „ „ 1916-17	101,838,000	„ 1915-16	87,991,000
		„ 1916-17	99,748,000

Chief increases and decreases.

The main increases, as compared with 1915-16, were in cotton manufactures excluding grey piecegoods, motor cars and cycles, mineral oil other than kerosene, woollen goods, paper, and hardware. Cotton manufactures recorded an increase of no less than £6,526,000, notwithstanding a decrease of £811,000 in grey piecegoods, motor cars and cycles £567,000, paper and pasteboard £592,000 woollen piecegoods £517,000, mineral oil, other than kerosene, £500,000, and hardware £485,000. On the other hand, the most noticeable decreases were in railway plant and rolling-stock, which recorded a decrease of £1,767,000, and sugar of £778,000.

Share of provinces.

The increase in imports in the year was shared, though unequally, by all the maritime provinces as the following figures show:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£	£
Bengal	37,758,000	38,109,000	35,286,000	37,693,000
Bombay	34,075,000	30,735,000	29,495,000	36,900,000
Sind	8,815,000	7,729,000	8,344,000	8,680,000
Madras	8,158,000	8,349,000	7,689,000	8,571,000
Burma	8,425,000	7,031,000	7,177,000	7,904,000
Total	97,231,000	91,953,000	87,991,000	99,748,000

The recovery in the case of Bombay was 25 per cent or over £7 millions. More than half of this increase was accounted for by cotton manufactures, the imports of which rose from £6,636,000 in 1915-16 to £10,443,000 in 1916-17. The share of Bengal rose by 7 per cent also owing mainly to cotton goods.

Chief imports.

The chief imports into India were as follows:—

	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£
Cotton goods	32,272,000	26,399,000	32,677,000
„ yarn	2,515,000	2,451,000	2,699,000
Sugar	8,784,000	11,079,000	10,300,000
Iron and steel	7,450,000	6,128,000	5,920,000
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	3,867,000	3,505,000	4,009,000
Mineral oil	2,480,000	2,676,000	2,951,000
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,630,000	2,561,000	2,632,000
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	1,418,000	1,915,000	2,339,000
Hardware	2,114,000	1,587,000	2,072,000
Provisions	1,367,000	1,408,000	1,873,000
Paper and pasteboard	847,000	962,000	1,554,000
Liquors	1,350,000	1,249,000	1,553,000
Motor cars and cycles	671,000	862,000	1,429,000
Salt	528,000	1,264,000	1,276,000
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4,073,000	2,812,000	1,046,000

Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table 7 in part II of the Report. The rise in prices has been a very potent factor in the increase in values. If, therefore, changes in the prices of these imports are disregarded a false impression of the increase is likely to take place. If we take cotton manufactures, sugar, iron and steel, which together accounted for more than half of the imports, the declared unit values of these commodities have risen, since the outbreak of war, as follows:—

	July 1914	1915	March 1916	1917
Cotton piecegoods—				
Unbleached longcloth and shirtings	100	91	109	131
Bleached „ „	100	100	105	132
Coloured shirtings	100	106	118	161
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	100	164	168	191
Iron or Steel—				
Beams, pillars, girders, etc.	100	106	150	201
Bars and channel (steel)	100	159	233	322
Galvanised sheets	100	105	157	244

Variations in imports owing to changes (1) in prices and (2) in volume.

The variations in imports owing to changes (1) in prices and (2) in volume are summarised in the following table:—

	Value recorded in 1916-17	Re-calculated value of 1916-17 at prices of 1915-16	Value recorded in 1915-16	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916-17 due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Class I. Food, drink, and tobacco	18,165	16,093	18,394	—2,301	+2,072	—229
„ II. Raw materials	6,678	5,450	5,684	—234	+1,228	+994
„ III. Manufactured articles	72,975	55,042	62,342	—7,300	+17,933	+10,633
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	99,748	78,329	87,991	—9,662	+21,419	+11,757

The table shows that in all the main classes of merchandise imported there was an increase on account of a higher level of prices, while there was a decrease in the volume of the trade. The detailed figures will be found in table No. 39 on pages 64-65 of this Review.

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures.—The imports of cotton manufactures amounted to £35,376,000, as against £28,850,000 in the previous year. This increase in value was due almost entirely to the rise in the prices of cotton goods during the year. These imports were 35·5 per cent of the value of the total imports in 1916-17, as against 35·8 per cent during the quinquennial period ending with the pre-war year 1913-14. The chief descriptions of imports were as follows:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£
Twist and yarn	2,514,000	2,451,000	2,699,000
Piece goods—			
Grey (unbleached)	14,057,000	12,057,000	11,247,000
White (bleached)	7,469,000	7,123,000	8,529,000
Coloured, printed, or dyed	8,770,000	5,704,000	10,059,000
Fents of all descriptions	*	291,000	596,000
Total piecegoods	30,296,000	25,175,000	30,431,000
Hosiery	619,000	427,000	942,000
Handkerchiefs and shawls	348,000	99,000	119,000
Thread	241,000	292,000	369,000
Other sorts	769,000	406,000	816,000
Total	34,787,000	28,850,000	35,376,000

It will be seen that the value in 1916-17 exceeded the average of the quinquennium previous to the outbreak of war.

Twist and Yarn.

Cotton Yarn.—The imports of yarn declined by 27 per cent in quantity as compared with those of the previous year. Prices were high, the average declared value rising from 1*s* $2\frac{7}{12}$*d* per lb to 1*s* 10*d*. The following table shows the imports of yarn as compared with the production of yarn in Indian mills:—

	Imports lbs	Production lbs
Annual average for the five years 1904-05 to 1908-09	38,573,000	641,776,000
„ „ „ „ 1909-10 to 1913-14	41,794,000	646,754,000
Year 1912-13	50,035,000	688,455,000
„ 1913-14	44,171,000	682,777,000
„ 1914-15	42,864,000	651,985,000
„ 1915-16	40,427,000	722,425,000
„ 1916-17	29,530,000	680,570,000

The counts of yarns imported during the last two years, as compared with the average of the pre-war quinquennium, are shown below:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Percentage of total in 1916-17
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375,000	832,000	1,304,000	4·4
„ 21 to 30	4,374,000	4,832,000	1,970,000	6·7
„ 31 to 40	23,213,000	21,288,000	16,013,000	54·2
Above No. 40	7,602,000	7,512,000	4,886,000	16·6
Unspecified descriptions	5,230,000	5,963,000	5,352,000	18·1
Total	41,794,000	40,427,000	29,530,000	100

* Separately distinguished from 1912-13

The production of the different counts in the Indian mills during the same periods was :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Percentage of total in 1916-17
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Nos. 1 to 20	478,535,000	531,494,000	480,166,000	70·55
„ 21 to 30	146,363,000	169,744,000	171,401,000	25·2
„ 31 to 40	18,699,000	18,573,000	24,080,000	3·5
Above No. 40	2,655,000	1,963,000	4,577,000	·7
Wastes	502,000	651,000	346,000	·05
Total	646,754,000	722,425,000	680,570,000	100

These tables show that imported yarns consist mainly of counts from 31s to 40s and above, while Indian made yarns are of counts of 30s and below, chiefly counts between 1s and 20s. In the year under review all descriptions of imported yarns, except 1s to 20s declined. Indian made yarns, on the other hand, from 21s and over increased. If a comparison be made of the figures for 1916-17 with those of the average of the five pre-war years, it will be seen that almost the whole of the increase in production took place in counts from 21s upwards. There was an increase in production of 5,381,000 lbs or 29 per cent in regard to Nos. 31s to 40s, and a decrease in the imports of these counts of 7,195,000 lbs or 31 per cent. In counts above 40s there was an increase in production of 1,922,000 lbs or 72 per cent, and a reduction in imports of 2,716,000 lbs or 36 per cent. This would show that at the present time Indian mills are manufacturing better class yarns than was the case before the war. A member of one of the principal firms dealing in piecegoods says with reference to the production of 1916-17 that "Indian mills are gradually becoming able to produce a better class of yarns, and this is borne out by the samples which I have seen of Indian made grey goods which are of a finer quality this year than anything I have previously seen."

Of the total imports of 29½ million lbs, 24½ million lbs or nearly 83 per cent were received from the United Kingdom, and over 4 million lbs—chiefly of counts Nos. 31 to 40 and also mercerised cotton yarn—from Japan. If a comparison be made with the previous year, the share of the United Kingdom in the imports of twist and yarn decreased from 91 per cent to 83 per cent and the share of Holland from 2·2 per cent to less than one per cent, while the share of Japan increased from 1·7 per cent to 13·6 per cent.

Piecegoods.

Cotton piecegoods are the most important item in India's import trade. In 1916-17, with the exception of coloured goods, all descriptions showed a decrease in the quantity imported. The decrease in grey goods was 26 per cent and in white piecegoods 3 per cent. Coloured goods showed an increase of 27 per cent. With however, the decrease in the quantity of grey and white piecegoods, there was anything but a proportionate decrease in value. The total value of grey goods amounted to £11,247,000, a decrease of only 7 per cent, while in white goods the value amounted to £8,529,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. Coloured goods were valued at £10,059,000, an increase of 76 per cent. The declared value per yard of grey goods rose from 2½*d* in 1915-16 to 3⅛*d* in 1916-17, of white goods from 2¾*d* to 3½*d*, and of coloured goods from 3⅝*d* to 5⅓*d*.

The imports for the past five years with the averages of the two quinquennial periods ending with the years 1908-09 and 1913-14 are given below :—

	Grey (unbleached) millions of yards	White (bleached) millions of yards	Coloured, printed, dyed millions of yards
Average of five years ending 1908-09	1,230·7	572·7	515·4
„ „ „ „ „ 1913-14	1,331	654·3	631·5
Year 1912-13	1,535·1	768·7	682·2
„ 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847	589·8	454·9

Descriptions of Piecegoods.

The principal varieties under each of the three great classes and the quantity of each variety imported are stated below (in millions of yards) :—

Grey (unbleached)	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	White (bleached)	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Coloured, printed or dyed.	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
Dhutis, saris, and scarves	646·6	610·3	520·2	Dhutis, saris, and scarves.	70·6	52·0	63·5	Dhutis, saris, and scarves.	95·8	56·6	64·3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	128·3	101·7	82·9	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	208·2	176·1	183·1	Cambrics, etc.	102·3	41·5	48·7
Longcloth and shirtings	522·5	406·5	184·9	Longcloth and shirtings.	129·1	163·4	123·2	Shirtings	105·7	55·8	64·1
Sheetings	·6	1·8	35·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Nainsooks	199·4	170·8	169	Prints and chints	159·4	85·9	106·9
								Drills and jeans	21	19·6	20·1
								Checks, spots, and stripes.	—	9·5	17·3
								Twills	26·8	12·1	16·5
Other sorts	33	27·9	23·9	Other sorts	47	49·1	51	Other sorts	120·5	77·7	117
Total	1,331	1,148·2	847	Total	654·3	611·4	589·8	Total	631·5	358·7	454·9

It will be noticed that the most important classes of goods are dhutis, saris, and scarves, longcloth and shirtings, jaconets, madapollams, mulls and white nainsooks. In the year under review all the descriptions of grey goods declined, except sheetings which were imported almost entirely from Japan. In white goods there was a considerable falling off only in longcloth and shirtings. The imports of coloured goods increased from 359,000,000 yards to 455,000,000 yards, the imports from the United Kingdom rising from 322,530,000 yards to 403,710,000 yards, while those from Japan from 3,349,000 yards to 21,937,000 yards.

Share of countries.

The proportion of the three important classes of piecegoods imported from Lancashire in the last three years, as compared with the pre-war quinquennium, is not without interest.

	Five years ending 1913-14 per cent	1914-15 per cent	1915-16 per cent	1916-17 per cent
Grey piecegoods	98·8	98	95·7	90
White „	93	98·6	98·3	98·7
Coloured „	93·5	98·7	90	88·7

In the year 1916-17 the share of the United Kingdom in grey and coloured goods decreased. Of grey goods the United States of America supplied 1 per cent, mainly drills and jeans, and Japan about 9 per cent, mainly longcloth and shirtings, sheetings, drills, and jeans. Nearly ninety-nine per cent of white goods was imported from the United Kingdom. The remainder—1·3 per cent—consisted mainly of longcloth and shirtings from Holland and drills and jeans from Japan. The imports of coloured goods were also mainly from the United Kingdom which supplied 88·7 per cent, while Holland supplied 2·4 per cent (mainly dhutis), Italy 3·1 per cent, and Japan 4·8 per cent (mainly checks, drills and jeans, shirtings, and other unspecified descriptions). In addition to the three main classes of piecegoods (grey, white, and coloured goods), there were imports of fents of all descriptions, valued at £596,000. The imports of fents both in quantity and value showed a considerable advance over those of the previous year. 41,740,000 yards, valued at £596,000, were imported, of which 38,186,000 yards, valued at £560,000, were received from the United Kingdom. The descriptions of piecegoods produced in the Indian mills and exported from British India will be found on page 18 of this Review.

Fents of all descriptions.

Cotton hosiery.

Imports of cotton hosiery, chiefly undervests and similar goods, rose from £427,000 in 1915-16 to £942,000 in 1916-17. This was, for hosiery, a record year so far as values go, and meant an increase of 121 per cent. Of the imports 90 per cent came from Japan and 8 per cent from the United Kingdom. The share of Japan and the United Kingdom in the previous year was respectively 88 per cent and 9 per cent.

Sugar.

Sugar.—In ordinary years no apology would be required for inserting here the detailed figures of the imports of sugar into India, as sugar is India's largest import, with the exception of cotton manufactures. In 1916-17, however, the figures have an additional interest owing largely, if not entirely, to circumstances brought about by the war. They are stated below (in tons):—

Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	453,000	583,000	316,700	415,000	377,700
Mauritius	128,800	139,600	81,700	69,400	22,900
Straits Settlements	1,700	2,900	1,800	2,600	14,800
Japan	200	100	700	11,500	11,600
China (including Hongkong)	4,500	1,500	2,800	13,700	5,900
Egypt	...	100	2,500	3,200	200
Germany	1,700	700	100	...	...
Austria-Hungary	42,600	74,000	21,400	...	...
Other countries	1,000	1,100	400	500	7,000
Total (all countries)	633,500	903,000	428,100	515,900	440,100
Value £(000)	8,340	9,526	6,517	10,551	9,827

Imports, it will be seen, were on a reduced scale as compared with the previous year, and especially with the pre-war year and the pre-war quinquennial average. The imports of beet sugar, never very large in comparison with cane sugar imports, were, as was to be expected, *nil*. As against 1915-16, the decrease in the value of imported sugar was 7 per cent but in quantity 15 per cent. If the comparison be made with the pre-war year 1913-14, the quantity decreased by as much as 45 per cent. Nevertheless the total value in 1916-17, on account of the abnormal prices, was 3 per cent above the value of the imports in 1913-14. In this connexion the index numbers of sugar prices in Calcutta, as compared with the prices that ruled just previous to the outbreak of war, are not without significance.

Prices.

	Wholesale prices in Calcutta			
	End of July 1914	At the end of March 1915	1916	1917
Java (T. M. O. white)	100	174	183	212
Mauritius	100	168	187	210
Cossipore (1st class white)	100	168	182	215

Java continued to be the principal source of supply. Of 377,700 tons imported from Java, 176,700 tons were imported into Bengal, 107,400 tons into Bombay, 85,100 tons into Sind, 8,100 tons into Madras, and only 400 tons into Burma. Expressed in percentages this means that 47 per cent of the imports from Java was imported into Calcutta as against only 28 per cent into Bombay and 25 per cent into other ports. While Java sugar goes mainly to ports on the eastern side of India, Mauritius sugar is imported chiefly into western ports. Of 22,900 tons of Mauritius sugar 15,600 tons or 68 per cent went to Bombay and only 7,100 tons to Calcutta and 235 tons to Madras. Karachi and Rangoon imported no Mauritius sugar in the year under review. In the pre-war year 1913-14, 131 tons were imported from Japan; in 1916-17 imports from the same source amounted to 11,575 tons. It is of interest to note that Java, Mauritius, China, and Egypt sent less sugar than in the previous year, especially Mauritius, the imports from Mauritius falling by 67 per cent. Imports from Egypt were of some importance in the two years 1914-15 and 1915-16, but in 1916-17 only 230 tons were imported from that country. The Indian production of cane sugar, it may be noted, was estimated at 2,626,000 tons in 1916-17 on an area of 2,414,000 acres, an increase in outturn of less than one per cent.

Java sugar. **Mauritius sugar.** **Production.**

Iron and Steel.—Next to cotton manufactures and sugar, iron and steel were the most important of the imports in 1916-17. The total quantity imported was 257,200 tons or 39 per cent below that of the previous year, and 65 per cent below the average of the five pre-war years. The total value of these imports fell from £6,128,000 to £5,920,000 or by 3½ per cent. Prices owing to complete failure of supply to keep pace with demand, rose, as already noted, with very great rapidity.

Iron and Steel.

The following table shows the imports during the last five years and the average annual imports during the five years ending with the pre-war year 1913-14 :— **Imports.**

Imports of Iron and Steel.

	From United Kingdom	From Germany	From Belgium	From United States of America	From other countries	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	448,400	136,400	117,600	24,500	13,400	735,300
Year 1912-13	436,900	120,100	120,500	36,500	15,300	729,300
„ 1913-14	611,200	200,100	171,000	22,000	13,800	1,018,200
„ 1914-15	421,500	77,300	67,200	31,100	11,500	608,600
„ 1915-16	289,400	4,500*	7,000	114,700	9,000	424,600
„ 1916-17	176,700	600*	300	70,700	8,900	257,200

On the average of the five years ending with the pre-war year 1913-14, the United Kingdom supplied 60 per cent of the total imports, the United States of America 3·3 per cent, and the remainder came mainly from Germany and Belgium. In 1916-17 the share of the United Kingdom was 68·7 per cent and of the United States of America 27·5 per cent.

Imports of sheets and plates, the most important item under Iron and Steel, were considerably reduced in the year under review. The quantity fell from 298,000 tons, the pre-war average, to 78,000 tons in 1916-17. The United Kingdom was the principal source of supply, and the decrease was mainly owing to the difficult conditions under which the iron and steel trades were working. Galvanized sheet iron, which is included under sheets and plates, is largely used in this country for purposes of construction, and decreased from 175,000 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average, and 55,000 tons in 1915-16, to 9,000 tons in 1916-17. The imports of bars and channel, mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States, amounted only to 37,000 tons as against 61,000 tons in the preceding year. Previous to the outbreak of war Belgium and Germany were the principal sources of supply of bars and channel. Of other principal descriptions, nails, rivets, washers, and steel wire rope decreased, while hoops and strips slightly increased. There has been, since the outbreak of war, a considerable increase in the imports from the United States, especially in regard to beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework, bolts and nuts, hoops and strips, and also nails, rivets, and washers.

Other metals.—Imports of copper which considerably decreased in the preceding year showed again a heavy fall in the year under review. The quantity **Copper.**

* Imports were cargoes of prize vessels

imported amounted to 1,700 tons or a 70 per cent decrease as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied 1,060 tons or 63 per cent, and Japan 439 tons or 26 per cent, as against 3,539 tons and 1,251 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. In the pre-war year, it is interesting to note, the imports were 37,343 tons.

Lead sheets for tea-chests.

Sixty-five per cent of the imports of lead consisted of sheets for tea-chests. The importation of these sheets increased by 14 per cent to 3,047 tons. The United Kingdom supplied 2,546 tons or 83 per cent, as against 2,452 tons or 91 per cent in the preceding year. The remaining 17 per cent came from Ceylon.

Tea-chests.

In this connexion the increase in the value of the imports of tea-chests, mainly of wood, from £549,000 to £581,000 is interesting. The United Kingdom supplied nearly £365,000, Russia £148,000, and Japan nearly £67,000, as against £438,000, £55,000, and £45,000, respectively, in the preceding year.

Machinery and millwork.

Machinery and millwork.—The imports of machinery and millwork in 1916-17 do not afford an adequate means of gauging the prosperity of Indian industry since quantity figures are not given in the returns, and considerable allowance has to be made for the large increase in prices. The year's imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting, increased by 14 per cent to £4,009,000. There was, however, a decrease of 27 per cent as compared with the imports during the pre-war year 1913-14.

Cotton mill machinery.

Cotton mill machinery increased by £58,000 to £858,000. Of this almost nine-tenths were imported into Bombay. Ninety-three per cent of the imports was received from the United Kingdom and 5 per cent from Japan, as against 97 per cent and less than one per cent, respectively, in the pre-war year 1913-14.

Jute mill machinery.

Jute mill machinery increased to £719,000 from £624,000 in 1915-16. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at more than £682,000 and from Japan at £34,000.

Electrical machinery.

Electrical machinery showed an increase of £74,000 to £293,000, and was imported chiefly from the United Kingdom (83 per cent) and from the United States (13 per cent). It is interesting to compare the purchases from these two countries in the year under review, with those in the preceding year and the average of the pre-war quinquennium, which were as follows:—

Electrical machinery.	Pre-war average £	1915-16 £	1916-17 £
From United Kingdom	2,10,000	187,000	243,000
„ United States of America	14,000	12,000	38,000

Tea and mining machinery. Sewing machines

Tea garden machinery increased by £54,000 to £147,000, while mining machinery decreased by £27,000 to £105,000. Sewing and knitting machinery showed a considerable increase; 74,642 machines valued at £360,000, were imported, of which 96 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 3½ per cent from the United States.

Typewriters.

The number of typewriters imported was 5,521, of which 86 per cent was received from the United States.

Mineral oil.

Mineral Oil.—The imports of mineral oil into India from foreign countries consist chiefly of kerosene, lubricating oil, and fuel oil. The imports of petrol from abroad are unimportant, Burma being, of course, the chief source of supply. The total quantity of foreign mineral oil decreased from 96 million gallons in 1915-16 to nearly 88 million gallons in 1916-17, mainly owing to a great contraction in the imports of kerosene oil from Borneo. The value, however, of the imports rose to £2,951,000 or 10 per cent on account of the rise in prices. The United States of America is the chief source of the imports of kerosene oil, as will be seen from the following table:—

Kerosene oil.

	Imports (in millions of gallons)			
	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United States of America	42·5	47·2	41·8	39·3
Borneo	12·5	22·5	20·2	5·6
Straits Settlements	3·1	7·9	6·1	2·9
Persia	·7	2·3	·6	1
Russia	5	·6	...	...
Other countries	3·1	·1	·1	...
Total (all countries)	66·9	80·6	68·8	48·8
Coastwise imports from Burma	93·1	100·4	101·9	107

The imports from Russia, as in the previous year, were *nil*. The decrease in the imports from Borneo was close on 14½ million gallons. The imports coastwise from Burma, it will be noticed, increased by 5 million gallons.

Lubricating and fuel oil.

Lubricating oil is imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, the United States, Sumatra, and Borneo, and fuel oil from the latter two countries and the Straits Settlements. Since the pre-war year 1913-14, Persia has supplied fuel oil in considerable quantities, the imports from that country amounting to 4,372,000 gallons, as against 5,746,000 gallons in 1915-16 and 3,292,000 gallons in the pre-war year 1913-14. The imports of lubricating oil increased by 3 million gallons to nearly 19 million gallons and of fuel oil by over 8 million gallons to approximately 20 million

gallons. These figures exceeded the imports of lubricating and fuel oils in the pre-war year by 3¾ million and 12 million gallons, respectively. This expansion in the trade is due chiefly to larger imports of lubricating oil from the United States, and of fuel oil from Borneo. The imports from abroad of petrol and benzene and other motor spirits in 1916-17 amounted to 15,312 gallons. The coastwise exports of petrol from Burma to other parts of India increased from 4 million gallons in 1915-16 to nearly 6⅔ million gallons in 1916-17. **Petrol.**

Silk.—Chiefly on account of smaller imports from China the quantity of raw silk imported (1,965,000 lbs, valued at nearly £733,000) was less than in the preceding year. Nevertheless China's share amounted to nine-tenths of the imports. The imports from Siam, although unimportant as compared with those from China, have shown a steady increase since the pre-war year. Silk yarn was imported to the extent of £259,000. Japan has increased her share in the total quantity imported from 46 per cent in the pre-war year to 64 per cent in 1916-17. Italy, on the other hand, has decreased in the same period her share in the imports from 33 to 6 per cent. Nearly 715,000 lbs of silk yarn out of 723,000 lbs were imported into Bombay. Silk piecegoods, the chief item under silk manufactures, amounted to £1,271,000 out of a total import of all kinds, valued at £1,894,000. Japan accounted for 62 per cent and China 31 per cent of the value of piecegoods imported. In silk goods mixed with cotton and other materials, which were valued at £325,000, France and Italy enjoyed over eight-tenths of the trade. The quantity imported from Italy was greater than in any previous year. **Silk yarn.** **Silk piecegoods.**

Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.—There was a large expansion in the value of imported chemicals, owing chiefly to the increase in prices. The total value was 29 per cent above the imports of 1915-16, and 85 per cent above those of 1913-14. Bleaching materials, aluminous sulphates, and sulphur increased in quantity not only as against the previous year but also as against the pre-war year. Bleaching materials, mainly for Indian mills, increased by £67,000. A higher level of prices accounted for an increase of £47,000 and an increase in the volume of the imports for £20,000. The imports of sulphuric acid were 82 tons as compared with 3,197 tons in 1913-14 and 257 tons in 1915-16. **Chemicals.** **Bleaching materials.** **Sulphuric acid.**

The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total trade in chemicals were as follows:—

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	74·7	81·6	82·2	69·5
Japan	1·5	2·2	6·5	17·2
Italy	5·2	5·2	4·6	5·6
United States	·3	1·6	2·9	4·5
Germany	12·4	5·4	·7	...
Other countries	5·9	4	3·1	3·2
	100	100	100	100

The share of Japan has risen to over 17 per cent and of the United States to 4½ per cent of the total trade.

There was an increase of 13 per cent in the value of imported drugs and medicines. Quinine salts declined by 50 per cent in quantity without, however, any appreciable decline in total value. The United Kingdom supplied 32,700 lbs, Java 12,000 lbs, and the United States of America 1,900 lbs. The imports of camphor were 896 tons, valued at £182,000, of which 711 tons came from Japan. The value of proprietary and patent medicines (imported chiefly from the United Kingdom) increased by £16,000 to £153,000. **Drugs and medicines.** **Quinine salts.** **Camphor.** **Patent medicines.**

Hardware, etc.—The principal features in regard to hardware in 1916-17 were (1) the large increase in the imports of enamelled ironware; (2) the increase in metal lamps; and (3) the decrease in buckets of tinned or galvanized iron. The total value of the imports of hardware amounted to £2,072,000, an increase of 31 per cent over the imports of the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom declined from 66 to 59 per cent, while that of the United States increased from 18 to 19 per cent and that of Japan from 7 to 16 per cent. The imports of enamelled ironware increased from £58,000 in 1915-16 to nearly £132,000, owing entirely to larger shipments from Japan. These figures, however, were below the level of the pre-war year, when the imports amounted to £184,000. Almost two millions of metal lamps, valued at £201,000, were imported during the year. Of these 80 per cent came from the United States and 14 per cent from Japan. The share of the imports previously held by enemy countries has been taken by these two countries. The imports of cutlery were valued at £101,000, as against nearly £73,000 in the preceding year and over £189,000, in the pre-war year 1913-14. The United Kingdom supplied 56 per cent, Japan 23 per cent, and the United States of America 19 per cent of the imports. The value of electroplated ware imported was £30,000, almost the same as in the preceding year. The principal source of supply was the United Kingdom. **Hardware.** **Enamelled iron ware.** **Metal lamps.** **Cutlery.** **Electroplated ware.**

Provisions.

Provisions.—The value of provisions imported in 1916-17 amounted to £1,873,000, an increase of £465,000 on the previous year. Of this increase, £192,000 were due to increased quantities and £273,000 to increased prices. Biscuits and cakes, cocoa and chocolate, jams and jellies, and canned and bottled provisions were imported in greater quantities than in the preceding year and also exceeded the pre-war average. The most important imports were as follows :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Preceding year (1915-16)	Year under review (1916-17)
	cwts	cwts	cwts
Farinaceous and patent foods	255,900	252,500	238,900
Canned and bottled provisions	86,100	102,700	136,100
Biscuits and cakes	72,900	59,100	83,800
Milk (condensed and preserved)	103,300	87,200	78,000
Jams and jellies	17,400	23,100	28,000
Bacon and hams	14,500	12,700	13,000
Cocoa and chocolate	4,600	6,100	8,300
Cheese	11,700	6,700	7,800

Of the total imports valued at £1,873,000, canned and bottled provisions accounted for £508,000, biscuits and cakes £364,000, and farinaceous foods £311,000. About two-thirds of the imports were received from the United Kingdom. Farinaceous and patent foods were imported chiefly from the Straits and the United Kingdom, those from the Straits being largely tapioca and sago. The value of imported biscuits increased by 55 per cent, chiefly on account of the increase in the quantity imported. An interesting fact in this item is the large increase in the imports from Australia, chiefly from Victoria. Australia's share in the pre-war quinquennium was 5 per cent; in the year under review it rose to 15 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom in the same period fell from 85 to 78 per cent. The principal feature in the imports of jams and jellies was also the increase in the imports from Australia, her share in the trade rising from 2·2 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium to 53 per cent in 1916-17. The share of the United Kingdom decreased in the same period from 97 to 45·6 per cent. Although there was a fall in the quantity of condensed and preserved milk imported, there was an increase in the value of the imports. The most noticeable feature in the imports of milk, which were valued at nearly £246,000, was the large increase in the imports from Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. The following are the figures of the imports of condensed and preserved milk in the year under review, as compared with the previous year and the pre-war average:

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom	6,827,000	3,676,000	4,089,000
Norway	186,000	511,000	864,000
Germany	1,017,000	2,000	...
Holland	2,461,000	3,719,000	1,122,000
Switzerland	290,000	432,000	715,000
United States of America	35,000	92,000	605,000
Other countries	750,000	1,338,000	1,346,000
Total (all countries)	11,566,000	9,770,000	8,741,000

The diversion of the trade in paper into new channels.

Paper and Pasteboard.—The main characteristic of the year's trade was the increase in the total value, which rose by 62 per cent or £592,000 to £1,554,000. The imports in the pre-war year, 1913-14, it may be noted, were valued at £1,058,000. Since the outbreak of war the trade in paper has been diverted into new channels as will be seen from the following table :—

Percentage shares in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	57·8	58·4	47·5
Norway	3·5	17·3	18·4
Japan	·4	2·9	12·7
United States of America	·7	2·3	9·2
Sweden	3·4	12·2	8·3
Germany	17·2	·7	·1
Austria-Hungary	8·6	...	...
Other countries	8·7	6·2	3·8
	100	100	100

The main facts that emerge from an examination of this table are briefly these: The place of the enemy countries has been taken by Norway, Sweden, Japan, and the United States of America. The latter two countries considerably increased their shares in 1916-17, while the share of the United Kingdom decreased. The increase in the imports from Norway and also from Sweden is noticeable, especially since the outbreak of war. This is said to be due to the introduction of a direct line of steamers between these countries and India. Japan produces much more paper than she requires, and assisted by direct steamer communication with India, she has found a good market for packing, printing, and other kinds of paper, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard.

The quantity of printing paper imported was almost the same as in the preceding year. The value, however, nearly doubled. The imports of this class of paper increased in quantity in the case of Norway, the United States, and Japan, while shipments from the United Kingdom and Sweden decreased. The increase from Norway was 17 per cent. In writing paper and envelopes the value of the imports from the United Kingdom almost doubled, and the imports from the United States of America increased from £2,600 to £32,300. In packing paper the decrease, from 7,600 tons to 3,600 tons, was due to a decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden. The imports from the United States, however, increased from 2 tons to 275 tons and from Japan from 13 tons to 1,201 tons. Other kinds of paper were imported mainly from Japan, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, and the United States. The imports of 'other kinds' showed a decrease in quantity from 18,700 tons to 13,000 tons, owing chiefly to the large decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom which hitherto had been the largest supplier of this class. In 1916-17 for the first time Japan had the lead with 4,695 tons, as against 102 tons in the previous year and as against 3,795 tons from the United Kingdom. The United States increased its supply from 576 tons to 989 tons. **Different kinds of paper imported.**

The imports of paper making materials amounted to 8,500 tons, as against 10,500 tons in the preceding year and nearly 8,600 tons the pre-war quinquennial average. Of the imports in the year under review, 8,430 tons were wood pulp imported mainly from Norway and Sweden, as well as from Japan which for the first time entered the market with an export of 175 tons. Rags and other materials for making paper were imported to the extent of 89 tons, entirely from Japan. **Wood pulp, etc.**

The Indian paper mills had a record production in 1916-17. The production amounted to 31,900 tons, as against 30,400 tons in the preceding year and 26,450 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. Further increases in outturn are hampered by the inability to secure at the present time new machinery and also by the irregular arrivals of chemicals, etc., the cost of which continues steadily to rise. **Indian production.**

Liquors.—The quantity of liquors imported during the year decreased, although the value of the imports increased. The total imports of all sorts were 4,458,000 gallons, as against 4,826,000 gallons in the preceding year, and 6,400,000 gallons, the average of the pre-war quinquennium. The value of these imports was £1,553,000, an increase of 24 per cent over that of the previous year. Fifty-eight per cent of the total quantity consisted of ale, beer, and porter, which were imported to the extent of 2,586,000 gallons. The United Kingdom, which had 87 per cent of this trade on the average of the five pre-war years, supplied only 73 per cent in 1916-17. The import of Japanese beer was close on 600,000 gallons, as against 253,000 gallons in the preceding year. The share of Japan rose to 23 per cent from 9 per cent in 1915-16 and 04 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The production of Indian breweries in 1916 was 4,103,000 gallons, an increase of 62 per cent as compared with that of the previous year. Whisky was imported to the extent of 681,000 gallons, valued at £449,000. The quantity imported was less than that in the preceding year. The value, however, of these imports increased by nearly £118,000, due to the higher range of prices. The United Kingdom supplied 98·8 per cent, and Holland ·6 per cent, of the total imports. The quantity of brandy imported amounted to 299,000 gallons, of which no less than 248,000 gallons came from France. The total imports in the preceding year were 348,000 gallons. The United Kingdom sent 16,600 gallons in the year under review, almost the same as in 1915-16, while Holland increased her shipments from 25,000 gallons to 29,000 gallons. The value of the imports rose by £36,000, to £238,000, the increase being entirely due to a higher level of prices. The imports of wines increased to 297,000 gallons from 267,000 gallons, due mainly to larger arrivals of port, sherry, madeira, vermouth, etc. The imports of champagne and other sparkling wines increased by 1,000 gallons to 20,600 gallons and the value rose by £5,000 to £45,000. **Ale and beer.** **Production.** **Whisky.** **Brandy.** **Wines.** **Champagne.**

Motor Cars and Cycles.—The chief feature in 1916-17 of the import trade in motor cars was the large increase in the imports from the United States, and the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom and "Other countries," chiefly France and Italy. The year, in short, will be known as the year of the American motor car in India, as it was in South Africa. The following table shows the number of cars imported since the pre-war year 1913-14 :— **Motor cars.**

Number of motor cars imported.

	From the United Kingdom	From the United States of America	From other countries	Total
1913-14	1,669	868	343	2,880
1914-15	1,350	510	145	2,005
1915-16	787	2,136	198	3,121
1916-17	489	4,169	120	4,778

The total imports increased in value to £1,027,000 from £627,000 in the preceding year. Of this increase £67,000 were accounted for by higher prices

and £333,000 were due to an increase in the volume of the trade. The imports from the United States were valued at about £816,000 and those from the United Kingdom at approximately £163,000. The average declared value (*i.e.*, excluding duty) of British cars was £334 and of American cars £196 as against £276 and £163, respectively, in the preceding year. The comparative cheapness of the

Motor cycles. American car is striking. The value of motor cycles imported in 1916-17 was nearly £79,000. The number imported increased from 1,062 to 1,675, of which 1,125 came from the United Kingdom and 526 from the United States. The number imported in 1915-16 from these two countries was 964 and 71, respectively. It was found necessary to prohibit in December 1916 under certain conditions the import of motor cars, motor cycles, and parts thereof. The objects of this measure, as stated in a Press Communiqué, were (1) to check the increase in the consumption of petrol in India, and to ensure an adequate supply for military requirements; and (2) to set free tonnage which is urgently required for other more necessary commodities. The number of motor cars registered in India* at the end of March 1917, was 16,261, while that

Tyres. of motor cycles was 6,901. Tyres for motor cars and motor cycles were valued at £307,000, an increase of 5·4 per cent over the imports of the previous year. The number of tyres imported, however, decreased from 122,000 to 98,000. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom (46 per cent of the total value), Italy (18·6 per cent), Japan (12·2 per cent), the United States (11·4 per cent), and France (8·6 per cent). The increase in the imports from the United States of America since 1913-14

Tubes. should not pass without comment. The number of tubes for motor tyres imported also decreased from 117,000 to nearly 81,000, and the value of these imports fell from £65,000 to £63,000. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom (47 per cent of the total value), France (40 per cent), and the United States of America (9 per cent).

Imports of salt. *Salt.*—The imports of salt from abroad were the lowest recorded during the last twelve years, and amounted to only 445,000 tons, valued at £1,276,000. In the preceding year the imports were 549,000 tons, and the pre-war quinquennial average was 545,000 tons. Salt in ordinary years is carried to India almost from necessity rather than from choice, standing as it does between ballast for which a ship has to pay, and the least remunerative cargo. With the great scarcity in tonnage that prevailed throughout the year, the decrease in 1916-17 is easily understood. The principal source of supply was Egypt, followed by the United Kingdom, Aden, Spain, and Italian East Africa. In the pre-war year the premier exporting country was the United Kingdom, followed by Aden, Spain, and Egypt. The imports from Egypt (Port Said) increased as compared with the pre-war year. There were, of course, no imports from Germany and the Red Sea ports of Asiatic Turkey, which together supplied 130,000 tons in 1913-14. Foreign salt was imported almost entirely into Bengal and Burma, the former importing 83 per cent, and the latter 17 per cent, of the total. Most other provinces consume Indian salt, of which about 3 tons

Production. were produced in 1916 for every ton imported†. The production of Indian salt in 1916 was 1,359,000 tons, a decrease of nearly 2½ per cent from the production of the previous year. The decrease in imports, it may be noted, resulted in a considerable

Prices. rise in the prices of Indian as well as of foreign salt. This rise in prices, especially in Northern India, brought about abnormal demands on salt-producing areas, notably the salt lakes of Rājputana and the salt mines of the Punjab.

Railway Plant and Rolling-stock.—The decrease in the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock was remarkable. The total value of the imports on private and Government account fell by 68 per cent from £3,791,000 in 1915-16 to £1,209,000 in the year under review. The following table illustrates this decrease :

	Private £ (1000)	Government £ (1000)	Total £ (1,000)
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	4,073	1,867	5,940
Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	6,690	2,684	9,374
„ 1914-15	6,722	2,273	8,995
„ 1915-16	2,812	979	3,791
„ 1916-17	1,046	163	1,209

The decrease in private imports was especially noticeable in regard to engines, carriages and wagons, bridge-work, sleepers, and rails and fishplates. The United Kingdom supplied 93 per cent of the total imports, as against 98 per cent in the previous year. The United States of America supplied 6 per cent as against 2·2 per cent. The chief imports from America were rails and fishplates of steel or iron and engines. There were no imports of wooden sleepers from Australia, which had been the principal source of supply in former years. 2,994 tons of wooden sleepers were imported, of which 2,988 tons came from Japan. The imports on Government

* The number of cars registered in India was as follows :—In Calcutta 4,286, Bombay 8,068, Madras port 1,937, Madras Presidency other than the port of Madras 611, Burma 1,669, Allahabad (United Provinces) 1,402, Lahore (Punjab) 952, Bihar and Orissa 803, Delhi 486, Nagpur (Central Provinces) 322, Karachi (Sind) 277, Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province) 269, and Assam 179.

† In the pre-war year 1913, 2·2 tons were produced for every ton imported.

account of railway plant and rolling-stock were reduced by 84 per cent, as compared with 63 per cent in the case of private imports. The total value of imports on Government account amounted to £163,000, of which £89,000 represented carriages and wagons.

Other articles.—Of the other articles of imports not analysed in this chapter the more important articles are enumerated below:—

	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£
Woollen manufactures	2,056,000	639,000	1,314,000
Spices	1,031,000	1,248,000	1,297,000
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	905,000	869,000	1,168,000
Apparel	978,000	926,000	1,053,000
Glass and glassware	1,079,000	710,000	1,001,000
Haberdashery and millinery	910,000	649,000	890,000
Tobacco	474,000	534,000	834,000
Wood and timber	529,000	525,000	782,000
Fruits and vegetables	718,000	827,000	779,000
Matches	588,000	922,000	771,000
Paints and painters' materials	473,000	541,000	765,000
Dyeing and tanning substances	887,000	304,000	765,000
Soap	412,000	564,000	673,000

Woollen piecegoods.

The quantity of woollen piecegoods imported was nearly double the imports of the preceding year, owing to the increase in the shipments from the United Kingdom. The total quantity imported, however, was less than two-fifths of the pre-war quinquennial average. Woollen shawls showed a great decrease as compared with 1915-16, and, if a comparison be made with the pre-war average, the decrease was 95 per cent, owing to the compulsory withdrawal of Germany from a profitable market.

Woollen shawls.

Spices.

The imports of spices consisted chiefly of betelnuts. Betelnuts were valued at £871,000 and were imported mainly from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. On account of the increased trade with the East African Protectorate and Zanzibar the imports of cloves increased, while the imports of pepper from the Straits in each of the last two years have been double the quantity imported in 1913-14.

Instruments, apparatus, etc.

The increase in instruments was especially noticeable in regard to electrical instruments which form the bulk of the trade. The imports of electric fans, lamps, wires, cables, etc., increased in value during the year.

Apparel.

In apparel the imports from France were valued at over £346,000 and were higher than the pre-war quinquennial average by £80,000, owing to the larger imports of gold and silver thread, which were valued at £302,000 in the year under review. France's share in the total trade in apparel was 33 per cent as compared with 27 per cent, the pre-war average. Japan's share in the same period increased from 6 to 13 per cent. The United Kingdom, however, was still the chief exporting country.

Glass and glassware.

The effects of the war are patent in the imports of glass and glassware. The total imports were valued at £1,000,600. Austria-Hungary and Germany, before the outbreak of war, exported bangles, beads, bottles, funnels, globes, etc., to the value of £773,000 in 1913-14. The value of the average imports from the enemy countries during the five pre-war years was £620,000 or about 57 per cent of the trade. With their disappearance from the Indian market, imports from Japan have increased more than six times from £93,000 the pre-war average to £600,000 in 1916-17. The United Kingdom increased her shipments of sheet and plate glass, which before 1914 came largely from Belgium.

Cigarettes.

The increase in tobacco is accounted for by the larger imports of cigarettes and also by a higher level of prices for manufactured tobacco. The imports of cigarettes from the United Kingdom reached a record figure, 2,230,000 lbs out of a total import of 2,403,000 lbs. There were also increases in the imports from the United States, the Straits, and Australia. The number of cigarettes imported was approximately 906 millions as compared with 636 millions in the preceding year, and 653 millions, the pre-war average. The increase is due in a large degree to the large demands for army purposes.

Dates.

The chief point of interest in connexion with the imports of fruits and vegetables is the large import of dates, which increased to 54,000 tons from 53,000 tons in 1915-16 and 46,000 tons in 1913-14. Nearly 38,000 tons were received from the Persian Gulf ports against 32,000 tons in 1915-16 and 27,400 tons in 1913-14.

Matches.

There was a set-back in the imports of matches, 11 million gross being imported against 18 million gross in the preceding year, and nearly 14 million gross in the pre-war year 1913-14. British matches have almost disappeared from the market. This is one more illustration of the desire of the Indian to obtain what he wants at the lowest possible price. British matches are good, and Japanese matches are ordinarily of very inferior quality, but they are cheap, and as the Indian is content with a poor quality at a low price, these matches are occupying the market to the exclusion of the more highly priced matches, and even to the detriment of the cheap Swedish matches. The percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan, and Sweden in the pre-war year were 7, 53, and 26 respectively; last year the corresponding percentages were 4, 83, and 13.

Dyes.

Imports of dyes obtained from coal tar amounted to over one million lbs, valued at £436,000, against 716,000 lbs, valued at £114,000, in 1915-16. The quantity imported exceeded that of last year by 50 per cent but it was only one-fifteenth of the average quantity imported in the pre-war quinquennial period. 330,200 lbs of alizarine dyes were imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom, while of nearly 732,000 lbs of the aniline group, 268,000 lbs were received from the United Kingdom and 372,000 lbs from the United States of America. This is a record shipment from the United States as only 2,400 lbs were received in 1915-16 and 200 lbs in 1913-14. For the first time imports to the extent of 21,000 lbs were received from Japan. The imports of synthetic indigo were nominal and amounted to nearly 6,400 lbs, of which 2,700 lbs came from Japan.

Government Stores.

Imports of Government Stores.—The imports of Government stores, which are not included in the imports of merchandise referred to above, are ordinarily of small importance. In the year under review they were, however, of considerable interest. These imports increased in value by nearly 72 per cent over the preceding year, and 32 per cent over the pre-war year. Of the total imports valued at £7,076,000, the United Kingdom enjoyed 89 per cent of the trade. During the last two years the share of the United Kingdom has declined, while that of Australia has increased. Australia's share has increased from one and a half per cent in the pre-war year to over 7 per cent in 1916-17, owing to considerable imports of copper, lead, and horses. Another feature of the imports of Government stores was a remarkable decrease in the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock. The imports were valued at only £163,000, as against nearly £979,000 in 1915-16 and £2,685,000 in 1913-14. The importations of launches, boats, and parts of ships, cotton manufactures, and flax canvas increased nearly twentyfold as compared with the pre-war year. The imports of apparel and woollen goods also showed large increases.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

Total Exports.

The increase in exports which marked the year 1915-16 was followed by a further and a much larger increase in the year under review. Exports of Indian merchandise amounted to over £155 millions sterling, an increase of 21 per cent over the preceding year. The course of the trade in the last two decades was briefly as follows:—

	£		£
Five years ending 1903-04	80,874,000	Year 1912-13	160,899,000
„ „ „ 1908-09	107,896,000	„ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	162,801,000
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	146,332,000	„ 1914-15	118,323,000
„ „ „ 1916-17	145,163,000	„ 1915-16	128,356,000
		„ 1916-17	155,436,000

Chief increases and decreases.

As in the case of imports, the value exceeded the average of the quinquennium immediately preceding the war, and was, except for the two pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14, the highest on record. Of the total increase of £27,080,000, raw cotton accounted for £6,172,000. Other important increases were in hides and skins including leather £5,610,000, seeds £4,214,000, foodgrains £3,889,000, jute manufactures £2,451,000, and cotton manufactures £2,102,000. The greatest decrease was in regard to tea which declined by £2,140,000.

Shares of the provinces.

The shares of the different provinces in the total export trade were as follows:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£	£
Bengal	60,027,000	49,287,000	60,938,000	64,038,000
Bombay	39,212,000	31,218,000	29,558,000	45,045,000
Sind	16,668,000	12,671,000	11,677,000	15,048,000
Madras	15,147,000	14,307,000	16,245,000	18,321,000
Burma	15,278,000	10,806,000	9,938,000	12,984,000
Bihar and Orissa	(a)	34,000	...	...
Total	146,332,000	118,323,000	128,356,000	155,436,000

There was a noticeable increase of 52 per cent in the exports from Bombay as compared with the preceding year, due mainly to large exports (1) of raw and manufactured cotton and (2) of seeds. The value of Bombay's exports was higher than the pre-war average. The increase in Bengal was 5 per cent, chiefly on account of the large exports of bags and gunny cloth. Balasore, the port of Bihar and Orissa, had

(a) Included under Bengal

no exports to foreign countries in the year under review. The principal articles in the export trade are as follows :— Chief exports.

—	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£
Jute, raw	14,802,000	10,428,000	10,859,000
„ manufactured	13,499,000	25,319,000	27,770,000
TOTAL	28,301,000	35,747,000	38,629,000
Cotton, raw	22,185,000	16,619,000	22,791,000
„ manufactured	7,604,000	6,404,000	8,506,000
TOTAL	29,789,000	23,023,000	31,297,000
Grain, pulse, and flour—			
Rice and paddy	17,293,000	10,304,000	12,498,000
Wheat	9,313,000	5,627,000	5,970,000
Others	3,935,000	3,450,000	4,802,000
TOTAL	30,541,000	19,381,000	23,270,000
Hides and Skins—			
(*a*) Raw	6,877,000	6,530,000	9,606,000
(*b*) Tanned or dressed	2,850,000	3,741,000	6,212,000
TOTAL	9,727,000	10,271,000	15,818,000
Tea	8,712,000	13,321,000	11,181,000
Seeds	16,246,000	6,748,000	10,962,000

Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the exports will be found in table No. 8 on pages 48-50 in Part II of this Review. The variations in exports owing to changes (1) in prices and (2) in volume are summarised in the following table :— Variations in exports owing to changes (1) in prices and (2) in volume.

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

—	Value recorded in 1916-17	Re-calculated value of 1916-17, at prices of 1915-16	Value recorded in 1915-16	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) IN 1916-17 DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)
Class I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	37,552	37,401	35,377	+ 2,024	+ 151	+ 2,175
„ II.—Raw materials	65,867	51,818	49,414	+ 2,404	+ 14,049	+ 16,453
„ III.—Manufactured articles	50,563	44,895	42,143	+ 2,752	+ 5,668	+ 8,420
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	155,436	135,551	128,356	+ 7,195	+ 19,885	+ 27,080

The table shows that the increase in all the main classes of merchandise was due not only to a higher level of prices, but also to an increase in volume. The detailed figures will be found in table No. 39 in Part II of this Review.

Jute and Jute manufactures.—The value of the exports of raw and manufactured jute amounted to 25 per cent of the exports of Indian merchandise, and of this Bengal accounted for over 99 per cent. The value was £38,629,000 an increase of 8 per cent over the preceding year, and of 36 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average.

Raw Jute.—The value of the exports of raw jute increased by nearly £431,000 to £10,859,000. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year as will be seen from the following table, which also gives the percentage shares of the chief consuming countries in the total trade during the last two years and the pre-war quinquennial period :— Raw Jute Exports.

Exports of raw jute.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	39·4	56 4	48·2
United States of America	12·5	17·8	22·9
France	10·0	5·0	8·3
Italy	4·8	10·1	7·1
Spain	2·8	6·6	7·0
Brazil	0·2	1·5	2·4
Russia	1·5	0·5	2·2
Japan	0·5	0·8	0·8
Germany	21·5	—	—
Austria-Hungary	5·8	—	—
Other Countries	1·0	1·3	1·1
	100	100	100
Total Exports tons	764,400	600,100	539,800
= bales (400 lbs.)	4,280,600	3,360,600	3,022,700
Total value in £ sterling	14,802,000	10,428,000	10.859,000

The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent above that of the previous year, *viz.*, 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales.* Owing, however, to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported Production.

* Includes 13,000 tons or 74,000 bales of jute, the average imports from Nepal during the three years ending 1915-16 but excludes the comparatively unimportant Bimlipatam jute grown in the Madras Presidency.

was ten per cent below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly *viâ* Dunkirk), Russia (*viâ* Vladivostok), and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which, as will be seen from the table above, took more than 27 per cent in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November, and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.*

Prices.

Jute Manufactures.

Exports.

Jute manufactures.—India's premier export was, in the year under review, jute manufactures. The rapid extension of this trade in recent years merits to be set out in detail, the value of the exports now approximating to £28 millions. The goods exported are, it is to be remembered, only a part of the goods made, as a considerable proportion is used in the country. The figures are as follows :—

Exports of Jute Manufactures.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
Number of bags exported	339,122,000	794,153,000	804,967,000
Weight „ „ tons	†	476,100	464,600
Yards of cloth exported	969,971,000	1,192,257,000	1,230,126,000
Weight „ „ tons	†	313,600	318,300
Weight of other kinds exported „	—	4,300	5,400
TOTAL WEIGHT OF JUTE MANUFACTURES „	†	794,000	788,300
Value of bags exported £	6,260,000	13,436,000	14,224,000
„ cloth „ „	7,172,000	11,780,000	13,391,000
„ other kinds „ „	67,000	103,000	155,000
TOTAL VALUE OF JUTE MANUFACTURES „	13,499,000	25,319,000	27,770,000

In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of £1,611,000, of which £1,090,000 were due to higher prices and £521,000 to an increase in the volume of exports. There was also an increase of £788,000 in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased, while the weight decreased, sand bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. It is particularly interesting to note the large increase in the value of the exports of these manufactured goods during the last two years, especially in 1916-17. The United Kingdom, Australia, Russia, and France have, as compared with the pre-war period, considerably increased their purchases. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were, in fact, a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported, while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported. A noteworthy factor is the large number of countries which are now supplied by India with manufactured jute. The more important of these, together with their percentage shares of the total trade, are as follows :—

	Gunny bags. Percentage shares in the total number of bags exported. Annual average of the pre-war quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17	Gunny cloth. Percentage shares in the total yardage of cloth exported. Annual average of the pre-war quinquennium 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17
United Kingdom	9	43·4	4·4	15·4
Russia	·1	9·7	·02	3·3
Australia	16	9·4	2·2	2·8
Chile	11·1	6·5	·1	·1
United States	14·4	4	68·4	56
France	·2	3·8	...	4·5
Cuba	3	3	...	...
Java	3·8	2·6	·02	...
Argentine Republic	·6	·1	17·8	11·6
Other countries	41·8	17·5	7·06	6·3
	100	100	100	100
Total number / Total yards	339,122,000	804,967,000	969,971,000	1,230,126,000
Value in £ sterling	6,260,000	14,224,000	7,172,000	13,391,000

Coastwise exports from Bengal.

The coastwise exports from Bengal were chiefly gunny bags. More than 35 millions of bags were exported, as against 42 millions in the previous year. Burma took 97 per cent of these exports and Madras 2 per cent.

Jute mills.

There were 74 mills at work throughout the year with 39,697 looms and 824,315 spindles. The number of persons employed was 262,552. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour. Four new mills, it may be noted, have come into existence during the year. It is improbable that these, with one exception can begin manufacturing

* For prices of raw jute *vide* table No. 51 on page 70.
† Not available as weight was recorded from 1913-14 only.

to any extent until after the war. Some months ago an estimate of the jute profits was arrived at in this Department from an analysis of the published accounts of 41 companies, 32 of which were registered under the Indian Companies Act, eight in England and Scotland, and one in France, its factory being situated in Chandernagore. Of the eight companies registered in the United Kingdom, three were wound up in 1916 as sterling companies, and are now registered in India. The compilation of the data was made uniform as far as practicable; and the 41 mills were regarded as one mill. In all cases the profits were shown after deduction of Indian Income tax because the amount of tax paid was not always shown separately, but lumped with other items of expenditure under the head of "manufacturing and other expenses." In the case of sterling companies the British Income tax was deducted as well as the Indian Income tax. The profits are shown before and after the deduction of interest on debentures. Some companies have paid off their debentures, others are paying off these, while others again have created debenture redemption funds out of surplus profits. Debenture interest is not shown separately in all the published accounts, but the amounts were ascertained as correctly as possible. No allowance has been made for depreciation as no uniform practice of writing off depreciation is followed by the jute mills in Bengal. The results are summarised in the following table :— **Jute profits.**

	1914	1915	1916
	£	£	£
1. Total profits	982,354	4,820,337	6,309 196
2. Debenture interest	159,312	158,738	154,205
3. Net profits (subject to allowances for depreciation)	823,042	4,661,599	6,154,991
4. Ratio of net profits (No. 3) to paid-up capital	10	58	75

In making a comparison with the year 1914, it should be remembered that the year was not quite a normal year. Owing to a spell of dull trade, mills representing 81 per cent of the producing power curtailed their output between April and September 1914 to bring supply more into line with demand. The year 1916 was for the mills a year of unprecedented prosperity.

Cotton and Cotton manufactures.—The value of the exports of cotton, both raw and manufactured, amounted to nearly £31 millions, as against £23 millions in the preceding year, and nearly £30 millions, the pre-war quinquennial average. The figures are as follows :—

	Cotton, raw	Cotton manufactures including twist	TOTAL
	£	£	£
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	22,185,000	7,604,000	29,789,000
Year 1915-16	16,619,000	6,404,000	23,023,000
„ 1916-17	22,791,000	8,506,000	31,297,000

Firstly, as to raw cotton: The 1915-16 Indian crop was much below that of 1914-15, being estimated at 3,738,000 bales of 400 lbs each as against 5,209,000 bales in 1914-15. The 1916-17 crop, which with the 1915-16 crop, comes into statistical consideration in the year under review, was also sub-normal, the estimated outturn being 4,273,000 bales. Supply was not equal to demand, and prices rose to an unusually high level. The average wholesale price, for example, of Broach cotton per candy of 784 lbs in Bombay was £23-1*s*-4*d*, as against £17-18*s*-8*d* in 1915-16, £14-1*s*-4*d* in 1914-15, £19-13*s*-4*d* in 1913-14, and £20-4*s*-0*d*, the average price of the pre-war quinquennium. The quantity shipped abroad decreased from 443,000 tons in 1915-16 to 425,000 tons in 1916-17. Although the shipments decreased in quantity, the aggregate value increased. There was an increase of £6,830,000 owing to higher prices, which was partly set off by a decrease of £658,000 due to a reduction in volume. **Raw Cotton.**

In the unusual circumstances of the year it is necessary to compare the destinations of the exports with those in the preceding year. The percentage shares of the principal importing countries were :— **Share of countries in the export trade.**

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
Japan	42	66·9	68
Italy	9·7	12·7	11·4
United Kingdom	5	9·4	9·4
China	2·3	4 3	4
France	4·5	2·3	3·1
Spain	2·1	2·7	3
Germany	14·5	...	...
Austria-Hungary	7	...	...
Belgium	11·5	...	...
Other countries	1·4	1·7	1·1
	100	100	100
Total tons	430,000	443,000	425 000
Value in £ sterling	22,185,000	16,619,000	22,791,000

Japan, the principal buyer, took over two-thirds of the exports, *viz.*, nearly 290,000 tons, as against 296,000 tons in 1915-16 and 181,000 tons, the average of the five-yearly period preceding the war. France and Spain increased their demands, while other consuming countries took less. The place of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium was filled mainly by Japan, and also by the United Kingdom and Italy.

The Cotton Industry.

Cotton manufactures.—The prosperity of the cotton industry was one of the chief features of a year in which trade showed much that was satisfactory. The production of piecegoods in Indian mills and the export of these goods abroad reached record figures. Stocks were below normal, prices were exceptionally high, demand owing to a favourable monsoon was brisk, and competition was reduced almost to a negligible factor, especially in regard to the low grades of goods, which before the war were imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. At the end of the year the position of the industry was, it may be noted, stronger than it had been for many years.

Exports.

Cotton yarn.—The increase in the exports of cotton twist and yarn by £384,000 was accounted for by the rise in prices. The value of the exports was nearly £5 millions, and China was, as in previous years, the chief importer of Indian yarn. The exports to Egypt, Persia, the United Kingdom, Siam, and also to Native States in Arabia except Maskat were much above the exports of the preceding year and the pre-war average. The exports were :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	lbs	lbs	lbs
China	169,953,000	139,964,000	135,980,000
Egypt	2,183,000	5,628,000	7,212,000
Persia	2,030,000	2,579,000	5,108,000
Straits Settlements	4,411,000	4,565,000	4,553,000
United Kingdom	683,000	2,248,000	2,357,000
Arabia other than Maskat	144,000	104,000	1,194,000
Siam	305,000	828,000	1,094,000
Other countries	13,135,000	4,286,000	2,919,000
Total (all countries) lbs	192,844,000	160,232,000	160,417,000
Value in £ sterling	6,000,000	4,615,000	4,999,000

Exports.

Cotton goods.—The exports of cotton goods were valued at £3,507,000, of which piecegoods were approximately £3,373,000. There was an increase of £1,728,000 in the exports of cotton piecegoods, accounted for by an increase of £1,621,000 due to an increase in the volume of the exports and of £107,000 due to higher prices. The quantity exported was more than double that in the preceding year and nearly three times the average exports during the pre-war quinquennium. The exports were :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Grey	47,414,000	53,994,000	146,158,000
White	422,000	403,000	1,570,000
Coloured	42,384,000	59,068,000	97,017,000
Total yards	90,220,000	113,465,000	244,745,000
Value in £ sterling	1,393,000	1,645,000	3,373,000

It is of interest to compare the increase in the descriptions of goods produced and exported.

Production in the Indian Mills	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
GREY AND BLEACHED PIECEGOODS	Millions of yards	Millions of yards	Millions of yards
Shirtings and longcloth	288·1	419·6	426·5
Dhutis	269·5	323·6	300·9
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	139·8	151·4	192·1
Chadars	64·1	75·2	67·8
Drills and jeans	26·4	46·3	56·5
Other sorts	66·2	76·8	91·1
Total	854·1	1,094·9	1,134·9
COLOURED PIECEGOODS	251·4	346·6	441·6
Total piecegoods	1,105·5	1,441·5	1,576·5

Exports	1913-14(*) (pre-war year)	1915-16	1916-17
GREY AND BLEACHED PIECEGOODS	Millions of yards	Millions of yards	Millions of yards
Shirtings	2·2	6·0	14
Chadars and dhutis	7·6	5·9	10·4
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	25·3	86·4
—	—	—	—
Drills and jeans	·6	1·2	1·6
Other sorts	12·2	16	35·3
Total	44·2	54·4	147·7
COLOURED PIECEGOODS	45	59	97
Total piecegoods	89·2	113·4	244·7

Competition of Indian goods with imported goods.

Indian piecegoods compete with imported goods mainly in regard to grey goods. From enquiries recently made by this Department, it appears that the area of competition is in grey goods of the coarser counts of yarn, mainly grey shirtings, grey drills, and some classes of dhutis. It also appears that Indian grey longcloths are made of yarns varying from 20^s to 24^s warp and 16^s to 30^s weft, and grey dhutis from

* Descriptions of exported piecegoods separately recorded from 1912-13. The pre-war average is not therefore available.

20s to 30s warp and 16s to 36s weft. Imported grey shirtings are usually made of 26s to 34s warp and 30s to 36s weft and grey jaconets of 40s warp and 40s weft and 40s warp and 50s weft. Imported shirting dhutis are mainly of 32s warp and 36s weft, jaconet dhutis of 40s warp and 50s weft and mull dhutis 60s to 70s warp and 60s to 80s weft. A few other qualities of imported dhutis are made of yarns of lower or higher counts than those quoted above. The competition lies only in a small number of qualities of grey goods, which are on the border line of the lower counts.

Share of countries.

Aden maintained her position as the chief market for Indian cloth as in the preceding year. She was a large purchaser in the year 1916-17, as were Persia, Asiatic Turkey, East Africa, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. The increases in the exports to Aden, Persia, East Africa, and Asiatic Turkey are very noticeable. The table below shows the exports of Indian piecegoods to the more important destinations:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Aden and Dependencies	10,254,000	19,423,000	58,591,000
Persia	7,314,000	13,573,000	46,405,000
Turkey, Asiatic	12,464,000	13,672,000	29,6t0,000
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	5,389,000	7,207,000	25,820,000
Other East African ports	16,335,000	13,809,000	19,053,000
Straits Settlements	13,956,000	17,722,000	20,349,000
Ceylon	9,519,000	9,876,000	10,639,000
Other countries	14,909,000	18,183,000	34,288,000
Total (all countries) yards	90,220,000	113,465,000	244,745,000
Value in £ sterling	1,393,000	1,645,000	3,373,000

Share of provinces.

The share of Bombay in the export trade of 1916-17 rose to nearly 88 per cent of the total, as compared with 71 per cent the pre-war quinquennial average, while that of Madras was over 11 per cent, as compared with 27 per cent the pre-war average. Calcutta and Karachi each exported less than one per cent of the total. Karachi's share was normal, while that of Calcutta below normal.

Grain, pulse, and flour.—In 1916-17 the exports abroad of food grains were nearly 2,915,000 tons and were larger than the exports of the previous year by 19·6 per cent. These exports, however, were much below normal, being 34 per cent less than the pre-war average.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Rice not in the husk	2,397,900	1,339,800	1,584,700
„ in the husk	41,600	27,600	50,800
„ flour	200	100	100
Wheat	1,308,000	652,900	733,700
„ flour	55,000	58,600	68,500
Barley	226,800	165,800	209,500
Pulse	158,900	110,000	166,400
Gram	132,000	32,500	38,000
Jawar and Bajra	41,100	41,800	3[illegible],000
Other kinds	49,400	6,900	26,900
Total tons	4,410,900	2,436,000	2,914,600
Value in £ sterling	30,541,000	19,381,000	23,270,000

Of the increase in the value of the exports of food grains in the year under review as compared with 1915-16, £3,702,000 were on account of an increase in the volume of the exports, and £187,000 on account of an increase in prices.

Rice.

Rice.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of tonnage, the foreign trade in rice was well maintained. Nearly 1,585,000 tons were exported during the year. These exports were valued at £12,277,000, an increase of £2,084,000 over the exports of 1915-16. This increase was accounted for by an increase of £1,872,000 due to the larger volume of the trade, and of only £212,000 due to a higher level of prices. The overseas exports (in tons) are set out below, and exclude, of course, the coastwise exports to India:—

	From Burma	From Bengal	From Madras	Total (all ports).	
				Quantity	Value
Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	£
Year 1912-13	1,814,000	374,000	121,000	2,398,000	17,110,000
„ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	2,048,000	482,000	111,000	2,716,000	21,479,000
„ 1914-15	1,835,000	327,000	155,000	2,420,000	17,600,000
„ 1915-16	1,115,000	170,000	183,000	1,538,000	11,339,000
„ 1916-17	945,000	75,000	319,000	1,340,000	10,193,000
	1,192,000	64,000	179,000	1,385,000	12,277,000

These figures are of much interest. They refer, it may be noted, to the official year ending 31st March and not to the calendar year, although as regards this crop the calendar year would appear to be the more suitable. The main point is the increase in the exports from Burma. In the year under review Burma shipped

75 per cent of the total exports abroad. In Burma, where the monsoon is usually propitious, the rice harvest is always very much what it is expected to be. In India, however, the export trade is subject to considerable disturbances when the seasons are unfavourable, as the exports from Bengal clearly show. The shipments from Bengal again declined, and were actually one-sixth of the average of the pre-war quinquennial period. The shipments from Madras also declined, but the quantity exceeded the average of the five pre-war years by 48 per cent.

Share of countries

Before the war Germany was India's principal customer, and with Austria-Hungary took on an average 22 per cent of the total exports. The next largest customers were Ceylon, the Straits, and Holland. In the year under review with the exclusion of enemy countries from this market, Ceylon and the United Kingdom did more than take their places. Ceylon imported no less than 361,000 tons of rice from India, including Burma. This was a record export to Ceylon. The United Kingdom imported 321,000 tons, and was the largest purchaser of Burma rice with a record purchase of 316,429 tons. These two countries with the Straits, Java, the West Indies, and Mauritius took 76 per cent of the total shipments, as against 72 per cent in 1915-16, and only 43 per cent on the average of the five pre-war years. The shipments to the Straits amounted to 255,000 tons and most of this rice was, according to the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, re-exported to Java and Sumatra ports by the agents of Chinese shippers. The shipments of Burma rice to the Dutch East Indies were, it may be noted, the highest recorded for direct shipments, owing chiefly to the closing of the Saigon market. The increase in the exports to the West Indies was due to the stoppage of exports from German mills. Shipments to Mauritius increased by 46 per cent and rose to 55,302 tons. Italy took 25,585 tons, a record shipment, and Switzerland for the first time appeared as a direct importer of Indian rice. Owing to the good crop in Japan, only 112 tons were exported to that country. There were increased exports to East Africa, Asiatic Turkey, Bahrein Islands, Persia, China, and the United States. There were no shipments during the year to Belgium and Russia. The percentage shares of the more important countries in the trade are shown below. The increases as compared with the pre-war period have been referred to above.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Ceylon	13·5	23·2	22·8
United Kingdom	6·6	22·2	20·3
Straits Settlements	12·9	13·9	16·1
Java	7	5·3	7·4
West Indies (mainly Cuba)	·6	4·4	5·9
Mauritius	2·3	2·8	3·5
Sumatra	·4	1·6	3·1
Arabia	1	2·5	2·7
Holland	10	·4	2·1
Turkey, Asiatic	2·6	·5	1·9
Japan	5·2	·3	...
Germany	14·4	...	...
Austria-Hungary	7·6	...	...
Other countries	15·9	22·9	14·2
	100	100	100
Total tons	2,393,000	1,340,000	1,585,000
Value in £ sterling	17,110,000	10,193,000	12,277,000

Coastwise exports of Burma rice.

The coastwise shipments of rice from Burma to other parts of India declined during the year 1916-17. The exports of rice were 869,200 tons, as against 956,100 tons in 1915-16 and 383,400 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. The exports of paddy were 158,700 tons, as against 275,800 tons in 1915-16, and 214,400 tons, the pre-war average. In recent years the rice trade between Burma and India has become much more firmly established than hitherto, and Burma has become, in a stricter sense than formerly, the granary of India. The average figures of the exports to India for the past 30 years, together with the exports to Bengal, are set out below :—

Exports of rice and paddy coastwise from Burma.

	Rice			Paddy		
	To Bengal	To other parts of India	Total	To Bengal	To other parts of India	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of ten years ending 1893-94	3,100	34,700	37,800	6,400	49,000	55,400
" " " 1903-04	65,400	305,500	370,900	16,600	87,800	104,400
" " " 1913-14	190,800	263,400	454,200	60,700	155,100	215,800
Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	129,600	253,800	383,400	32,300	182,100	214,400
Year 1914-15	590,300	316,300	906,600	124,800	191,100	315,900
" 1915-16	639,900	316,200	956,100	138,700	137,100	275,800
" 1916-17	512,900	356,300	869,200	75,300	83,400	158,700

Wheat.—The exports of wheat, although 12 per cent above those of the preceding year, were 44 per cent below the pre-war normal, and were valued at £5,970,000 as against £5,627,000 in 1915-16. If prices had remained at the same level as in the preceding year, the value of the exports would have been higher by £349,000 and would have amounted to nearly £6,319,000 instead of £5,970,000. The decrease, however, owing to lower prices, was set off by an increase of £692,000 due to the larger volume of trade. The monsoon of 1915 and the cold weather of 1915-16 were not favourable to the wheat crop, and the 1916 harvest, therefore, was poor. Consequently in the summer months of 1916, when wheat exports are normally large, there was a very small export. The 1916 monsoon, however, proved favourable, and much larger quantities of wheat than usual were exported during the later months of the year. This is brought out by a comparison of the exports from April to August and September to March 1916-17, with those of the preceding year and the pre-war average. These exports were :—

Wheat Exports.

The Wheat position.

	Pre-war average (five years ending 1913-14)	1915-16	1916-17
	Tons	Tons	Tons
April to August	797,214	642,927	166,135
September to March	510,843	9,953	567,529
TOTAL	1,308,057	652,880	733,664

From the 1st of May 1916, the wheat export arrangements were altered. Previous to that date the export of wheat had been on Government account. From 1st May to 31st October firms were allowed to export on private account, being limited only by allotments received from Government. From 1st November 1916, the Royal Wheat Commission assumed control, and since that date purchases for export have been made on their account. The Wheat Commissioner's view as to the year's exports is that there was a very small exportable surplus from the wheat harvest of 1916, and the exports during 1916-17 were largely obtained from the balance of the good crop in 1915. The harvest of 1915, it will be remembered, was estimated at 10,087,000 tons, while that of 1916 was only 8,518,000 tons. The record harvest of 1917 (estimated at 10,160,000 tons) does not come into statistical consideration in the year under review.

The exports from Karachi were proportionately much greater than those of 1915-16, while exports from Bombay and Calcutta were less. The following table shows the exports of wheat from Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta; the percentage shares are given in brackets :—

Share of ports.

	Pre-war average		1915-16		1916-17	
	Tons	(Share per cent)	Tons	(Share per cent)	Tons	(Share per cent)
Karachi	1,005,800	(76·9)	526,200	(80·6)	679,200	(92·5)
Bombay	164,900	(12·6)	78,600	(12)	46,600	(6·4)
Calcutta	137,300	(10·5)	48,100	(7·4)	7,900	(1·1)
TOTAL	1,308,000	(100)	652,900	(100)	733,700	(100)

The large share taken by Karachi in the export trade of the year is striking. Before the war shipments from Karachi were on an average a little more than three-fourths of the total. In the year under review they were over nine-tenths. The share of Bombay had fallen from the average of nearly 13 per cent to 6 per cent, while that of Calcutta from 10 per cent to one per cent. A partial explanation of this is to be found by a comparison of the freight rates from Karachi with those from Calcutta and Bombay. Karachi freights were lower than those of Calcutta and, even of Bombay. A correspondent, engaged in the wheat export trade, corroborates this as follows: "The higher the level of freights, the greater the margin in favour of Karachi against Calcutta. In Bombay, wheat freights are generally much dearer than in Karachi, as the large shipments of manganese ore from Bombay militate against cheap wheat freights. Manganese ore and heavy goods like wheat are not an economical combination, and are avoided as much as possible."

The exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy were over 94 per cent of the total, as compared with 86 per cent, the average of the five pre-war years, because wheat was exported only to these countries except to a small extent under license to certain countries with an Indian population, *e.g.*, on the Persian Gulf Coast, Egypt,

Share of countries.

and South Africa. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal consumers of the Indian wheat:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	75	93	55·5
France	8	2	21·8
Italy	3	·15	·17
Belgium	10	...	...
Germany	1·2	...	...
Other countries	2·8	4·85	5·7
	100	100	100
Total tons	1,308,000	652,900	733,700
„ value in £ sterling	9,313,000	5,627,000	5,970,000

The share of the United Kingdom in 1916-17 was much below that of the preceding year, while the exports to France and Italy enormously increased. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from 605,000 tons to 407,000 tons, while those to France and Italy together increased from nearly 14,000 tons to 285,000 tons. The exports to South Africa, Asiatic Turkey (chiefly Mesopotamia), Arabia, Persia, and Egypt, together, amounted to 29,900 tons, as against 6,000 tons in the preceding year. These exports were over three times the pre-war average and nearly five times those of 1915-16. This increase was accounted for by comparatively large shipments to Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Cape Colony.

Wheat Flour. The exports of wheat flour were 68,500 tons, as compared with 58,600 tons in the previous year, and 55,000 tons in the pre-war quinquennium. Egypt was, as usual, the largest purchaser with 18,000 tons. Mauritius took 11,000 tons and Ceylon 9,000 tons. These countries accounted for more than half of the exports of flour. Asiatic Turkey took less than in 1915-16, but more than in the pre-war quinquennium. The Straits, Persia, and Natal, it may be noted, bought more extensively than usual.

Other food-grains. Barley. Beans. The exports of other food grains may be dismissed in a few sentences. The exports increased by one-third. The exports of barley, always liable to great fluctuations according as the supply in Western Europe is sufficient or not, rose by 26 per cent, as compared with the previous year, to 209,000 tons. The exports of beans, mainly white beans, from Burma almost doubled, the shipments being nearly 68,000 tons, valued at £760,000, as against 34,000 tons, valued at £267,000, in

Gram. 1915-16. The exports of gram increased from 32,500 tons in 1915-16 to 38,100 tons in the year under review. The increase is accounted for by the shipments of 22,700 tons to Egypt, almost the whole of which was shipped during the last month of the year.

Hides and Skins. *Hides and Skins.*—The main features of the year's trade were the large increase in total exports, the record exports of leather, and the large quantities of raw and tanned hides and skins sent to the United Kingdom and to the United States. The exports were:—

	Raw hides and skins including cuttings	Tanned hides and skins	Unwrought and manufactured leather	Total
Average of five years	£	£	£	£
1909-10 to 1913-14	6,877,000	2,850,000	14,000	9,741,000
Year 1915-16	6,530,000	3,741,000	18,000	10,289,000
„ 1916-17	9,606,000	6,212,000	81,000	15,899,000

Raw hides and skins. Raw hides and skins, it will be seen, were valued at £9,606,000 or 60 per cent of the total exports. Prices ruled high, and the increase of £3,074,000 in the year under review was accounted for by an increase of £2,400,000 on account of higher prices, and of £674,000 on account of a greater volume of trade. Exports to the United States have, since the closing of the Central European markets, greatly increased. In the pre-war year Germany purchased 48 per cent and Austria-Hungary

Cow hides. 19 per cent of the exports of cow hides. The place of these countries has now been partially taken by the United States, which in the year under review took nearly 36 per cent of the raw cow hides exported. In 1916-17 the share of the United States of America in the exports of raw hides of all kinds was 51 per cent and in raw skins 87 per cent; during the five years before the war she took only 11 per cent of the exports of raw hides, and 77 per cent of raw skins. The quantity of raw cow hides exported to Italy was less than half the last year's record figure, but still much above the pre-war average. The United Kingdom, Spain, and France purchased larger quantities than in the preceding year. The total shipments of raw cow hides, owing to restrictions on export and the greatly increased number of hides tanned in the country, particularly in Madras, were less than in 1915-16. The exports of

Buffalo hides. buffalo hides, however, increased by 60 per cent to 13,000 tons, of which the United States took 10,800 tons, or nearly twice the quantity purchased in the preceding year. Austria-Hungary used to be, prior to the war, a keen competitor with the United States, and in the pre-war year took 26 per cent of the raw buffalo hides exported, as against 33 per cent by the United States. In the year under review, with the disappearance

of Austria-Hungary from the market, the United States took 83 per cent, and the United Kingdom 14 per cent, of the total exports of buffalo hides. The exports of raw-skins, chiefly goat skins, were greater than in the previous year and in the pre-war quinquennium. Eighty-seven per cent went to the United States, which was the largest purchaser. The United Kingdom and France were the next best customers of raw skins. The following table shows the chief importing countries of Indian raw hides and skins:— **Raw skins.**

	Raw hides			Raw skins		
	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States of America	5,600	15,000	23,000	21,200	19,300	24,800
Italy	5,500	19,200	8,600	100	...	...
United Kingdom	2,900	5,000	7,200	2,200	1,700	2,000
Spain	2,900	1,500	2,100	100	...	...
France	800	1,100	1,400	1,500	400	1,100
Germany	18,000	..	...	600	...	...
Austria-Hungary	9,400	...	...	100	...	...
Other countries	4,500	1,700	1,500	1,600	200	500
Total tons	49,600	44,100	44,700	27,400	21,600	28,400
Total value in £ sterling	4,381,000	4,524,000	4,995,000	2,487,000	1,995,000	4,603,000

In tanned hides and skins there was an increase of £1,618,000 due to higher prices, and of £853,000 due to an increase in the volume of the trade. Ninety-nine per cent of the exports of tanned hides went to the United Kingdom, which nearly doubled its imports from India as compared with the pre-war average. The total shipments increased by 18 per cent as compared with 1915-16, and by 76 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. Nearly nine-tenths of the tanned hides were cow hides, the shipments of which increased in the year to 14,000 tons, valued at £2,688,000, from 12,000 tons, valued at £1,893,000, in 1915-16. The exports on Government account (which are included in the figures just quoted) were 7,000 tons, valued at £1,274,000. Of tanned skins the United Kingdom and the United States were the main buyers. The quantity exported to the United Kingdom was nearly the same as in the pre-war quinquennium, *viz.*, 5,400 tons, while that to the United States rose from 800 tons to 2,300 tons. Tanned goat skins were exported to the extent of 4,200 tons. The exports of tanned sheep skins were 3,300 tons. **Tanned hides and skins.**

Tea.—For producers the season was, in spite of many adverse conditions, exceptionally satisfactory. The year was not so prosperous as the preceding year, when a record outturn and a record price level were reached. Nevertheless owing to increased acreage and scientific manuring the outturn was larger than in any previous year except 1915, and prices were only $\frac{1}{4}d$ less than the record of that year. The preliminary estimate of outturn for India, based on returns received in this Department, is about 369 million lbs, a decrease of nearly 3 million lbs as compared with the outturn of the preceding year. The average prices realised in Calcutta at the auction sales during 1916-17 were $8\frac{2}{3}d$ per lb, as against $8\frac{11}{12}d$ in 1915-16, and $7\frac{1}{12}d$ in 1914-15. The average annual price per lb for Indian tea in London in 1916 was 11·25*d* as against 10·98*d* in 1915. Exports abroad were 291 million lbs, a decrease of 47 millions, as compared with the preceding year's record exports. The total value of the tea exported was £11,181,000, a fall of £2,140,000 as compared with that of 1915-16. Nearly 77 per cent of the total quantity exported was shipped to the United Kingdom. In March 1917, the export of Indian tea to the United Kingdom was restricted to 7,000 tons from British India (6,500 tons from Calcutta and Chittagong and 500 tons from Southern India). Russia was the second largest purchaser and took 9·5 per cent of the total shipments. Russia was much handicapped by freight difficulties, and especially towards the end of the season, by difficulties in arranging finance. China, Canada, and the United States also took smaller supplies. According to the Indian Tea Cess Commissioner, an increase in the number of buyers for local consumption and an increase in their purchasing power were noticeable. Owing to the fact that the United Kingdom had closed its market to outside buyers, large orders were placed in Calcutta instead of in London. Exports to Australia showed a considerable decline, which is not easily explained. The exports were only about one-half of the exports of 1915-16. Stocks of Indian tea must, it is believed, be low in Australia and as the Australian drinks as much as 7·48 lbs per head as compared with the average consumption of nearly 6·7 lbs per head in the United Kingdom, the absence of the troops on active service accounts for part of this decrease. Persia, owing to difficulties regarding freight for the Persian Gulf, took much less than in the previous year, and it is probable that the market is still overstocked with the previous years' purchases which were made at high prices. The tea exported from India to Ceylon is, it may be noted, almost entirely transhipped at Colombo to other countries. There was a satisfactory increase in direct shipments to South America, **Production of tea.** **Prices.** **Exports.**

especially Chile, and it is hoped that this business will be retained after the war. The direction of the exports by sea to the chief consuming countries was as follows :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1915-16	1916-17
	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom	194,481,000	250,290,600	224 928 000
Russia	29.614.000	36,[illegible]0,000	27.604 000
China (including Hongkong)	7,946.000	9,965,000	9,305 000
Canada	10.195,000	8,842 000	8.443.000
Australia	8,97[illegible].000	9,155 000	4.618,000
Ceylon	4,162 000	4,307,000	3,647,000
United States of America	2,439,000	3,443 000	3,034.000
Chile	44,000	942,000	1,756,000
Turkey, Asiatic	3,324,000	2,327 000	1,483,000
Persia	347 000	6,876.000	1,263 000
Other countries	4.967,000	5,833,000	5,344,000
Total (all countries) lbs	266.497.000	338.470,000	291 403 000
Total (all countries) £	8,712.000	13,321,000	11,181,000

These are direct exports as declared in India and do not include re-exports from the United Kingdom. In the calendar year 1916 the United Kingdom re-exported 25,323,000 lbs of Indian tea, 21,802,000 lbs of Ceylon tea, 13,106,000 lbs of China tea, and 2,016,000 lbs of tea of other countries. The re-exports of Indian tea were to European Russia and other European countries, the United States, Canada, etc. The exports by sea from Bengal were over 90 per cent of the total, Madras less than 9 per cent, and Bombay the remainder. The share of Bombay was only one-third of that of the previous year, when her share was over 3 per cent of the total. In addition to the exports by sea, about 1,155,000 lbs of Indian tea were exported across the land frontier, of which 840,000 lbs were green tea and 315,000 lbs were black. 600,000 lbs went to Afghanistan, and 222,000 lbs to Central Asia.

Imports.

The imports of tea into India by sea from foreign countries were only 4,568,000 lbs or 1·6 per cent of the exports of Indian tea. Of this 2,593,000 lbs were black tea and the remainder green tea. The principal sources of supply were Ceylon, China, and the Straits Settlements. Imports of tea across the frontier amounted to 6,103,000 lbs, of which 5,470,000 lbs were black tea.

Exports of Oilseeds.

Oilseeds.—The year's trade in seeds was marked by a considerable increase in the quantity exported, and also by the high prices and strong demand for linseed in England. The value of the exports increased from £6,748,000 in the preceding year, to £10,962,000 in 1916-17. The increase of £4,214,000 was accounted for by an increase of £2,954,000 due to the greater volume of exports, and of £1,260,000 due to higher prices. The exports were :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Essential seeds	10,100	7,800	7,900
Castor	113,600	87,900	92,400
Copra	30.700	15,700	26,500
Cotton	240,900	95,700	39,600
Groundnuts	21[illegible],800	175,400	143,800
Linseed	379,000	193,[illegible]00	394,100
Poppy	32,600	6,900	5,5[illegible]0
Rape	272,700	95,200	121,700
Sesamum	119,300	13,800	83.700
Mowa	29,[illegible]00	4,200	4,200
Others	14,100	4,400	8,800
Total seeds (all kinds) Quantity . tons	1,453,200	700,000	928,200
Total seeds (all kinds) Value . £	16,245.000	6,748,000	10,962,000

The quantity exported increased by 228,200 tons, as compared with the exports of the previous year. These were, however, short of the pre-war average by over half a million tons.

Linseed.

Linseed exports were 42 per cent of the total, as against 28 per cent in 1915-16 and 26 per cent during the pre-war quinquennium. The Indian crop was a good one. The imports from up country into the ports were 59 per cent higher than those of the preceding year, and were drawn mainly from the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces. The exports to the United Kingdom were nearly 2½ times the pre-war average and more than double those of the preceding year, owing chiefly to the fact that the Plate had a very short crop. The exports of the Plate crop to the United Kingdom in 1916 were less than those in the preceding year by nearly 78,000 tons or 30 per cent. Shipments from Russia, although larger than those in the preceding year, were also much below the pre-war average. Linseed, it may be remembered, is very useful for the painting of ships and the making of tarpaulins, as it makes a good drying paint and varnish. It is also a highly nutritious feeding cake. An additional advantage which linseed enjoys over heavier articles like wheat, lentils and peas, is that it stows well with ore and, therefore, can command more favourable freight rates.

Groundnuts.

France, Italy, and Australia also increased their imports of Indian linseed. The shipments of groundnuts were less than in 1915-16. Of an export of nearly 144,000 tons, 119,000 tons went to France and nearly 15,000 tons to the United Kingdom. The increase in the case of the United

Kingdom, a small buyer in comparison with its ally, is noticeable. The United Kingdom took on the average of the five pre-war years less than 2,000 tons per annum; in 1915-16, 2,500 tons, and in the year under review nearly six times the exports of that year. The exports of sesamum rose from the abnormally low level of 1915-16, owing mainly to larger orders from France and the United Kingdom. The increase in the exports of sesamum as well as groundnuts to the United Kingdom in 1916-17 is noticeable. It may be pointed out that these seeds being very light can be shipped with ores at rates still more favourable than those obtaining for linseed. This is a material advantage when the level of freights is very high, as it was in the year under review. The trade in rapeseed was in pre-war years, chiefly with Germany, Belgium, and France. In the year 1916-17 the United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser, followed by France, Italy, and Japan. Rapeseed in normal times is largely imported from Russia into the United Kingdom, and the increase of exports from India is due largely to there being no seed available from continental countries. The increase as compared with the preceding year in the exports of copra, much used in the manufacture of margarine, was due entirely to larger takings by France. Before the war Germany was the principal buyer. Cotton seed again decreased. The decrease in the exports of cotton seed is due to several factors, *viz.*, the smaller crop and the fact that this seed is extensively used in India for cattle-feeding. With the decreased outturn there was little or no surplus for export. The seed is also of low oil value, and it hardly pays to carry it at the very high freights that prevailed during the year.

Sesamum.

Rapeseed.

Copra.

Cotton seed.

The following table shows the values of the more important seeds exported together with the percentage shares (in brackets) in the total exports:—

Values of the exports.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£
Castor	1,110,000 (6·8)	802,000 (11·9)	957,000 (8·7)
Copra	736,000 (4·5)	382,000 (5·7)	665,000 (6·1)
Cotton	1,200,000 (7·4)	445,000 (6·6)	209,000 (1·9)
Groundnuts	2,350,000 (14·5)	1,669,000 (24·7)	1,670,000 (15·2)
Linseed	5,326,000 (32·8)	1,983,000 (29·4)	4,760,000 (43·4)
Rape	2,765,000 (17)	939,000 (13·9)	1,180,000 (10·8)
Sesamum	1,654,000 (10·2)	164,000 (2·4)	1,084,000 (9·9)
Others	1,105,000 (6·8)	364,000 (5·4)	437,000 (4)
Total (all kinds)	16,246,000 (100)	6,748,000 (100)	10,962,000 (100)

Since the outbreak of war much has been done to develop crushing in the United Kingdom, and this accounts to a large degree for the large share now taken by Home importers. The percentage share of the chief consuming countries in the total exports was :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	31	48·4	55·7
France	27·7	38·5	31·7
Italy	4·1	4·5	5·3
Belgium	16·3	...	...
Germany	12·2	...	...
Others	8·7	8·6	7·3
	100	100	100

In 1916-17 Bombay exported two-thirds of the total exports of seeds. The percentage shares in the exports from Karachi, Calcutta, and Madras were 12, 12, and 11 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium Bombay exported nearly 52 per cent, Calcutta 17 per cent, Karachi nearly 16 per cent, and Madras 15 per cent.

Raw wool.—The exports of raw wool, excluding re-exports, were 48 million lbs or 17 million lbs less than the exports of the preceding year and nearly 6½ million lbs less than the pre-war average. The total value, however, was only a shade lower than that of the preceding year. The exports were valued at £2,520,000, or only £7,000 less than the exports of 1915-16. The decrease in the quantity exported was due to freight and finance difficulties rather than to the prohibition of exports. The only wool, of which the export is prohibited, is Madras black and grey blanket wool and Tibetan wool. Tibetan wool is dealt with in Chapter V. With the exception of negligible supplies to France and Japan, the exports of Indian wool were made to the United Kingdom. There were no exports to the United States. Before the war the United Kingdom took on an average 96 per cent of the exports, followed by the United States with over 2½ per cent and Germany with less than one per cent. There was a noticeable increase in the share of the exports from Bombay. Nearly 55 per cent was exported from Bombay and 44 per cent from Karachi. In the pre-war quinquennium the share of each port was: Karachi 60 per cent, Bombay 37 per cent, Calcutta 2 per cent, and Madras one per cent. The imports of foreign wool (by sea only) were about one million lbs above the pre-war average and amounted to 4,076,000 lbs. Of this 70 per cent came from Persia and 10 per cent from Victoria. The re-exports of wool will be found on page 28.

Raw Wool.

Other articles.

Other articles.—Of the other articles not analysed in this Chapter the more important articles are enumerated below :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
Metals and Ores—	£	£	£
Manganese Ore	658,000	554,000	830,000
Wolfram „	(a)	357,000	700,000
Others	469,000	546,000	942,000
Dyes—Indigo	199,000	1,386,000	1,383,000
„ Other sorts	567,000	701,000	604,000
Lac	1,468,000	1,145,000	1,869,000
Opium	6,641,000	980,000	1,398,000
Rubber	263,000	844,000	1,054,000
Hemp, raw	522,000	684,000	1,015,000
Oils	613,000	813,000	1,007,000
Spices	573,000	619,000	723,000
Saltpetre	233,000	459,000	701,000
Coffee	917,000	658,000	697,000
Coal and Coke	505,000	492,000	508,000
Mica	239,000	208,000	341,000

Metals and Ores.

Manganese ore.

There was, it will be seen, a considerable increase in the value of metals and ores exported in 1916-17. The exports of manganese ore amounted to 631,000 tons, which were not only greater than those of the previous year, but also above the pre-war quinquennial average. Over seven-tenths of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to the United States, France, Italy, and Japan.

Wolfram.

More than 98 per cent of the total exports of wolfram ore was shipped from Burma. There was a noticeable expansion in this trade. The shipments from Burma which were 2,600 tons in 1915-16 and 1,900 tons in the pre-war year, 1913-14, increased to 4,500 tons in the year under review. The United Kingdom took 97 per cent of the total shipments, and the remainder was sent to the Straits Settlements (Penang) for concentration and re-export to the United Kingdom.

Iron and Steel.

Of other metals and ores the exports of pig iron increased by 43 per cent to 102,300 tons, two-thirds of which were shipped to Japan, and the remainder mainly to Hongkong, Australia, New Zealand, China, and the Straits. The production of iron and steel at the two premier works, *viz.* :—the Tata Iron and Steel Works, and the Bengal Iron and Steel Works, was nearly 630,000 tons, as compared with 585,000 tons in the preceding year.

Indigo.

Although the production of indigo was estimated at 95,000 cwts as against 55,000 cwts in the preceding year, the exports decreased owing to a larger local demand consequent on the scarcity of synthetic dyes. The exports were 33,500 cwts, as against 41,900 cwts in 1915-16 and 15,400 cwts the pre-war quinquennial average. The average declared value increased from £33 1*s* 4*d* per cwt in 1915-16 to £41 4*s* 0*d* per cwt in 1916-17. The United Kingdom took 16,000 cwts, as compared with 30,600 cwts in 1915-16, and 3,400 cwts the average of the pre-war quinquennium. The United States, which on the average of the five pre-war years imported from India 1,200 cwts, bought 6,200 cwts. Egypt was also as good a customer as the United States. Persia took 2,100 cwts or twice her pre-war average imports from India. Japan decreased her purchases from 1,400 cwts in 1915-16 to nearly 500 cwts in the year under review.

Shellac.

The value of shellac exported increased on account of the high level of prices, prices being at a level which had not been touched since 1908. The average declared value rose from £2 17*s* 4*d* per cwt in 1915-16 to £5 5*s* 4*d* in the year under review. The quantity exported decreased from 359,000 cwts to 324,000 cwts. Seventy-four per cent of the exports was shipped to the United States and over 14 per cent to the United Kingdom.

Opium.

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 8,710 chests or 12,760 cwts, the lowest exports recorded. Indo-China (including Cochin-China) took 3,440 chests, Java 1,965 chests, and Siam 1,200 chests. The other principal importing countries in order of importance were Japan, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Formosa, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Macao. The exports on Government account which are not included in the above figures, were 3,225 chests from Bombay and 4,115 chests from Bengal. These exports were to the United Kingdom, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements.

Rubber.

Two-thirds of the rubber exports were shipped to the United Kingdom and the remainder chiefly to Ceylon. Smaller quantities were also exported to the Straits, the United States, and Japan. Owing to the war, exports have increased from 1,172,000 lbs, the average of the pre-war quinquennium to 7,541,000 lbs in 1916-17. Nearly seven-tenths of the exports were from Madras and the remaining three-tenths from Burma.

Oils. Coconut and Castor.

Shipments from Bengal were only 4,700 lbs. Of oils, coconut and castor oils were the most important in value, the exports of coconut oil being valued

(a) Included with others.

at £289,000, and of castor oil at £174,000. The quantity exported was in the case of each greater than in the preceding year, and above the pre-war average. The important mineral oil exported was dangerous petroleum flashing below 76°F (or petrol, benzene, and other motor spirits), which was entirely shipped from Burma, 96 per cent of which went to the United Kingdom and the remainder to France. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage, the exports decreased by over half a million gallons to 24,638,000 gallons. The shipments from Burma coastwise to India, on the other hand, advanced by 2·6 million gallons to 6·6 million gallons. In regard to coffee the United Kingdom and France each reduced their purchases by 17 per cent to 65,000 cwts and 38,000 cwts respectively, while exports to Arabia increased by nearly 140 per cent to 28,000 cwts. Australia imported slightly less than in the preceding year, while Ceylon increased her demands. The exports of saltpetre (potassium nitrate) were so regulated as to secure practically the whole output for the use of British, allied or other producers of munitions. The exports of unrefined or crude saltpetre are now prohibited. Over 87 per cent of the consignments went to the United Kingdom, and the remainder mainly to Japan, the United States of America, and Russia. Only a comparatively small amount (175 tons) was exported to Australia and New Zealand for meat curing purposes, and 373 tons to Mauritius and Ceylon for use as manures. The total exports were 26,300 tons, an increase of 27 per cent over the exports of the previous year, and were valued at £701,000. In the pre-war year, it may be noted, the exports were 13,400 tons, valued at nearly £206,000.

Petrol.

Coffee.

Saltpetre.

The exports of coal were over three per cent greater than those of the previous year, and amounted to 829,000 tons of which 823,000 tons were shipped from Calcutta. Ceylon accounted for 64 per cent of the shipments. The Straits took 17 per cent and Sumatra nearly 10 per cent. Exports of coke amounted to nearly 3,000 tons, shipped almost entirely from Calcutta. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage in the coasting trade, coal for Indian ports was diverted as in the previous year to railways.* The amount sent coastwise by steamers from Bengal was 490,000 tons only, of which 432,000 tons were for Burma. The quantity sent by rail and river from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa increased from 5 million to 7 million tons. The exports of bunker coal both foreign and coastwise from Calcutta amounted to 603,700 tons, as against 679,400 tons in 1915-16, and 934,700 tons the pre-war quinquennial average. In addition, 479,227 tons of cargo and bunker coal were loaded in Calcutta into Government vessels and hired transports, as compared with 55,521 tons in 1915-16. The production in 1916, it may be noted, was estimated at 17,254,000 tons as against 17,104,000 tons in 1915.

Coal.

There was an increase in the exports of mica. Nearly 3,000 tons of mica, valued at £341,000, were exported during the year, as against about 1,700 tons in 1915-16, and 2,500 tons, the pre-war average. Towards the close of the year, exports were entirely prohibited except to the United Kingdom. Four-fifths of the total exports went to the United Kingdom and the remainder mainly to the United States of America, France, and Japan. In pre-war years Germany took on an average 17 per cent of the exports.

Mica.

Re-exports.

The exports of *foreign* merchandise, that is, re-exports, increased greatly in the year under review. Indeed the record figure of £4,018,000, reached in 1911-12, was exceeded by £1,137,000. The increase was the result of higher prices, absence of direct sailings, difficulties in transhipment leading to the actual landing and subsequent re-export of goods which would otherwise have been transhipped, and to a genuine increase in demand owing to military successes in Mesopotamia and East Africa. The re-exports since the outbreak of war, as compared with the previous quinquennial averages, were :—

	£
Average of five years ending 1903-04	2,136,000
„ „ „ „ 1908-09	2,310,000
„ „ „ „ 1913-14	3,079,000
year 1914-15	2,738,000
„ 1915-16	3,231,000
„ 1916-17	5,155,000

The share of Bombay was 71 per cent and of Karachi 19 per cent. Nine-tenths of the total trade accordingly passed through these ports. Bombay, chiefly on account of her large exports of piecegoods to the Persian Gulf, Aden, and East Africa, increased her trade by 80 per cent. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade are given below, those for the pre-war quinquennium are in brackets. The United Kingdom 25(27); Persia 18(14); Asiatic Turkey 11(5); Aden 7(4); East Africa 10(11). The increase to the Persian littoral, Aden, and Asiatic Turkey

* The total quantity of coal carried from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to the port of Bombay by the East Indian Railway was 1,036,600 tons in the calendar year, 1916, as against 421,300 tons in the preceding year. The Bengal Nagpur Railway carried 498,700 tons, as against 210,200 tons in the previous year.

is noticeable. The values of the four principal articles, which accounted for nearly two-thirds of the trade, were :—

	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures	1,048,000	736,000	1,745,000
Wool, raw	283,000	681,000	693,000
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	351,000	239,000	560,000
Fruits and vegetables	87,000	317,000	343,000

The re-exports of cotton goods and sugar more than doubled in quantity. The increase in the re-exports of cotton goods from Bombay has already been referred to. Persia and Asiatic Turkey bought large quantities of foreign sugar. The re-exports of wool, *i.e.*, wool brought across the frontier and subsequently exported abroad by sea, amounted to 13,121,000 lbs, as against 16,842,000 lbs in 1915-16 and 8,580,000 lbs, the pre-war quinquennial average. Although less than the re-exports of the preceding year, they were well above the average. The United Kingdom took 98·5 per cent of the total shipments and the United States the remainder. On the average of the five pre-war years, the share of the United Kingdom was nearly 85 per cent and that of the United States 15 per cent. The imports of wool across the frontier will be found in Chapter V. Provisions, liquors, chemicals, and drugs, re-exported to Mesopotamia, were much greater than in any previous year.

Exports of Government stores.

The exports of Government stores were valued at £1,361,000, as against £1,140,000 in 1915-16. These figures exclude the value of wheat, tanned cow hides, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account. Drugs, medicines, and narcotics, mainly opium, accounted for £733,000, and arms, ammunition, and military stores for nearly £466,000. The exports of opium on Government account amounted to 4,115 chests from Bengal and 3,225 chests from Bombay. These were, as already noted, exported to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong. It may be noted that medicinal opium, formerly supplied by Turkey, has been exported from India, mainly to the London market. The value of wheat, tanned cow hides, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account is included in the value of exports of private merchandise. It is, however, interesting to note that nearly 183,000 tons of wheat or one-fourth of the total quantity exported, valued at £1,561,000, were shipped on Government account, as against 534,500 tons valued at £4,599,000, in the preceding year. The shipments of tanned cow hides on Government account, which amounted to nearly 44 per cent of the total exports of tanned hides were 7,000 tons, valued at £1,274,000.

Re-exports of Government Stores.

The re-exports of Government stores were unimportant and were valued at £79,000, as against £260,000 in 1915-16, and nearly £39,000 the pre-war quinquennial average. In the preceding year the re-exports to Mesopotamia were abnormally high. In 1916-17 the re-exports were considerably less than in 1915-16, although above the quinquennial average.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Trade in 1916-17.

In war-time additional interest attaches to the destinations of exports and re-exports and to the sources of imports. The following table summarises the changes that have taken place in the direction of trade in the year under review, as compared with the preceding year and the pre-war quinquennial average.

	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.		
	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17
	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cen	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent
United Kingdom	62·8	59·4	58·7	25·1	38	33·3	40	46·6	43·1
British Possessions	7	8·3	7	16·8	17·4	17·1	12·9	13·8	13·2
Total British Empire	69·8	67·7	65·7	41·9	55·4	50·4	52·9	60·4	56·3
Allies	7·1	9	12·2	23·6	21·7	23·3	17·1	16·6	19
Neutrals	14·5	23	22·1	20·9	22·9	26·3	18·4	22·9	24·7
Enemy countries	8·6	·3	...	13·6	...	...	11·6	·1	...
Total Foreign countries	30·2	32·3	34·3	58·1	44·6	49·6	47·1	39·6	43·73
Total value of trade in thousands of £	97,231	87,991	99,748	149,411	131587	160,591	246,642	219,578	260,339

The detailed tables, on which this summary table is based, will be found in Part II of this Review (pages 51-52). The table refers to merchandise, and excludes treasure.

The United States, it may be noted, is treated as a neutral, because that country was not a belligerent in the year under review. A conspicuous feature of this table is that in 1916-17, as compared with the pre-war quinquennium, our trade with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire increased. In the case of foreign countries, on the other hand, there was a decline due to the enforced withdrawal from a profitable market of enemy countries, which in the pre-war quinquennial period enjoyed nearly twelve per cent of the total sea-borne trade of India. Neutrals and Allies increased their shares in the total trade, and the place previously occupied by enemy countries, has been taken mainly by Neutrals, and to a less extent by the United Kingdom and her Allies. **Total trade.**

Another outstanding feature is that the share of the British Empire in the import trade was less than in the pre-war quinquennium. Nevertheless nearly two-thirds of the imports in the year under review were drawn from the Empire. The decrease was due to the United Kingdom whose trade activities were completely dominated by the war. The total share of other parts of the Empire remained unchanged, while that of Neutrals and Allies noticeably increased. Before the war nearly nine per cent of our import trade was with our enemies. Their place has in the main been taken by Japan and by the United States. **Imports.**

A noteworthy change has been effected since the outbreak of war in the direction of exports. Before the war, the major portion of our exports (fifty-eight per cent) was consigned to countries outside the Empire, on account of the wide demand for India's raw and manufactured products. In the pre-war quinquennial period only forty-two per cent of the export trade was consigned to countries within the Empire. In 1916-17 this percentage rose to over fifty, mainly on account of the United Kingdom, which took one-third of the total exports, as against one quarter in the pre-war period. Before the war 13·6 per cent of the exports went to Germany and to other enemy countries. Owing to the elimination of the enemy from the Indian market, the share of foreign countries declined. The share of the export trade with Allies has undergone no change. Neutrals, on the other hand, greatly increased their shares, and the chief among these was the United States. **Exports.**

Tables Nos. 10-14 on pages 51-59 of the Review cannot be analysed here in detail. It will, however, be noticed that the share of the British Empire in 1916-17, as compared with that in the preceding year, declined. Nevertheless the value of the trade reached the record level of nearly £147 millions. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom increased by over 12 per cent as compared with 1915-16, but was 4 per cent below the pre-war average. Over 52 per cent of the imports from the United Kingdom was cotton manufactures, and 15 per cent metals, machinery, and hardware. With the notable exception of railway plant and rolling-stock, most of the imports increased in total value. The United Kingdom, in spite of the difficulties of production, had the lion's share in the supply of cotton goods and yarn, metals, machinery, woollen goods, railway plant, and soap. The bulk of the imports of liquors, chemicals, instruments, tobacco, tea-chests, stationery, canvas, and articles by post also came from the United Kingdom. The value of the exports from India was 43 per cent above that of the pre-war quinquennium, and 7 per cent above that of 1915-16. About three-fourths of the exports were accounted for by jute and jute manufactures, tea, food-grains, hides and skins, seeds, and raw wool. The value of the exports of linseed increased by as much as 150 per cent and of hides and skins by 70 per cent. Wheat exports, on the other hand, decreased in value by 40 per cent. **I. Overseas trade with the British Empire. United Kingdom.**

A remarkable growth took place in the trade with Aden, which increased by 65 per cent as compared with that of the preceding year. There were large exports of cotton manufactures and food-grains, chiefly rice, jawar and bajra. Salt was, in the main, responsible for the increase in imports from Aden during the year. The year's trade with British East Africa, owing mainly to abnormal exports of piecegoods to the African littoral, increased by 63 per cent. The trade with Egypt, South Africa, Ceylon, Australia, and the West Indies assumed greater dimensions. From Australia horses and provisions (chiefly jams and biscuits) were imported in increased quantities. There were no imports of sleepers from Australia during 1916-17. The average annual imports of sleepers in the pre-war quinquennium were valued at £240,000. The trade with Mauritius, Canada, and Hongkong decreased as compared with that of 1915-16. The decline in the case of Mauritius, in spite of increased exports from India of food-grains and gunnies, was 26 per cent, owing to a large fall in the imports of sugar into Indian ports, which were much below those of 1915-16 and the pre-war quinquennial average. The imports of sugar from Mauritius were, it may be noted, 23,000 tons, as compared with 69,400 tons in 1915-16, and 137,600 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. Smaller shipments of tea and gunny cloth accounted for the decline in the trade with Canada, while Hongkong supplied less sugar and raw silk than in the preceding year. **British Possessions.**

II. Overseas trade with Allies.

In 1916-17, the value of the trade with Allies outside the British Empire was 36 per cent above that of the preceding year, and 17 per cent above the pre-war average. The percentage shares of the Allies in the import and export trade were as follows:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Japan	2·5	5·7	8·9	7·5	9·4	11
France	1·5	1·5	1·4	6·6	4·8	5·9
Italy	1	1·5	1·7	3·2	4·5	4·6
Russia	·15	·1	·2	·9	2·8	2·3
Belgium	1·9	·2	·02	5·3	·1	...
Roumania	·02	...	...	·1	·01	...
Portugal	·03	·01	...	·02	·1	·1
	7·1	9·0	12·2	23·6	21·7	23·3

Japan.

The most conspicuous feature here is the growth in our trade with Japan, especially since the outbreak of war. This progress is a feather in the cap of Japanese commerce and industry. Of countries outside the British Empire, Japan held in 1916-17 the premier place in the import trade, and the second place in the export trade, being surpassed only by the United States. Since the outbreak of war imports from Japan have increased by 266 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average, and the exports by 57 per cent. The chief article of import in 1916-17 was cotton piecegoods which were valued at £1,621,000, as against £40,000 the pre-war quinquennial average. The expansion in this trade is of more than ordinary interest, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Imports of Cotton piecegoods from Japan.

	Grey (unbleached).	White (bleached).	Coloured, printed, or dyed.
	£	£	£
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	32,800	800	7,000
Year 1914-15	182,300	900	9,000
„ 1915-16	404,700	13,000	43,000
„ 1916-17	1,134,100	48,000	439,000

The next important articles of import were (in order of importance) silk goods, hosiery, matches, glass, and cotton yarn. As compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, glassware increased by £494,000, matches by £344,000, hosiery and hardware (chiefly enamelled ironware) by £294,000 and £292,000, respectively, sugar by nearly £277,000, and cotton yarn by £261,000. Other noticeable increases were in regard to chemicals, paper, woollen goods, wood, brass, stationery, drugs (chiefly camphor), mill machinery including wooden bobbins for jute mills, earthenware and porcelain, toys, beer, haberdashery, apparel, buttons, tea-chests, and cement. Raw cotton accounted for over nine-tenths of the total exports to Japan, and although the quantity shipped was less than in the preceding year, the value considerably increased. Exports of jute manufactures, pig iron, paraffin wax, opium, and dressed skins and hides also showed noticeable increases. France and Italy received large supplies from India during the year.

France.

The value of the exports to France increased by 51 per cent as against that of the preceding year, owing chiefly to large increases in wheat, sesamum, linseed, raw jute, copra, raw cotton, raw hides and skins, and raw silk.

Italy.

Exports of food-grains and oilseeds to Italy increased greatly, the exports of wheat, for example, increased from £9,000 to £1,092,000. There was a considerable decrease in the exports to Italian ports of raw hides and also of raw jute, as compared with the large exports of the previous year.

Russia.

A very large expansion took place in the imports from Italy of cotton manufactures. The growth in the imports from Russia was mainly the result of larger imports of wooden tea-chests. Exports to Vladivostock of raw and manufactured jute increased, while those of tea declined.

III. Overseas trade with neutrals.

United States.

Next with regard to Neutrals. There was a remarkable growth in the trade with the United States. Since the war the value of the imports has increased by 144 per cent, and of exports by 84 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. Iron and steel, motor cars, and mineral oil accounted for nearly two-thirds of the imports, while raw hides and skins together with jute raw and manufactures accounted for eight-tenths of the exports. As compared with the pre-war year, imports from America of iron and steel increased by £1,346,000, motor cars and cycles by £819,000, and mineral oil by £534,000. There was a rapid increase in the imports of dyes, which amounted to £281,000 in the year under review. A striking increase, as compared with the pre-war year, was noticeable in the exports of hides and skins (which increased by £4,847,000) and also in the exports of lac and jute manufac-

Other neutrals.

tures. The trade with Spain and Norway expanded, while that with Holland, Sweden, and Denmark declined. The exports to Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Maskat and other Native States in Arabia, Sumatra, Indo-China, and the Philippines showed notice-

able increases. Direct shipments to Cuba were much greater than in 1915-16. The value of the total trade with South America was, it is interesting to note, greater than the average of the pre-war quinquennium. The share of the trade with Neutrals in 1916-17, as compared with the preceding year and the pre-war quinquennial period was, as follows :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17	Pre-war average	1915-16	1916-17
United States	3·1	6	7·3	7·5	10·8	12·9
Java	6·4	10·2	8·9	1·2	·9	1·2
China	1·1	1·5	1·1	3·8	2·7	2·4
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·5	·9	1·3
Turkey, Asiatic	·4	·3	·4	1·1	·6	1·1
Spain	·1	·4	·3	·9	1·1	1·1
Holland	·9	·9	·7	1·5	·1	·2
Norway	·1	·4	·4	—	·1	·1
Sweden	·3	·6	·6	·1	·1	—
Argentine Republic	—	—	—	·9	1·6	1·1
Cuba	—	—	—	·2	·7	·9
Others	1·7	2·2	1·9	3·2	3·3	4
Total	14·5	23	22·1	20·9	22·9	26·3

CHAPTER V.

Frontier, Inland, and Coasting Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

Total trade.

Frontier trade in 1916-17 was greater than that of the preceding year, the pre-war year, and the pre-war quinquennial average, as will be seen from the following table, which includes both merchandise and treasure :—

	Imports. £	Exports. £	Total £
Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	6,872,000	5,729,000	12,601,000
Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	8,012,000	6,282,000	14,294,000
„ 1914-15	7,613,000	6,330,000	13,943,000
„ 1915-16	7,936,000	6,335,000	14,271,000
„ 1916-17	8,579,000	7,090,000	15,669,000

Registration of the trade.

The trade is carried on with adjoining countries across a land frontier of approximately 6,800 miles.* The value of this trade is comparatively small, being in 1916-17 about 6 per cent of the total foreign sea-borne trade. Properly speaking, the registration of the trade includes much which is not really frontier trade. The trade with the Shan States in Burma, for example, should be classed as internal trade, and the registration posts now maintained in British Territory should be removed to the eastern frontier of these States. In the year under review this is of special importance, as the trade of the Shan States with the rest of Burma was, owing to a large trade in metals, greater than the trade across the frontier of Nepal or of Afghanistan. The question of the inclusion of the trade with the Shan States in the inland trade was discussed with the Local Authorities in Burma, and will be decided after the war. An improvement in the registration of the frontier trade was effected during the year by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. The trade with the central and eastern sections of the North-East Frontier tract was registered not only as frontier trade, but also as rail-borne trade. This defect was pointed out and discussed with the Local Administration, and has now been rectified at a small additional cost. Another improvement in connexion with the registration and correct valuation of Tibetan wool passing through Kalimpong was effected during the year in co-operation with the Government of Bengal and the Controller of Wool.

Share of Countries.

The trade with Nepal is usually larger than the trade carried on with any other trans-frontier country but, as already noted, in the year ending 31st March 1917, the trade was exceeded by that of the Shan States. The value of Nepal's trade, excluding treasure, was £4,008,000, almost on the level of the preceding year, while that with the Shan States increased to £4,162,000 from £2,911,000. The trade with Afghanistan, excluding treasure, was valued at £2,294,000, or 8 per cent more than in the preceding year, and 32 per cent more than the pre-war average. The trade with Central Asia across the North-West Frontier decreased from £313,000 in 1915-16 to £279,000 in 1916-17. There was also a decrease in the trade with Siam and Persia, but an increase with Tibet, chiefly on account of the large demand for wool, an interesting point as showing the far reaching effects of the war into the plains of Tibet. The most noticeable decrease in the year's frontier trade was in the trade between Dir, Swat, and Bajaur on the one hand, and the districts of Hazara and Peshawar

* Taken from the 32-mile Map of India prepared by the Survey of India. The figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

of the North-West Frontier Province on the other. The trade decreased from £960,000 to £373,000.

Chief imports and exports.

The tables on page 78 give the detailed statistics of imports and exports. The chief imports were in order of importance:—rice, raw wool, metals and manufactures thereof, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), fruits and vegetables, cattle, hides and skins, timber (including teak), oilseeds and tea; and cotton piecegoods, metals and manufactures thereof, cotton twist and yarn, sugar, coal and coke, salt, and spices were the principal exports. Among the imports, wool is of considerable importance. The imports were:—

Wool, raw.

Imports of raw wool across the frontier.

	Pre-war average Maunds of 82⅔ lbs	1915-16 Maunds of 82⅔ lbs	1916-17 Maunds of 82⅔ lbs
From Tibet—			
Into Bengal (*viâ* Kalimpong)	38,000	60,000	66,000
„ United Provinces	13,000	15,000	16,000
„ Kashmir	9,000*	11,000	15,000
„ Punjab (mainly from Chinese Tibet)	8,000	10,000	8,000
Total	68,000†	96,000	105,000
From Afghanistan	141,000	246,000	198,000
„ Other countries	37,000	60,000	37,000
Total imports	246,000	402,000	340,000

The total imports of raw wool were 38 per cent above the pre-war average and 15 per cent below those of the preceding year. Tibetan wool, mainly on account of large imports *viâ* Kalimpong, showed an increase of nearly 10 per cent. The imports of wool from Afghanistan were 19 per cent less than those of 1915-16, although much above the pre-war average.

Tea.

Imports of tea across the frontier amounted to 6,103,000 lbs, a figure which was 6 per cent above that of the preceding year and 59 per cent above the pre-war average. The increase was, in the main, due to larger imports of green tea from the Kachin country and of both green and black tea from the northern portions of the Shan States. The exports of Indian tea across the frontier were 1,155,000 lbs, of which 840,000 lbs were green tea and 315,000 lbs black tea. Exports of foreign tea, chiefly from the North-West Frontier Province and Burma, were 685,000 lbs, of which 322,000 lbs were green tea and 363,000 lbs black tea. Ninety-three per cent of the foreign green tea exported and 61 per cent of the black tea went to Afghanistan. The increase in the trade in metals, chiefly with the Shan States on account of the rapid development of the mines at Namtu by the Burma Mines Co., Ltd., and the fall in the exports of cotton piecegoods, which were abnormally high in the preceding year, are also of interest.

II.—Inland Trade.

Registration of the trade.

For nearly forty years India has possessed a system of inland trade registration, and in this respect is more fortunate than most countries. The registration of the trade is done mainly from invoices by the audit offices of railways, by inland steamer agencies, and by registration posts at selected river stations. For this purpose the country is divided into seventeen trade blocks, which are further subdivided into minor or internal blocks. The inland trade of Burma is not registered, although arrangements have been made to obtain returns of the estimated imports into Rangoon and Bassein of rice from up-country, or as the term goes in Burma, from the "jungle." These returns are published weekly, and give an indication of the movement of Burma's most important crop. The question of the simplification and general improvement of the system of inland trade registration and also of the earlier publication of the returns is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Total imports and exports.

The total imports and exports during the year as shown in table No. 68 on page 79 of this Review are estimated at 68 million tons, valued at £676 millions, as against last year's actuals, *viz.*, 65 million tons, valued at £597 millions. The pre-war quinquennial average was nearly 60 million tons, valued at £546 millions.

Imports into ports.

The imports into the ports from up-country of wheat, linseed, gram and pulse, and rape and mustard seed were greater than those of the preceding year, while the imports of raw cotton, raw jute, rice, and tea declined. The bulk of the trade in wheat was, as usual, with Karachi, in linseed and raw cotton with Bombay (port), and in rape and mustard seed and jute with Calcutta. Cotton piecegoods, coal, sugar, tobacco, and raw and dressed hides and skins showed, it may be noted, a substantial increase in the arrivals into the ports

* Pre-war average is not available.—Figure for 1913-14 only.
† This includes the figure of Kashmir in 1913-14 and not its pre-war average.

as against the preceding year and the pre-war quinquennial average. The detailed tables of the imports of the principal agricultural staples into the ports, together with the provinces from which these came, will be found on pages 80 and 81.

The steady expansion of the exports of manufactured tobacco other than cigars from the Bihar block is interesting. The exports, which amounted to 1,738,000 lbs in 1907-08, increased to 10,231,000 lbs in the pre-war year 1913-14. The pre-war quinquennial average was 7,205,000 lbs. In the year under review the exports were 10,632,000 lbs, a record figure. The output of the tobacco factory at Monghyr (which commenced business in 1908) was in the year under review 2,400 million cigarettes and 126,000 lbs of smoking tobacco.

Railway earnings are also a valuable index of the general movement of the inland trade of the year. The earnings were £46,320,000 as against £42,787,000 in 1915-16, an increase of £3,533,000 or 8 per cent. The earnings of the principal railways which contributed to this increase were as follows, the figures in brackets being the earnings in the preceding year:—East Indian £7,300,000 (£7,013,000); North-Western £6,473,000 (£5,607,000); Great Indian Peninsula £6,413,000 (£6,027,000); Bombay, Baroda and Central India £4,847,000 (£4,627,000); Bengal Nagpur £3,387,000 (£2,960,000); Madras and Southern Mahratta £3,053,000 (£2,767,000); Eastern Bengal £2,460,000 (£2,320,000); and the South Indian Railway £2,133,000 (£1,973,000). **Railway earnings.**

III.—Coasting Trade.

The total value * of the coasting trade—imports and exports of merchandise and treasure—increased by nearly 4 per cent in the year under review to £76 millions. The value in 1915-16 was almost the same as the pre-war quinquennial average and amounted to £73 millions. As compared with the preceding year, Bombay, Madras and Burma increased the value of their trade. The trade of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, on the other hand, declined. Sind's trade was almost on the level of the preceding year. In the total imports and exports of merchandise, the share of each province in 1916-17, was as follows; (the pre-war average percentage is given in brackets): Bombay 35·2 (36) per cent; Burma 27·5 (22·6) per cent; Bengal (including Bihar and Orissa) 17·8 (19·5) per cent; Madras 10·3 (13·5) per cent; Sind 9·2 (8·4) per cent. The decreased share of Madras and the increased share of Burma as compared with the pre-war average are noticeable. The following are the figures:— **Total value.** **Share of provinces.**

	Merchandise only.			
	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£	£
Bombay	26,146,000	27,229,000	24,331,000	26,636,000
Burma	16,368,000	19,739,000	19,668,000	20,825,000
Bengal	14,155,000	16,478,000	13,988,000	13,332,000
Bihar and Orissa		385,000	217,000	173,000
Madras	9,824,000	9,346,000	7,660,000	7,812,000
Sind	6,093,000	5,972,000	6,960,000	5,951,000

In the year under review rice and paddy accounted for 21 per cent of the value of all coastwise exports, Indian cotton goods and yarn about 10 per cent, and kerosene oil over 7 per cent. The increase in the trade of Bombay was due chiefly to larger arrivals of raw cotton and seeds. The exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn, it may be noted, decreased. Shipments of rice coastwise from Burma decreased by nine per cent. Crops in India itself were good, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to draw on Burma to the same extent as in the previous year. The exports of kerosene from Burma to other parts of India were the highest on record and amounted to over 115 million gallons, as against 107 million gallons in the preceding year. The pre-war average was approximately 98 million gallons. There was, too, a considerable increase in the exports of petrol, which advanced from 4 million gallons to 6·6 million gallons. Motor spirit produced in India including Burma pays an excise duty of 6*d* a gallon from February 1917. **Cotton goods.** **Rice.** **Kerosene.** **Petrol.**

The increase in the exports of teakwood from Burma during 1916-17 is also worthy of mention. The decrease in the value of the coasting trade of Bengal was mainly due to the reduction in the exports of coal The exports amounted only to half a million tons, owing to the diversion of the coal traffic to railways. The value of the exports of jute manufactures, mainly gunny bags, coastwise from Bengal increased by 6 per cent. **Teakwood etc.** **Coal.**

* Excludes Government stores and treasure on Government account.

CHAPTER VI.

Customs Revenue, Shipping, Gold and Silver, and the Balance of Trade.

I.—Customs Revenue.

Customs revenue.

The gross Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue*) amounted to £8,658,000, as against £5,872,000 in the preceding year and £6,560,000, the pre-war quinquennial average. The increase was the result of the changes in the rates of duty by the amendment of the Indian Tariff Act in March 1916, and in March 1917. The most important increases were in sugar (+£463,000), cotton goods (+£292,000), manufactured articles (+£861,000), raw materials (+£153,000), articles of food and drink (+£135,000), and tobacco (+£118,000), while silver bullion and coin recorded a decrease of £537,000 and petroleum of £176,000. The export duty on rice increased by 14 per cent to £578,000. The export duty on raw and manufactured jute amounted to £786,000 while that on tea realised £284,000. The excise duty on cotton manufactures decreased by 9 per cent to £297,000. The details of Customs Revenue collected on principal articles will be found in table No. 55 on page 72.

Tariff rates.

The general tariff rate on imported articles which stood at 5 per cent *ad valorem* since its imposition in 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent with effect from March, 1916. In addition to articles grouped under the 7½ per cent *ad valorem* rate, are those free of duty, liable to duty at special rates, and at 2½ per cent. Gold, living animals, raw cotton, raw wool, raw hides and skins, cotton twist and yarn, cotton machinery, quinine, certain agricultural requisites, and a few other articles are admitted free. Special duties are levied on sugar at 10 per cent, on silver bullion and coin at 4 pence per oz., on silver manufactures at 15 per cent (but at 10 per cent from March, 1917), coal 8 pence a ton, arms and ammunition at 20 per cent, cigars and cigarettes at 50 per cent, petroleum one penny and a half per Imperial gallon (with an import duty of 6 pence per gallon on petrol), spirits at varying rates, generally at 15 shillings per Imperial gallon, and also on a few other articles. Iron and steel, machinery except that for cotton spinning and weaving, railway materials and certain other articles are charged at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. By the amendment of the Tariff in March, 1917, the duty on cotton goods is now 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. The export duty imposed in March, 1916, on raw and manufactured jute has been doubled, *i.e.*, it now stands at 6 shillings for raw jute per bale of 400 lbs, with a special rate of 1*s*-8*d* per bale on cuttings, and at £1-6*s*-8*d* per ton for sacking goods and £2-2*s*-8*d* per ton on hessians. The export duty on tea is 2 shillings per 100 lbs. The tea cess collected by Government since 1903 on behalf of the tea industry for the promotion of the sale of Indian tea amounted to £23,000 in the year under review. The revised Tariff Schedules will be found on pages 73-76 of this Review.

II.—Shipping.

Shipping.

The tables of shipping showing the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, on pages 76 and 77 in Part II of the Review, are of great interest. They reveal the secret of the extraordinary high freights referred to in previous chapters. The decrease in tonnage was as much as 26 per cent as compared with the average of the pre-war quinquennium, and 1·6 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The average tonnage per steamer was 1,979 in 1916-17, as against 2,582 the pre-war average, and 2,071 in 1915-16. The clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade were:—

Clearances.

Tonnage clearances with cargoes.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (Peace conditions)	1915-16 (War conditions)	1916-17 (War conditions)
	Tons	Tons	Tons
British ships (including British Indian).	6,067,000	4,899,000	4,763,000
Foreign ships	1,628,000	924,000	1,127,000
Total .	7,695,000	5,823,000	5,890,000

The main point here is that clearances decreased by 23 per cent, as compared with the pre-war average. In the pre-war years clearances of British tonnage were 79 per cent and of foreign tonnage 21 per cent of the total. In the year under

* The Salt Revenue amounted to £976,000 in 1916-17 as compared with £901,000 in the preceding year and £916,000 the pre-war quinquennial average.

review the former were 81 per cent and the latter 19 per cent. The clearances to the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States are noticeable. These were:—

Tonnage clearances with cargoes and in ballast.

	Vessels	Tons
(*a*) To the United Kingdom—		
Pre-war average	465	1,579,000
1915-16	642	2,062,000
1916-17	593	1,943,000
(*b*) To Japan—		
Pre-war average	138	417,000
1915-16	173	514,000
1916-17	188	519,000
(*c*) To the United States of America—		
Pre-war average	95	294,000
1915-16	92	281,000
1916-17	108	320,000

In the case of these three countries the tonnage of vessels that cleared during the year was even greater than the pre-war average.

Shares of Provinces.

The shares of the maritime provinces in the total entries and clearances show that the share of Madras decreased by over 5 per cent as compared with its share of the total overseas shipping in the pre-war quinquennial period. Burma's share was almost the same, while the share of Bombay increased by nearly 3 per cent, of Bengal by 2 per cent, and of Sind by ·6 per cent. The percentage shares of the total tonnage in 1916-17 with the pre-war average percentages (in brackets) were as follows: Bengal 26·5 (24·5); Bombay 26·4 (23·5); Madras 19·1 (24·4); Burma 15·4 (15·5); Sind 12·6 (12).

Native craft.

If a comparison be made with the pre-war quinquennial average, the tonnage of native craft, mainly in view of the increased trade with the Persian Gulf, more than doubled.

Nationality of Vessels.

There was a large increase in the number of Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch, and Japanese vessels that entered and cleared in the foreign trade. There was, on the other hand, a large decrease in French vessels as compared with the pre-war period. A regular service between Scandinavia and India by the Scandinavia and India Line has been in operation since 1913-14, and may partially explain the very large increase in the vessels belonging to these countries.

The nationality of the foreign vessels were:—

	Pre-war average No. of vessels.	1915-16 No. of vessels.	1916-17 No. of vessels.
Japanese	130	283	479
Norwegian	109	177	267
Dutch	93	141	213
Italian	82	91	86
Swedish	9	40	51
Russian	32	51	45
Greek	10	26	29
American	...	13	18
French	55	9	6
German	483	...	...
Austro-Hungarian	234	...	...
Other nationalities	15	12	25
Total	1,252	843	1,219

Coasting Trade.

The total entries and clearances in the coasting trade of all vessels with cargoes, excluding native craft, decreased in the year to 10,830 vessels with a burden of 13 million tons, from 13,011 vessels with 16 million tons in the preceding year and 18,750 vessels with nearly 29 million tons the pre-war quinquennial average. In the coasting trade the percentage of British Indian vessels in the total tonnage, excluding Native craft increased from 8 per cent in the pre-war period to 13 per cent in 1915-16 and 15 per cent in 1916-17, while the share of Japanese vessels and that of other foreign nationalities remained almost stationary. British vessels had 77 per cent of the total tonnage, as compared with 79 per cent in 1915-16 and 83 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The number of native craft employed in the coasting trade increased from 151,000 in 1915-16 to 155,000 in the year under review.

III.—Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.

Gold.

The main conclusion to be drawn from table No. 40 on page 66, which shows the imports and exports of gold and silver in 1916-17, as compared with the preceding year and the pre-war average, is that the flow of treasure into and from India presented some very remarkable features during the year under review. As a result of the difficulties placed in the way of exporting gold by belligerent countries, the imports into India were only forty per cent of the average imports during the pre-war quinquennium. There was also a noticeable change in the sources of these imports. Before the war gold was imported at certain times of the year in large quantities by the Exchange Banks and bullion brokers from the United Kingdom, and sovereigns in transit from Australia or ready for export from Egypt were frequently diverted to India. The United Kingdom, Egypt, and Australia were in fact the chief sources of supply. In

1916-17, however, Natal, China, and Japan were the chief countries of consignment. The shipments from Natal amounted to £6,091,000, of which £6,054,000 were in bar gold. The whole of this bar gold is warehoused in Bombay on behalf of the Bank of England. The shipments from China were also in bullion, while those from Japan were in sovereigns. The imports from the United States were abnormally high, since the United States rarely ships gold in any quantity direct to India. The exports out of India were comparatively unimportant, and were chiefly in the form of sovereigns to meet the requirements of troops in Mesopotamia and Egypt. The absorption of gold coin and gold bullion, as will be seen in table No. 41, was £5,393,000. This figure, although greater than that of the preceding year, was still much below the average of the pre-war quinquennial period.

Silver.

In regard to silver, the principal features of the year were the high level of prices and the large imports on Government account for coinage purposes. The price of silver per ounce in London was 36½*d* at the end of the year, as against 29*d* at its commencement. The high level with which the year closed had not been reached since 1893. As will be seen from table No. 40 on page 66, the main sources of supply were China, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States. The purchases by Government are, it may be noted, explained in paragraph 33 of the Financial Statement for 1917-18. The exports of silver showed a substantial increase on private as well as on Government account, mainly owing to larger exports of rupees to Mesopotamia, East Africa, the Bahrein Islands, and Ceylon, and of piastres, coined in the Bombay Mint, to Egypt.

IV.—The Balance of Trade.

Excess of exports over imports.

An important feature of the year's trade was the gap between exports and imports. This amounted to over £59,000,000, as against nearly £40,000,000 in the preceding year, and £27,000,000, the pre-war quinquennial average. So far as can be ascertained from the available data set out in table No. 42 on page 67, the net favourable balance reached an unprecedented figure. I do not propose to penetrate the thorny labyrinth of facts relative to India's balance of trade, since this is a question intimately connected with the maintenance of the parity of the rupee and the arrangements for meeting the requirements of the Secretary of State in London, and, therefore, belongs more appropriately to the Report of the Controller of Currency.* All that is attempted here is to give a running commentary on the main features of the table which deals with a plain fact, sometimes very dull and very little understood.

In the first place it is necessary to repeat the oft-told tale, referred to in the Trade Review of 1913-14, that the statement on page 67 is not, and cannot be expected to be, a complete record of the trade (*i.e.*, the goods and services exchanged) during the year. Nevertheless it gives a very useful picture of the year's transactions with countries abroad. In the second place it will be noted that India exports more than she imports. Like all other countries which have borrowed largely from investors abroad, India cannot afford, what has been aptly termed, the 'luxury' of an unfavourable balance of trade. This country has, therefore, to export goods not only to pay for its imports but also to meet, among other things, the interest due to its creditors, payment of which is provided by the export of goods, or sometimes by fresh loans.

Rise in exports and fall in imports.

Exports in 1916-17 have increased far more rapidly than imports. There has been a continuous and urgent demand by the belligerents for India's products. Imports, on the other hand, have been curtailed owing, in the main, to the ever-tightening grip which the war has made on the exporting capacity of the belligerent nations. There was again in reality no free market for gold, as the belligerents were conserving to the utmost their supplies of the yellow metal. This explains the restricted imports of treasure. The import of £6,054,000 in gold bullion from South Africa, referred to in an earlier part of this Chapter, has been excluded, it may be noted, as this was not shipped to India in settlement of the trade balance, but merely to be assayed and warehoused on behalf of the Bank of England. The result was, in fact, the same as if the gold had been sent to England. The fall in total imports and the rise in exports are reflected in the large amount of Council Bills sold in 1916-17. In spite of the restrictions in the last quarter of the year†, Council Bills paid in India amounted to £31,672,000, a figure that was exceeded only in 1905-06 and 1906-07. In the balance of trade statement, these Councils were, of course, the equivalent of an import of specie.

Council Bills.

Invisible imports.

In addition to the imports and exports in the table referred to above, there are other items of an invisible nature which find no place in the trade returns. A large part of these invisible imports consists of services rendered, and to pay for these,

* An interesting analysis of the balance in favour of India in 1915-16 is given in Appendix I of the Controller of Currency's Report for 1915-16.

†*Vide* paragraph 32 of the Financial Statement for 1917-18.

exports of goods, as already noted, take place. Of these invisible imports the charges for shipping freights may be mentioned. British ships carried during the year goods to and from India all over the world. The effect of the great rise in freights has been to swell the volume of India's invisible imports. The returns, however, relating to overseas trade sufficiently allow on the whole for freights. In the declared values of imports freights are included, while in those of exports freights are excluded. Freights in the coasting trade and passages paid for in this country are invisible imports. These, however, are subject to deduction on account of the payments made in India for coal, port and pilot charges, wages, etc. Since the middle of January 1917, the payment for export freights has no longer been made in India but at the port of destination, mainly London. Another invisible item is interest payments. With one exception* these are excluded. A large amount was remitted Home in 1916-17 as dividends on Indian securities, especially those of jute mills, and to meet these dividends India sent goods. Investments in British and French war loans, remittances for families in England, the premiums of insurance companies, the profits of English banks and other companies or firms are also of this nature. It should also be noted that India bought back to a larger extent than usual the securities held abroad. According to the Chairman of the Exchange Banks' Association, Calcutta, investors in the United Kingdom realised their holdings of Indian securities (especially jute mills shares) to a considerable extent, because these had risen to a high level, and invested the proceeds in English War Loan Stock. This country, therefore, imported her bonds. The remittances by the Exchange Banks in 1916-17 were much above the average, especially towards the end of the calendar year 1916. If, therefore, we could estimate with accuracy — which we cannot — the value paid during the year for such services as shipping freights, insurance and banking facilities, etc., provided by our creditors, mainly the United Kingdom, we should be able to put on the opposite side of the account as invisible imports, chiefly imports of services, a value which would explain much, if not all, of the excess of exports over imports.

Shipping freights.

Interest payments.

On the whole the conclusion to be drawn from the statistical data relating to the balance in favour of India in 1916-17 is that India is for the moment assuming the rôle of a creditor rather than that of a debtor country. This was the view of the Controller of Currency in his Report of 1915-16, whose general conclusion after examining the large favourable balance of that year was thus expressed: "whereas in normal years there has usually been a substantial import of capital into India, during the last two years there has been a very considerable movement in the opposite direction." The march of later events has been, during the year under review, even more markedly in the same direction.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

The 24th September, 1917.

* The imports and exports of Enfaced rupee paper form only part of the transfer of securities and are the only amounts which are known, *i.e.*, which pass through the Public Debt Office.

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No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1916-17 compared with 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1916-17 compared with 1915-16
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Per cent	Per cent
Private merchandise	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,748	—18·4	+13·4
Government Stores	3,753	5,373	4,668	4,122	7,076	+31·6	+71·7
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	111,086	127,538	96,621	92,113	106,824	—16·2	+16·0
Treasure—							
Private — Gold	27,527	18,818	7,136	3,496	8,892	—52·7	+154·6
Private — Silver	6,605	5,596	7,378	4,407	1,040	—81·4	—76·4
Government — Gold	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Government — Silver	7,089	4,546	25	36	15,703	+245·3	+47,000
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	27,527	18,818	7,136	3,521	8,892	—52·7	+152·7
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	13,694	10,142	7,403	4,443	16,743	+65·1	+277
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	41,221	28,960	14,539	7,964	25,635	—11·5	+222
TOTAL IMPORTS	152,307	156,498	111,160	100,077	132,459	—15·4	+32·4
EXPORTS.							
Private Merchandise—							
Indian Produce	160,899	162,801	118,323	(*a*)128,356	(*b*)155,436	—4·5	+21·1
Foreign goods (re-exports)	3,160	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,155	+65·2	+59·6
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,587	160,591	—3·2	+22·0
Government Stores	87	86	390	(*d*)1,400	(*d*)1,440	+1,561·5	+2·9
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	164,146	166,005	121,451	132,987	162,031	—2·4	+21·8
Treasure—							
Private — Gold	2,475	3,268	1,499	4,261	41	—98·8	—99·1
Private — Silver	2,222	1,433	702	690	3,253	+127	+369·2
Government — Gold	2,385	—	538	—	27	—	—
Government — Silver	6	20	786	533	957	+4,700	+80
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold	4,860	3,268	2,037	4,261	68	—98	—98·4
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver	2,228	1,453	1,488	1,223	4,210	+189·9	+243·5
TOTAL TREASURE — Total	7,088	4,721	3,525	5,484	4,278	—9·3	—22
TOTAL EXPORTS	171,234	170,726	124,976	138,471	166,309	—2·6	+20·1
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	323,541	327,224	236,136	238,548	298,768	—8·7	+25·2
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	53,060	38,467	24,830	40,874	55,207	+43·5	+35·1
Net imports of Treasure	34,133	24,239	11,014	2,480	21,357	—11·9	+763·3
Excess of Exports(*c*)	18,927	14,228	13,816	38,394	33,850	+138	—11·8

(*a*) Includes the value of wheat exported on Government account
(*b*) Includes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account
(*c*) Includes Government stores and treasure on Government account. For net exports *vide* statement 42 (Balance of Trade)
(*d*) Excludes the value of wheat, tanned cowhides, etc., on Government account.

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during half a century

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1864-65 to 1868-69	29,898	54,703	84,601	17,278	1,760	15,518	103,639	6,038	314	5,724
1869-70 to 1873-74	30,084	51,639	81,723	7,718	1,433	6,285	90,874	3,107	179	2,923
1874-75 to 1878-79	33,530	52,810	86,340	8,608	2,433	6,175	97,381	1,482	888	594
1879-80 to 1883-84	41,294	64,798	106,092	9,594	1,094	8,500	116 780	3,477	83	3,394
1884-85 to 1888-89	45,125	65,135	110,260	10,052	1,207	8,845	121,519	2,537	239	2,298
1889-90 to 1893-94	47,726	70,752	118,478	11,067	2,411	9,556	132,856	2,936	1,374	1,562
1894-95 to 1898-99	43,538	64,707	108,245	9,128	3,871	5,257	121,244	3,404	1,894	1,510
1899-1900 to 1903-04	56,452	83,281	139,733	17,341	7,767	9,574	164,841	8,666	4,544	4,122
In the year 1904-05	69,607	105,147	174,754	26,340	11,027	15,313	212,121	14,540	8,073	6,467
„ 1905-06	74,740	107,893	182,633	21,100	10,313	10,787	214,046	9,834	9,527	307
„ 1906-07	78,193	118,020	196,213	29,720	3,813	25,907	229,746	12,353	2,453	9,900
„ 1907-08	91,098	118,323	209,421	28,189	3,632	24,557	241,242	13,835	2,257	11,578
„ 1908-09	85,858	102,095	187,953	15,163	4,213	10,950	207,329	5,603	2,699	2,904
Quinquennial average— 1904-05 to 1908-09	79,899	110,296	190,195	24,102	6,599	17,503	220,896	11,233	5,002	6,231
In the year 1909-10	81,767	125,312	207,079	25,015	4,266	20,749	236,360	16,687	2,234	14,453
„ 1910-11	89,137	139,974	229,111	26,491	4,751	21,740	260,353	18,595	2,609	15,986
„ 1911-12	96,087	151,993	248,080	35,647	6,916	28,731	290,593	27,662	2,489	25,173
„ 1912-13	111,086	164,146	275,232	41,221	7,088	34,133	323,541	27,527	4,860	22,667
„ 1913-14	127,538	166,005	293,543	28,960	4,721	24,239	327,224	18,818	3,268	15,550
Quinquennial average— 1909-10 to 1913-14	101,113	149,487	250,600	31,467	5,548	25,919	287,615	21,858	3,092	18,765
In the year 1914-15	96,621	121,451	218,072	14,539	3,525	11,014	236,136	7,136	2,037	5,099
„ 1915-16	92,113	132,987	225,100	7,964	5,484	2,480	238,548	3,521	4,261	—740
„ 1916-17	106,824	162,031	268,855	25,635	4,278	21,357	298,768	8,892	68	8,824

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1916-17 as compared with the three preceding years 1913-14 to 1915-16.—Imports and Re-exports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Months	Imports				Exports, Foreign Merchandise			
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
April	10,028	9,664	6,232	7,347	231	262	152	201
May	9,537	9,060	6,296	8,421	255	233	211	368
June	8,150	8,455	7,001	7,550	236	270	282	403
July	9,651	9,235	7,487	9,630	251	294	299	381
August	10,754	8,618	8,282	8,577	236	154	286	482
September	11,101	4,933	8,570	8,698	215	269	241	537
October	11,038	8,241	7,703	8,184	233	242	274	457
November	10,973	7,958	8,085	9,530	280	230	196	452
December	9,621	6,201	5,546	6,981	227	222	311	393
January	12,026	6,706	7,894	9,458	286	117	252	487
February	8,978	5,940	7,693	6,836	272	235	476	473
March	10,308	6,242	7,202	8,536	346	210	251	516
Total	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,748	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,155

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1916-17 as compared with the three preceding years 1913-14 to 1915-16.—Exports and total Imports and Exports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Months	Exports, Indian Merchandise				Total Imports and Exports			
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
April	14,021	13,607	8,180	11,175(b)	24,330	23,533	14,564	18,723
May	12,863	14,029	10,265(a)	12,597	22,655	23,322	16,772	21,386
June	11,693	14,286	11,823(a)	11,455	20,079	23,011	19,106	19,408
July	13,505	12,751	9,761(a)	12,216	23,407	22,380	17,547	22,227
August	11,494	6,368	9,869(a)	11,915	22,484	15,140	18,437	20,974
September	12,985	5,044	11,310(a)	13,944(b)	24,301	10,246	20,121	23,179
October	14,456	6,664	11,911	13,188(b)	25,727	15,147	19,888	21,829
November	12,694	10,471	9,270	14,835(b)	23,947	18,659	17,551	24,817
December	12,588	8,547	10,024	12,491(b)	22,436	15,570	15,881	19,870
January	14,643	7,523	9,469	14,146(b)	26,960	14,346	17,615	24,091
February	16,544	9,845	14,005(a)	12,351(b)	25,794	16,020	22,174	19,660
March	15,310	9,188	12,469	15,123(b)	25,964	15,640	19,922	24,175
Total	162,801	138,323	128,356	155,436	288,084	213,014	219,578	260,339

(a) Include the value of wheat exported on Government account
(b) Include the value of wheat, tanned cowhides and other articles of national importance exported on Government account

No. 4.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Percentage share of main classes in total trade in 1916-17
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	15,603	16,441	13,055	18,394	18,165	18·2
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	8,269	7,038	6,213	5,684	6,678	6·7
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	81,956	96,770	71,112	62,342	72,975	73·2
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,505	1,916	1,573	1,571	1,930	1·9
TOTAL	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,748	100
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	52,051	43,163	32,647	35,377	37,552	24·1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	68,988	81,642	53,381	49,414	65,867	42·4
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	38,221	36,394	31,056	42,143	50,563	32·5
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,639	1,602	1,239	1,422	1,454	1
TOTAL	160,899	162,801	118,323	128,356	155,436	100
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	366	388	908	843	1,315	25·5
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	647	561	420	830	933	18·1
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,052	2,064	1,268	1,466	2,792	54·2
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	95	105	72	92	115	2·2
TOTAL	3,160	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,155	100
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	271,392	288,084	213,014	219,578	260,339	—
Government Stores	*3,840*	*5,459*	*5,058*	*5,322*	*8,516*	—

No. 5.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Sugar	9,529	9,971	7,015	11,079	10,300
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,566	1,649	1,405	1,408	1,873
Liquors	1,214	1,252	1,033	1,069	1,334
Spices	1,088	1,155	1,146	1,248	1,297
Tobacco	468	502	482	534	834
Fruits and vegetables	729	754	262	827	779
Tea	140	152	177	225	179
Grain, pulse, and flour	87	186	311	543	122
Fish (excluding canned fish)	201	208	195	165	119
Other food and drink	596	612	529	1,296	1,328
TOTAL, CLASS I	15,603	16,441	13,055	18,394	18,165
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	2,660	2,935	3,118	2,832	3,130
Silk	1,143	839	756	721	733
Wood and timber	399	515	486	451	676
Gums, resins, and lac	218	176	86	126	193
Seeds	42	53	180	138	169
Wool	135	133	110	155	167
Hides and skins, raw	92	101	72	94	152
Tallow, stearine, and wax	135	151	134	130	151
Cotton	1,483	182	194	65	146
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool	53	50	67	64	102
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	778	711	523	181	103
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	28	42	22	33	25
Miscellaneous	1,108	1,150	465	694	947
TOTAL, CLASS II	8,269	7,038	6,213	5,684	6,678
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	40,548	44,200	32,666	28,850	35,377
Silk	2,035	2,067	1,263	1,839	1,894
Wool	2,039	2,568	1,256	639	1,313
Haberdashery and millinery	914	1,067	578	649	439
Others	352	458	399	483	1,229
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	7,650	10,663	6,500	6,124	5,912
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	3,905	5,508	4,308	3,505	4,010
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	3,650	4,291	2,860	2,725	3,528
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,462	1,606	1,484	1,915	2,339
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,384	1,525	1,226	1,340	2,071
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,266	1,423	921	1,058	1,617
Dyes and colours	1,540	1,511	1,003	865	1,555
Apparel	1,517	1,669	1,079	1,176	1,414
Glassware and earthenware	1,539	1,729	945	1,033	1,339
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,657	4,011	2,658	1,306	1,229
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4,269	6,690	6,722	2,812	1,046
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	285	267	195	222	268
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	243	237	214	196	236
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	198	224	165	169	232
Miscellaneous	4,473	5,056	4,641	5,436	5,936
TOTAL, CLASS III	81,956	96,770	71,112	62,342	72,975
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,505	1,916	1,573	1,571	1,930
TOTAL	107,333	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,748

No. 6.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main Classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Grain, pulse, and flour	40,201	30,094	19,366	19,381(a)	23,269(a)
Tea	8,863	9,983	10,352	13,321	11,181
Spices	622	609	639	619	723
Provisions and oilman's stores	320	363	303	351	452
Fruits and vegetables	319	413	343	400	401
Tobacco	256	320	245	293	346
Fish (excludnig canned fish)	251	262	236	284	306
Sugar	169	92	59	63	176
Liquors	5	2	..	4	..
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,045	1,025	1,104	661	698
TOTAL, CLASS I	52,051	43,163	32,647	35,377	37,552
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	18,890	27,362	22,326	16,619	22,791
Seeds	15,140	17,117	9,769	6,748	10,962
Jute	18,034	20,551	8,667	10,423	10,859
Hides and skins, raw	7,843	7,315	5,212	6,530	9,606
Wool	1,756	1,670	1,580	2,527	2,520
Gums, resins, and lac	1,464	1,377	1,109	1,178	1,919
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	976	1,035	712	928	1,614
Hemp	642	682	663	684	1,015
Oils	572	657	701	813	1,007
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	589	461	352	492	508
Wood and timber	794	702	616	525	461
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	228	165	109	188	356
Tallow, stearine, and wax	55	72	40	87	76
Miscellaneous	1,952	1,976	1,585	1,717	2,173
TOTAL, CLASS II	68,988	81,642	53,381	49,414	65,867
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	15,247	18,349	17,213	25,319	27,770
Cotton	8,134	8,080	5,340	6,404	8,506
Wool	173	167	114	161	201
Silk	49	38	23	22	36
Others	17	14	10	6	16
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	3,082	2,834	3,173	3,759	6,293(b)
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	7,862	2,637	1,574	1,628	2,492
Dyes and colours	759	696	1,079	2,093	2,005
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	330	295	190	265	373
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	173	133	163	264	484
Apparel	115	107	75	58	92
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	46	51	24	28	36
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	5	5	3	7	21
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	46	40	27	25	21
Railway plant and rolling-stock	8	10	9	13	10
Glassware and earthenware	14	13	8	6	9
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	1	1	1	1	5
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	3	2	1	1	3
Miscellaneous	2,157	2,422	2,029	2,083	2,191
TOTAL, CLASS III	38,221	36,394	31,056	42,143	50,563
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,639	1,602	1,239	1,422	1,454
TOTAL	160,899	162,801	118,323	128,356	155,436

(a) Includes exports of wheat on Government account
(b) Includes exports of tanned cow hides on Government account

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
							R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	548	56	86	25	33	2,22,39	27,27	20,17	9,68	21,86
,, waste	,,	4	1	5	3	2	73	47	86	63	47
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,535,120	1,534,189	1,320,235	1,148,247	846,990	25,11,31	25,44,98	21,28,84	18,08,61	16,86,98
,, white	,,	768,758	793,345	604,221	611,405	589,833	13,52,62	14,28,48	10,85,87	10,68,38	12,79,35
,, coloured	,,	682,212	831,770	494,775	358,739	454,959	14,17,30	17,86,15	10,46,34	8,55,67	15,08,84
Twist and yarn	lb	50,035	44,171	42,864	40,427	29,530	4,44,75	4,16,42	3,85,18	3,67,70	4,04,89
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,77	1,19,76	79,04	64,00	1,41,34
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	27,136	33,088	17,398	8,306	8,386	55,86	88,92	45,08	14,93	17,88
Fents	Yds.	36,430	37,824	26,430	29,709	41,740	49,26	54,12	35,47	43,64	89,47
Thread, sewing	lb	1,772	1,705	1,191	1,920	2,384	40,11	39,00	28,98	43,76	55,32
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,19,17	1,52,09	66,09	60,86	1,22,39
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,05,27	66,57,66	49,29,92	43,37,86	53,28,79

NOTE—Rupees 15 = £1

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value. (in thousands of Rupees)				
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
							₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	13,347	15,902	8,471	10,185	8,664	13,49,04	14,17,06	9,68,42	15,70,60	14,58,24
„ 15 D. S. and below	„	225	158	91	133	138	10,54	11,79	9,16	12,04	15,81
Molasses	„	1,897	1,804	2,402	2,501	2,013	40,34	39,03	57,75	58,84	48,98
Confectionery	„	74	73	38	36	29	26,45	26,33	15,99	18,08	20,89
Saccharin		—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,48	93	2,22	1,11
TOTAL	„	15,443	17,937	11,002	12,855	10,844	14,27,88	14,95,69	10,52,25	16,61,78	15,45,03
Metals —											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	186	278	157	55	9	3,62,87	5,37,74	2,99,42	1,31,84	37,97
Tinned	„	43	53	50	47	44	1,05,41	1,25,26	1,12,81	1,34,66	1,81,53
Not galvanised or tinned	„	82	101	51	42	25	1,05,67	1,23,38	61,23	72,40	79,78
Bars and channel (steel)	„	120	205	94	51	19	1,26,18	2,06,56	91,48	81,67	47,97
„ „ (iron)	„	23	27	10	10	18	29,10	34,85	15,48	20,20	50,32
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	„	70	90	57	26	5	80,41	1,15,55	72,71	41,70	11,63
Pipes and fittings, cast	„	29	47	29	22	15	42,95	72,38	41,89	38,55	34,47
Tubes and fittings, wrought	„	21	27	27	33	21	47,75	64,72	62,94	87,48	85,40
Hoops and strips	„	26	31	24	31	32	36,00	43,18	35,54	64,00	1,05,57
Angle and spring	„	30	44	28	22	9	32,35	46,81	28,56	34,35	28,43
Nails, rivets, and washers	„	23	25	13	23	21	44,85	50,17	27,66	67,94	87,24
Screws	„	2	2	2	2	1	9,60	11,70	9,53	11,56	10,36
Rice bowls	„	7	7	4	3	1	12,19	14,02	7,55	5,55	3,71
Steel (cast)	„	3	4	3	2	2	8,59	13,03	7,27	6,49	10,98
Other sorts	„	65	78	60	56	35	1,06,69	1,41,44	1,02,82	1,20,91	1,17,70
TOTAL	„	730	1,019	609	425	257	11,50,61	16,00,79	9,76,89	9,19,24	8,88,06
Tin	Cwt.	36	43	38	29	29	51,72	65,31	47,95	36,86	39,67
Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams	„	19	29	19	29	56	11,44	17,13	10,58	18,17	38,23
Copper, wrought	„	419	667	443	96	27	2,22,40	3,65,67	2,40,78	62,04	32,77
„ unwrought	„	26	80	67	20	7	14,69	46,14	36,58	12,11	5,08
TOTAL	„	445	747	510	116	34	2,37,09	4,11,81	2,77,36	74,15	37,85
Lead	„	114	124	93	116	94	18,93	22,29	18,04	25,66	29,75
Zinc	„	112	135	44	16	28	24,79	28,62	9,76	7,34	17,66
Aluminium	„	36	26	15	15	1	25,51	21,38	13,06	14,30	1,84
German silver	„	16	26	13	2	1	12,99	22,16	11,59	2,13	87
Others	Tons	1	1	1	1	..	16,15	12,92	10,33	17,30	17,12
TOTAL OF METALS	„	770	1,076	647	442	270	15,49,23	22,02,41	13,75,56	11,15,15	10,71,05
TOTAL OF ORES	„	..	3	1	1	..	1,06	4,99	1,28	4,20	2,52
Machinery and millwork—											
Textile, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,13,57	1,78,75	1,50,97	1,20,00	1,28,75
„ Jute		—	—	—	—	—	86,42	1,45,70	87,62	93,60	1,07,81
„ Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	4,36	3,54	2,35	3,89	2,09
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	59,83	1,01,36	80,73	51,05	45,28
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	36,13	51,79	53,08	32,89	43,96
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	36,83	40,70	35,70	29,82	58,77
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	28,26	35,54	28,73	21,23	18,98
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	17,80	21,34	16,68	13,89	22,01
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	9,48	14,35	14,64	19,74	15,73
Typewriters	No	6	6	5	4	6	9,84	10,05	9,09	7,64	10,09
Rice and flour machinery		—	—	—	—	—	15,40	15,99	9,00	5,04	5,61
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,23,81	1,56,72	1,14,96	78,95	85,76
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	5,41,68	7,75,83	6,04,05	4,77,74	5,44,84
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	65,636	68,850	80,591	68,828	48,876	2,55,54	2,85,65	3,29,26	2,99,22	2,65,35
„ other kinds	„	29,625	26,173	26,189	27,155	39,049	1,19,77	1,25,92	1,11,44	1,02,25	1,77,26
Animal	„	729	972	809	724	556	8,55	11,43	12,71	10,51	11,05
Vegetable	„	458	552	477	387	275	10,04	11,33	9,70	8,42	7,79
Essential	„	15	15	16	18	19	5,12	5,86	4,63	4,33	4,85
TOTAL	„	96,463	96,562	108,082	97,112	88,775	3,99,02	4,40,19	4,67,74	4,24,73	4,66,30
Silk, raw	lb	3,579	2,564	2,303	2,240	1,965	1,71,45	1,25,90	1,13,35	1,07,93	1,09,90
„ waste	„	105	79	135	30	81	1,32	1,16	1,81	33	79
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	29,826	27,338	17,690	25,997	19,545	2,03,62	1,91,85	1,33,44	2,03,15	1,90,68
Yarn, noils, and warps	lb	1,143	1,168	863	887	723	40,94	45,82	34,02	36,95	38,82
Mixed goods	Yds.	7,261	8,164	3,089	4,240	4,771	58,37	69,52	24,18	32,38	48,71
Other sorts	lb	70	60	59	63	93	2,38	2,94	2,25	3,44	5,89
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,78,08	4,37,19	3,09,05	3,84,18	3,94,79
Hardware—											
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	34,69	40,74	33,75	31,49	31,62
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	42,64	52,47	26,37	28,83	38,44
Builder's hardware		—	—	—	—	—	22,09	24,62	14,23	17,30	21,95
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	14,01	16,11	12,67	10,13	13,89
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	29,23	27,67	10,02	8,68	19,79
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,57	18,70	9,34	7,68	8,82
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,80,59	2,14,50	1,49,62	1,34,00	1,76,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,41,82	3,94,81	2,56,00	2,38,11	3,10,87
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	97	130	97	103	136	43,11	56,69	44,59	48,24	76,22
Biscuits and cakes	lb	9,726	9,345	7,150	6,624	9,389	45,25	44,81	35,10	35,27	54,03
Farinaceous and patent foods	cwt.	258	298	269	252	239	42,65	47,75	42,48	43,55	46,65
Milk, condensed and preserved	lb	12,820	14,681	12,014	9,770	8,741	36,86	41,51	36,97	33,30	36,86
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	67,05	50,60	51,58	50,91	66,55
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,34,92	2,47,36	2,10,72	2,11,27	2,80,91

NOTE.—Rupees 15 = £1

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
							₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Paper and pasteboard		—	—	—	—	—	1,44,59	1,58,77	1,31,89	1,44,24	2,33,10
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,634	1,795	1,665	1,623	1,560	1,16,83	1,27,90	1,13,61	1,19,23	1,53,64
Ale, beer, and porter	,,	4,734	4,626	3,564	2,921	2,586	67,71	65,91	47,55	45,39	50,82
Wines	,,	342	338	274	267	297	28,37	29,11	21,11	22,17	27,89
Cider	,,	12	27	12	15	15	42	79	41	55	66
TOTAL	,,	6,722	6,786	5,515	4,826	4,458	2,13,33	2,23,71	1,82,68	1,87,34	2,33,01
Wool, raw	lb	3,736	3,749	3,317	4,769	4,076	20,25	19,93	16,44	23,24	25,05
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	20,558	27,329	12,570	4,672	8,867	1,94,27	2,52,65	1,30,80	63,34	1,40,91
Shawls	No.	2,164	2,101	576	263	77	48,75	56,42	16,70	7,45	2,40
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,477	1,980	1,455	586	562	16,69	22,46	15,44	7,42	11,20
Hosiery	,,	472	537	331	163	301	12,08	14,45	10,16	6,49	12,82
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	948	1,059	392	189	336	20,03	24,63	8,74	5,79	14,96
Other sorts	,,	1,498	1,593	685	436	1,184	14,03	14,62	6,63	5,38	14,74
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,26,10	4,05,16	2,04,91	1,19,11	2,22,08
Motor cars and Motor cycles—											
Motor cars	No.	—	3	2	3	5	89,58	1,13,45	75,70	94,04	1,54,07
Motor cycles	,,	—	1	1	1	2		10,68	9,07	7,82	11,84
Motor wagons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,71	3,39	9,94	16,99
Parts and accessories		—	—	—	—	—	39,15	23,47	14,27	17,54	31,51
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,28,73	1,53,31	1,02,43	1,29,34	2,14,41
Spices—											
Betelnuts	lb	128,986	127,464	140,298	131,112	128,278	1,18,00	1,22,86	1,30,24	1,27,57	1,30,62
Cloves	,,	7,854	9,950	8,140	10,702	10,966	26,05	33,70	28,57	35,18	37,36
Others	,,	6,330	6,264	5,242	9,756	7,927	19,06	16,67	13,05	24,46	26,56
TOTAL	,,	143,170	142,778	153,680	151,570	147,171	1,63,11	1,73,23	1,71,86	1,87,21	1,94,54
Salt	Tons	575	607	466	549	445	84,98	87,66	74,03	1,89,61	1,91,46
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	535	663	730	824	616	27,57	33,09	39,27	52,48	58,36
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	65,69	68,39	63,23	93,38	1,29,34
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	93,26	1,01,48	1,02,50	1,45,86	1,87,70
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—											
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	82,76	1,07,47	84,36	85,61	1,15,47
Musical		—	—	—	—	—	20,94	22,93	12,18	11,28	12,66
Scientific and philosophical		—	—	—	—	—	13,77	13,75	10,40	9,55	11,94
Photographic		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	12,16	8,67	9,15	12,03
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	20,75	25,79	18,00	14,72	23,04
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,48,29	1,82,10	1,33,61	1,30,31	1,75,14
Apparel—											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74,11	83,21	52,44	65,43	80,64
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	45,49	45,42	28,98	47,97	45,81
Hats, caps, and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	15,87	21,17	14,67	12,14	18,28
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	14,88	10,64	6,44	6,74	5,81
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	10,74	10,71	4,83	6,60	7,38
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61,09	1,71,15	1,07,36	1,38,88	1,57,92
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	2,37,66	4,69,59	4,53,93	1,44,83	71,89
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	90,40	1,90,34	2,40,00	1,44,92	20,56
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Cwt.	2,219	2,229	2,487	612	330	1,16,34	1,31,75	1,34,99	46,37	29,93
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	,,	1,615	1,819	1,344	689	90	80,22	96,72	68,93	43,93	7,09
Sleepers of wood	,,	1,111	1,050	991	140	60	36,39	38,27	36,33	5,26	1,71
Bridgework	,,	413	180	217	84	34	38,89	20,73	22,37	8,51	5,24
Other kinds	,,	452	540	476	245	103	40,39	56,07	51,71	28,02	20,44
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,40,29	10,03,47	10,08,26	4,21,85	1,56,86
Glass and Glassware—											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	61,93	80,45	27,55	23,16	43,33
Bottles and phials	Gross	242	357	306	337	291	16,47	21,93	16,62	16,73	24,62
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	37	32	27	16	18	30,25	24,44	16,31	10,89	20,66
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet	18,706	17,958	9,906	8,221	10,344	20,57	22,35	12,75	18,38	28,30
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	16,32	17,93	10,00	19,42	11,51
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	29,80	27,43	13,29	17,86	21,67
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,75,34	1,94,53	96,52	1,06,44	1,50,09
Drugs and Medicines—											
Camphor	lb	1,506	1,363	1,623	2,081	2,007	17,67	14,46	18,27	22,94	27,35
Proprietary and patent medicines		—	—	—	—	—	23,00	26,40	19,39	20,63	22,99
Quinine Salts	lb	105	117	89	95	48	10,73	15,37	12,78	16,48	16,05
Cassia lignea	Cwt.	32	46	41	56	28	8,31	10,76	8,31	9,86	6,03
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	45,87	50,08	43,95	53,09	66,98
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,05,58	1,17,07	1,02,70	1,22,95	1,39,40

NOTE.—Rupees 15 = £1

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
							₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,37,16	1,59,98	86,73	97,34	1,23,48
Tobacco—											
Cigarettes	lb	1,451	1,591	1,440	1,686	2,403	52,83	58,50	56,31	63,05	1,03,09
Others	,,	901	867	779	751	975	16,56	16,79	15,95	17,10	22,04
TOTAL	,,	2,352	2,458	2,219	2,437	3,378	69,39	75,29	72,26	80,15	1,25,13
Wood and Timber—											
Timber	C. tons	77	96	77	70	86	57,70	74,63	71,15	65,17	99,28
Others		—	—	—	—	—	9,36	12,35	11,42	13,54	18,02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	67,06	86,98	82,57	78,71	1,17,30
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Cwt.	876	918	784	1,066	1,086	53,81	60,21	53,00	72,13	73,57
Almonds	,,	84	57	90	81	63	28,08	24,44	34,82	31,81	27,04
Others	,,	84	65	78	85	71	9,74	8,61	10,03	11,78	9,25
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	17,74	19,78	16,37	8,32	7,06
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,09,37	1,13,04	1,14,22	1,24,04	1,16,92
Matches	Gross	15,125	13,894	15,415	18,305	11,159	98,36	89,65	1,12,99	1,38,31	1,15,70
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	350	384	317	263	266	59,82	64,08	59,32	67,02	95,47
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	16,61	18,25	16,14	14,15	19,33
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	76,43	82,33	75,46	81,17	1,14,80
Dyes—											
Aniline	lb	10,082	9,703	4,160	553	732	78,33	76,77	31,65	14,29	54,23
Alizarine	,,	8,163	6,470	3,757	162	330	35,65	28,21	15,33	2,78	11,14
Others		—	—	—	—	—	38,15	36,41	24,68	28,56	49,36
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,52,13	1,41,39	71,66	45,63	1,14,73
Soap	Cwt.	351	363	404	374	380	71,42	75,06	83,32	84,53	1,00,97
Rubber raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	49,69	52,90	57,80	91,41	97,53
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	3,211	2,930	2,899	2,633	1,788	68,62	65,85	67,34	70,35	63,67
Bricks and tiles	No.	13,768	25,087	20,853	19,242	17,297	12,86	24,70	15,09	21,11	16,65
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,61	15,52	14,75	15,13	15,19
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	92,09	1,06,07	97,18	1,06,59	95,51
Tea-chests		—	—	—	—	—	43,62	52,42	44,60	82,30	87,13
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	63,03	69,98	51,99	56,80	77,54
Animals, living	No.	12	13	14	10	18	34,51	40,46	48,11	47,23	74,27
Flax, raw	lb	11	23	..	..	..	5	16	1	..	..
,, manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	3,059	3,700	3,064	2,205	2,810	18,09	23,11	20,39	23,02	44,11
Piece goods	,,	2,451	2,944	2,156	1,201	1,162	8,67	11,02	7,46	5,66	6,99
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,38	8,41	7,69	10,29	14,70
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	34,19	42,70	35,55	38,97	65,80
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	1,08,24	1,07,20	20,41	47,55	61,76
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	36,79	42,29	35,97	46,36	55,36
Boots and shoes	Pairs	2,683	3,295	2,122	1,419	1,586	66,38	79,26	54,45	37,50	54,23
Jute, raw	Tons.	—	—	—	—	—	4	33	..	59	2
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	25,61	23,67	32,41	48,61
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	22,85	25,94	23,67	33,00	48,63
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	54,31	63,49	44,15	46,84	48,06
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	32	31	27	27	28	42,36	49,36	45,80	41,77	44,65
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	43,97	53,10	35,89	31,69	36,62
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	41,91	44,17	23,40	31,10	36,03
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	36,51	35,51	32,10	29,36	35,32
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	265	248	180	211	170	16,66	17,37	13,89	18,18	30,31
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	22,30	22,96	19,61	19,62	28,39
Tea	lb	4,521	4,773	5,477	6,202	4,568	20,95	22,86	26,54	33,80	26,85
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	18,93	22,03	16,14	18,92	23,41
Hides and skins, raw	Cwt.	29	33	24	29	41	13,87	15,16	10,76	14,15	22,81
Gums and resins	,,	164	140	72	113	95	29,32	22,40	12,51	17,98	21,46
Tallow and stearine	,,	64	67	60	52	49	19,03	20,92	18,97	17,86	20,06
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	22,35	24,01	15,05	14,23	18,98
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	24,94	26,63	14,11	19,97	18,82
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	35,46	34,72	22,13	21,22	18,58
Grain, pulse, and flour	Cwt.	185	370	774	1,143	254	13,08	27,98	46,72	31,40	18,24
Fish (excluding canned fish)	,,	203	193	189	158	125	30,21	31,26	29,27	24,68	17,88
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	9,65	10,89	8,48	9,91	16,10
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	27	27	28	27	10,56	13,39	12,57	12,18	15,54
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	654	559	392	132	49	1,16,71	1,06,64	78,48	27,16	15,44
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	22,45	28,33	14,80	10,89	15,19
Hides and skins, tanned	Cwt.	6	5	3	4	3	13,98	15,37	10,96	12,93	14,13
Pitch, tar, and dammer	,,	304	285	244	263	261	13,25	12,51	11,56	13,62	13,62
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,605	1,647	1,479	1,249	1,753	10,54	11,32	9,51	9,23	13,55
Ships, parts of		—	—	—	—	—	14,60	22,59	30,17	14,30	10,36
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	25,74	25,38	13,48	8,14	9,61
Manures	Tons	6	9	4	6	5	6,79	10,42	4,90	7,24	7,37
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	19,02	19,62	13,85	10,32	7,29
Articles imported by post		—	—	—	—	—	1,88,14	2,43,82	1,85,44	1,86,31	2,12,12
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,95,98	1,99,87	1,77,79	1,33,29	2,27,98
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,60,99,87	1,83,24,79	1,37,92,90	1,31,98,63	1,49,62,20

NOTE.—Rupees 15 = £1

No. 7—*concluded*

Government Stores

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
						₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	3,50	3,93	5,50	6,33	53,02
Flax „	—	—	—	—	—	4,55	3,52	5,88	13,63	75,50
Wool „	—	—	—	—	—	5,17	5,97	8,14	11,30	36,93
Total	—	—	—	—	—	13,22	13,42	19,52	31,26	1,65,45
Metals—										
Iron and steel . . Tons	23	28	24	25	16	35,07	39,00	31,68	46,72	47,74
Copper . . Cwt.	42	42	50	123	60	28,32	25,44	28,65	55,36	48,14
Others . . Tons	2	2	2	5	7	12,65	15,41	12,00	35,99	55,92
Total „	27	32	28	36	26	71,04	79,85	72,33	1,38,07	1,51,80
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,74	3,89	1,26	2,02	85,13
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	26,38	34,03	42,64	44,39	81,19
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	2,92	5,84	8,74	13,79	67,93
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	21,91	52,52	32,42	19,35	59,32
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	20,94	20,53	27,47	26,07	40,26
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	12,36	20,30	18,02	16,34	31,21
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	4,35	5,38	4,54	17,60	26,78
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,10,16	1,82,18	1,45,47	69,25	13,41
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	72,33	91,78	91,81	67,47	2,63
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates . Cwt.	647	881	929	101	1	29,67	57,82	50,53	5,79	9
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	42,03	70,90	53,14	4,35	8,30
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,54,19	4,02,68	3,40,95	1,46,86	24,43
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	25,87	30,57	21,88	19,36	20,75
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	6,31	6,35	9,82	20,03
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	10,86	15,15	15,29	11,94	18,82
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . Tons	80	205	29	5	2	15,52	41,42	8,62	2,58	90
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	67,91	74,11	70,14	1,18,86	2,67,37
Total Value of Government Stores	—	—	—	—	—	5,63,10	8,06,00	7,00,17	6,18,31	10,61,37

No. 8—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

Jute, raw . . . Tons	876	768	505	600	540	27,05,07	30,82,64	12,91,02	15,64,20	16,28,81
„ manufactures—										
Gunny bags . . No.	311,708	368,759	397,565	794,153	804,967	9,67,21	12,53,01	12,59,44	20,15,40	21,33,67
Gunny cloth . . Yds.	1,021,817	1,061,152	1,057,324	1,192,257	1,230,126	13,05,78	15,59,42	13,10,91	17,67,07	20,08,60
Rope and twine . . Cwt.	85	83	64	76	77	13,39	14,46	11,43	13,24	15,19
Other kinds . . .	—	—	—	—	—	73	42	23	2,13	8,00
Total Jute	—	—	—	—	—	49,92,13	59,09,95	38,73,03	53,62,04	57,94,27
Cotton, raw . . . Cwt.	7,378	10,626	10,349	8,854	8,506	28,33,53	41,04,25	33,48,84	24,92,89	34,18,61
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey . Yds.	44,091	43,717	32,971	53,994	146,158	73,29	71,08	51,80	76,24	2,33,33
Piece goods { Coloured „	42,076	45,038	34,003	59,069	97,017	1,34,90	1,40,82	1,06,17	1,69,35	2,68,82
Twist and yarn . . lb	202,961	197,978	133,619	160,232	160,417	9,91,68	9,83,23	6,28,65	6,92,29	7,49,83
Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20,17	16,86	14,43	22,71	23,98
Total Cotton, excluding Kapok	—	—	—	—	—	40,53,57	53,16,24	41,49,89	34,53,48	46,94,57
Grain, pulse, and flour—										
Rice in the husk . . Cwt.	939	610	472	552	1,016	33,77	20,71	14,93	16,64	32,96
Rice not in the husk . . „	54,324	48,397	30,766	26,796	31,695	32,21,81	26,39,94	17,00,90	15,28,89	18,41,60
Wheat . . . . „	33,204	24,044	14,128	13,058	14,673	17,69,37	13,13,34	8,32,04	8,44,07(a)	8,95,50(a)
Wheat flour . . . „	1,370	1,588	1,080	1,172	1,370	1,07,67	1,25,11	91,79	1,12,02	1,26,39
Pulse . . . . „	4,061	2,293	1,762	2,201	3,328	1,67,84	1,06,65	1,01,42	1,45,82	2,60,33
Barley . . . . „	12,304	3,808	586	3,315	4,189	5,55,82	1,56,57	26,18	1,75,20	2,26,37
Gram . . . . „	2,898	1,392	466	650	762	1,19,12	62,27	23,43	33,69	41,15
Jawar and bajra . . „	638	1,686	2,104	837	721	32,78	86,42	1,11,52	43,22	38,87
Other sorts . . . „	559	77	54	138	539	21,99	3,13	2,70	7,57	27,26
Total „	110,297	83,895	51,418	48,719	58,293	60,30,17	45,14,14	29,04,91	29,07,12	34,90,43
Tea . . . . . lb	278,518	289,474	300,733	338,470	291,403	13,29,40	14,97,51	15,52,85	19,98,11	16,77,10
Seeds, essential . . . Cwt.	170	162	134	155	157	15,63	14,58	14,09	24,49	27,35
Non-essential—										
Linseed . . . „	7,090	8,277	6,432	3,860	7,882	7,97,76	6,68,70	5,25,36	2,97,42	7,13,99
Groundnuts . . . „	4,867	5,558	2,766	3,509	2,876	4,04,18	4,88,14	2,27,34	2,50,34	2,50,51
Rapeseed . . . „	4,357	4,980	1,938	1,904	2,435	3,60,52	4,27,76	1,62,56	1,40,79	1,77,02
Sesamum . . . „	1,557	2,244	934	276	1,673	1,82,37	2,69,53	1,06,78	24,68	1,62,56
Castor . . . „	2,213	2,698	1,656	1,759	1,849	1,63,83	2,00,50	1,15,99	1,20,33	1,43,58
Copra . . . „	687	764	637	314	531	1,28,83	1,55,97	1,23,29	57,28	99,76
Cotton . . . „	2,611	5,687	4,156	1,913	793	1,02,77	2,12,51	1,50,68	66,76	30,59
Mustard . . . „	73	102	51	64	121	9,09	10,61	6,06	8,37	17,55
Mowa . . . „	266	666	149	84	85	21,44	54,55	7,60	3,65	3,97
Poppy . . . „	468	380	140	137	110	55,62	46,59	14,34	12,30	9,46
Other sorts . . . „	178	135	85	24	53	28,94	18,10	11,30	5,90	7,98
Total . . „	24,537	31,653	19,078	13,999	18,565	22,70,98	25,67,54	14,65,39	10,12,26	16,44,32

(a) Include exports of wheat on Government account

Note.—Rupees 15 = £1

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of rupees)				
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
							R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Cwt.	831	743	481	689	582	5,95,46	5,90,55	3,71,63	5,61,59	5,00,39
Buffalo hides	,,	345	346	212	162	261	1,89,91	2,20,37	1,38,30	93,28	2,02,74
Goat skins	,,	521	453	382	400	522	3,41,79	3,12,77	2,34,15	2,75,48	6,41,38
Calf skins	,,	30	26	21	30	51	19,00	18,31	14,88	23,60	45,96
Other kinds	,,	70	64	44	50	55	30,66	30,29	22,80	25,58	50,39
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.	,,	1,797	1,632	1,140	1,332	1,471	11,76,82	11,72,29	7,81,76	9,79,53	14,40,86
Leather—											
Cow hides	,,	215	158	192	247	286	1,91,70	1,47,40	2,17,07	2,83,89	4,03,14 (a)
Buffalo hides	,,	17	16	25	24	32	11,79	11,27	23,63	21,77	35,92
Goat skins	,,	62	74	61	71	84	1,30,79	1,61,06	1,32,44	1,48,05	2,54,67
Sheep skins	,,	60	50	46	49	66	1,14,53	95,85	88,35	98,77	2,10,10
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	11,56	9,44	14,47	11,34	40,15
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,62,37	4,25,02	4,75,96	5,63,82	9,43,98
Wool, raw	lb	53,427	48,922	44,610	65,024	48,108	2,63,47	2,50,45	2,36,90	3,79,09	3,77,93
,, manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	,,	1,701	1,641	1,044	1,582	1,858	22,46	23,02	15,31	21,80	27,37
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	3,36	2,08	1,67	2,27	2,73
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	2,89,29	2,75,55	2,53,88	4,03,16	4,08,08
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	12	11	17	42	34	22,01	21,29	89,95	2,07,87	2,07,44
Myrobalans	,,	1,398	1,236	1,164	1,393	1,081	62,14	56,94	52,57	70,52	61,97
Turmeric	,,	99	115	64	68	102	12,96	13,12	6,59	7,98	15,85
Others	,,	105	105	90	177	79	13,42	12,68	12,60	26 66	12,86
TOTAL	,,	1,614	1,467	1,335	1,680	1,296	1,10,53	1,04,03	1,61,71	3,13,03	2,98,12
Lac	Cwt.	428	389	367	417	381	2,11,33	1,96,58	1,60,57	1,71,76	2,80,32
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	708	718	441	472	631	1,14,40	1,21,31	75,30	83,08	1,24,50
Others	,,	6	8	8	6	13	29,59	33,30	31,47	56,11	1,12,75
TOTAL	,,	714	726	449	478	644	1,43,99	1,54,61	1,06,77	1,39,19	2,37,25
Opium	Cwt.	44	17	16	13	13	11,22,16	3,42,00	1,76,35	1,47,02	2,09,65
Rubber, raw	,,	15	23	33	47	67	59,14	78,67	93,30	1,26,67	1,58,16
Hemp, raw	,,	623	712	670	608	701	96,36	1,02,35	99,43	1,02,54	1,52,26
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	55	72	38	56	58	13,76	17,10	8,55	10,98	18,71
Mineral	,,	21,498	22,309	26,200	28,139	24,964	20,63	21,41	25,52	27,43	25,23
Vegetable—											
Castor	,,	954	1,007	898	1,452	1,723	13,54	13,88	12,53	19,40	26,12
Coconut	,,	969	1,091	1,825	2,045	2,051	19,35	23,26	36,93	39,23	43,29
Others	,,	1,014	1,512	1,285	1,389	2,109	18,51	22,91	21,67	24,85	37,72
TOTAL	,,	24,490	25,991	30,246	33,081	30,905	85,79	98,56	1,05,20	1,21,89	1,51,07
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	104	85	53	73	115	51,91	44,84	28,54	39,72	60,86
Other metals	,,	8	11	11	11	15	25,90	20,00	24,40	39,66	72,66
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	,,	112	96	64	84	130	77,81	64,84	52,94	79,38	1,33,52
Spices—											
Pepper	lb	12,570	13,880	15,985	15,225	13,920	40,79	43,49	46,38	46,25	61,50
Chillies	,,	15,088	16,103	16,014	15,289	15,825	20,96	20,13	26,03	27,08	28,36
Ginger	,,	9,951	9,214	7,529	6,290	5,976	23,76	18,40	13,10	10,70	12,23
Others	,,	1,051	1,040	1,090	952	911	7,77	9,39	10,28	8,86	6,35
TOTAL	,,	38,660	40,237	40,618	37,756	36,632	93,28	91,41	95,79	92,89	1,08,44
Saltpetre	Cwt.	297	268	328	414	525	35,59	30,84	42,84	68,87	1,05,13
Coffee		267	260	290	177	191	1,56,53	1,53,66	1,65,38	98,69	1,04,58
Paraffin wax	,,	268	303	373	374	455	60,03	67,31	82,22	81,37	1,01,69
Oilcake	,,	3,236	3,506	2,739	3,006	2,500	1,23,21	1,38,04	1,06,38	1,13,62	99,10
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	881	724	594	805	882	88,39	69,21	52,80	73,75	76,22
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	61	51	45	32	25	95,24	78,65	84,73	60,57	48,00
Sandal		—	—	—	—	—	15,23	19,29	5,39	15,57	18,90
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	10,97	9,17	3,74	3,72	3,07
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.		—	—	—	—	—	1,21,44	1,07,11	93,86	79,86	69,97
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	lb	5,188	5,569	4,940	5,291	5,378	30,84	34,94	29,07	30,77	33,02
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	17,17	19,50	16,41	21,92	34,87
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	48,01	54,44	45,48	52,69	67,89
Coir	Cwt.	734	787	481	549	575	83,55	90,63	57,57	64,70	65,95

(a) Includes exports of tanned cowhides on Government account

NOTE.—Rupees 15=£1

No. 8—*concluded*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of Rupees)				
		1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Fruits and Vegetables—							₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹ (1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹ (1,000)
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	28,18	29,94	29,29	38,57	33,05
Dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	217	239	190	181	214	19,61	31,97	22,11	21,48	27,04
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	47,79	61,91	51,40	60,05	60,09
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	110	105	64	51	42	78,86	78,33	47,93	35,34	32,44
Other kinds	„	30	22	11	9	20	18,05	16,15	8,74	9,03	23,80
TOTAL	„	140	127	75	60	62	96,91	94,48	56,67	44,37	56,24
Silk, raw	lb.	1,678	1,203	516	1,263	1,544	41,74	24,74	11,91	24,12	49,32
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—		7,38	5,68	3,45	3,37	5,43
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	49,12	30,42	15,36	27,49	54,75
Drugs and medicines		—	—	—	—	—	18,74	20,71	14,66	23,32	52,36
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	19,582	27,817	16,490	24,250	27,239	23,49	31,77	21,70	30,19	37,00
Cigars	„	1,744	1,826	1,734	1,558	1,134	14,20	15,37	13,90	12,54	10,07
Others	„	368	380	458	538	734	67	80	1,20	1,28	4,93
TOTAL	„	21,694	30,023	18,682	26,346	29,107	38,36	47,94	36,80	44,01	52,00
Mica	Cwt.	67	54	38	34	60	51,20	45,38	28,66	31,27	51,19
Fodder, bran, and pollards		—	—	—	—	—	1,13,50	77,41	67,49	73,80	47,12
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	191	185	138	141	175	22,11	21,17	17,90	20,48	26,99
Fishmaws and sharkfins	„	8	9	9	11	7	11,02	11,64	10,78	13,36	9,21
Others	„	44	58	61	78	87	4,47	6,43	6,70	8,78	9,70
TOTAL	„	243	252	208	230	269	37,60	39,24	35,38	42,62	45,90
Sugar	„	320	192	109	85	267	25,47	13,75	8,81	9,42	26,34
Animals, living	No.	545	448	282	309	334	33,33	36,76	21,29	19,73	23,87
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Cwt.	87	80	81	91	98	14,05	13,36	15,60	17,38	20,06
Candles	lb.	6,157	8,395	7,992	6,224	6,532	17,39	23,68	22,48	17,52	18,54
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	15,96	15,11	10,17	8,06	12,68
Bristles	Cwt.	4	4	5	4	4	16,59	13,94	13,85	12,39	12,61
Tallow, stearine, and wax		—	—	—	—	—	8,19	10,83	5,99	5,54	11,36
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	58	60	45	60	59	9,23	10,53	8,50	10,52	11,15
Horns, tips, etc.	„	101	80	49	23	28	24,62	15,90	8,67	5,84	7,87
Articles exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	94,71	1,20,78	90,38	1,14,87	1,39,98
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,29,80	1,38,78	1,11,54	80,50	98,32
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,41,34,89	2,44,20,15	1,77,48,49	1,92,53,43	2,33,15,36

No. 9.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods—Grey	Yds.	4,982	4,584	2,704	4,335	25,449	9,12	8,21	4,81	7,74	58,50
Piece goods—White	„	9,495	8,818	6,212	9,210	18,928	17,96	16,55	11,78	17,91	42,57
Piece goods—Coloured	„	52,736	48,618	26,264	27,873	46,677	1,23,46	1,14,25	60,32	65,55	1,26,65
Twist and yarn	lb	782	962	652	764	1,509	7,01	8,61	5,56	6,33	13,04
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,22	8,39	4,36	12,87	21,04
TOTAL COTTON		—	—	—	—	—	1,64,77	1,56,01	86,83	1,10,40	2,61,80
Wool, raw	lb	13,998	10,246	9,923	16,842	13,121	67,19	49,58	50,10	1,02,22	1,03,97
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,38	4,03	2,87	4,27	4,55
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	71,57	53,61	52,97	1,06,49	1,08,52
Sugar	Cwt.	200	194	807	216	474	21,70	20,92	1,00,63	35,98	84,81
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,92	11,71	12,99	47,56	51,40
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	17	20	4	5	11	9,97	10,55	5,19	7,48	19,31
Others	„	1	1	1	1	1	9,99	11,71	8,30	6,58	16,23
TOTAL METALS AND ORES	„	18	21	5	6	12	19,96	22,26	13,49	14,06	35,54
Gums and resins	Cwt.	58	71	41	43	51	12,17	13,18	7,73	8,15	14,29
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,72	14,19	10,37	8,35	12,93
Silk, raw	lb	56	21	14	162	17	1,25	1,03	74	4,82	75
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	897	1,010	685	980	865	7,47	8,66	5,23	7,15	7,58
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	76	1,39	25	52	1,85
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	9,48	11,08	6,22	12,49	10,18
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	11,61	11,92	12,89	13,43	10,11
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	11,05	13,48	5,83	2,41	3,14
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	12,96	15,01	10,29	12,34	16,28
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,11,09	1,24,36	90,43	1,12,93	1,84,32
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,74,00	4,67,73	4,10,67	4,84,59	7,73,32

NOTE.—Rupees 15 = £1

No. 10.—Value of Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

A.—IMPORTS

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£(1000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	57,772	50,732	48,891	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959	52,206	58,521
Straits Settlements	1,928	2,108	1,890	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502	2,589
Ceylon	608	451	443	472	461	504	539	528	637	827
Hongkong	642	652	599	778	609	635	655	632	884	746
Australia	482	682	638	757	731	636	611	568	447	648
Mauritius	1,629	1,706	1,671	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419	550
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar)	214	217	229	218	270	223	259	209	322	477
Aden and Dependencies	189	222	212	231	295	353	292	523	321	472
Other countries of the British Empire	376	333	430	324	376	661	666	268	796	750
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	63,840	57,103	55,003	59,590	63,639	74,856	85,377	68,095	59,534	65,580
Foreign countries—										
Japan	1,500	1,431	1,681	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966	4,998	8,889
Java	3,871	4,135	5,297	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959	8,842
United States of America	2,384	2,194	2,453	2,325	3,527	3,469	3,193	3,120	5,247	7,304
Italy	677	699	621	856	838	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337	1,649
France	1,316	1,172	1,171	1,504	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,329	1,358
China	791	890	883	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045	1,283	1,098
Holland	569	645	698	711	804	972	1,035	855	801	661
Sweden	291	346	269	300	381	416	344	341	514	583
Persia	303	294	350	413	405	473	475	469	454	465
Turkey, Asiatic	378	445	375	420	413	375	379	219	301	449
Norway	110	107	121	121	137	161	155	175	367	441
Russia	270	230	107	175	76	345	39	24	58	164
Belgium	1,388	1,548	1,313	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,838	1,086	154	26
Germany	5,130	4,875	4,307	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444	3,100	307	52
Austria-Hungary	1,690	2,437	1,714	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	861	3	10
Other countries	2,162	2,299	1,677	1,702	1,788	2,068	2,281	1,927	2,345	2,177
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	22,830	23,747	23,037	26,646	28,744	32,476	36,788	23,858	28,457	34,168
GRAND TOTAL	86,670	80,850	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,332	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,748

B.—EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£(1000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	30,526	24,724	32,780	34,688	40,055	41,226	38,902	38,424	49,955	53,573
Ceylon	4,123	3,972	4,331	5,309	5,695	6,119	6,026	5,140	6,257	6,993
Straits Settlements	4,614	3,564	4,076	5,186	5,857	6,129	4,524	3,469	3,501	4,244
Australia	1,721	1,532	1,796	2,120	1,857	1,958	2,732	2,631	2,970	3,219
Hongkong	5,733	5,416	6,461	7,370	5,495	6,336	5,214	2,883	2,824	2,853
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	2,085
Aden and Dependencies	774	633	671	703	880	986	931	888	954	1,634
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar)	521	490	441	566	644	634	678	539	692	1,176
Canada	352	352	471	585	678	957	952	760	1,062	969
Other countries of the British Empire	2,249	2,190	2,298	2,549	2,880	3,146	2,969	3,095	3,218	4,179
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	50,613	42,873	53,325	59,076	64,041	67,491	62,928	57,829	72,894	80,925
Foreign countries—										
United States of America	9,135	8,872	9,677	9,067	10,445	12,586	14,567	11,611	14,176	20,787
Japan	5,922	4,808	8,425	9,003	11,163	12,489	15,130	10,443	12,302	17,652
France	7,396	6,177	7,745	10,140	9,176	10,524	11,813	5,896	6,285	9,510
Italy	3,766	3,398	4,109	5,364	4,225	4,629	5,262	4,578	5,989	6,443
China	4,361	6,579	5,788	5,443	6,735	7,348	3,809	2,690	3,588	3,916
Russia	823	752	1,019	1,280	1,167	1,355	1,650	1,246	2,623	3,783
Persia	807	648	749	801	828	748	938	725	1,205	2,171
Java	792	414	986	2,394	2,851	2,168	1,297	1,235	1,233	1,890
Turkey, Asiatic	1,391	1,291	1,447	1,435	1,561	1,597	1,957	1,136	738	1,719
Spain	1,065	1,080	1,188	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,486	1,217	1,399	1,718
Argentine Republic	1,726	1,609	1,223	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080	1,712
Cuba	231	184	263	212	220	285	372	534	922	1,486
Chile	475	349	531	575	482	604	709	511	755	1,069
Indo-China	385	384	429	508	492	286	510	709	468	1,055
Holland	1,690	1,195	1,587	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944	802	145	266
Belgium	5,773	4,037	6,774	7,373	8,905	8,778	8,064	3,514	154	..
Egypt	1,154	1,381	1,143	1,251	1,164	1,280	1,512	1,208	(a)	(a)
Germany	13,919	10,341	12,033	13,171	15,106	16,622	17,613	6,798	..	..
Austria-Hungary	4,252	3,248	4,340	4,950	5,076	4,856	6,674	3,020	..	..
Other countries	2,563	2,399	2,476	3,339	3,829	4,545	4,594	3,728	3,611	4,489
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	67,626	59,146	71,932	80,846	87,856	96,568	102,991	63,232	58,693	79,666
GRAND TOTAL	118,239	102,019	125,257	139,922	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,587	160,591

No. 11.—Value of total Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign countries

A.—Value

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1914-15			1915-16			1916-17		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	61,053	37,530	98,583	61,959	38,424	100,383	52,206	49,955	102,161	58,521	53,573	112,094
Ceylon	484	5,496	5,980	528	5,140	5,668	637	6,257	6,894	827	6,993	7,820
Straits Settlements	2,057	5,154	7,211	2,250	3,469	5,719	2,502	3,501	6,003	2,589	4,244	6,833
Hongkong	655	6,175	6,830	632	2,883	3,515	884	2,824	3,708	746	2,853	3,599
Mauritius, and Dependencies	1,761	867	2,628	1,158	1,034	2,192	1,419	838	2,257	550	1,113	1,663
Australia	674	2,093	2,767	568	2,631	3,199	447	2,970	3,417	648	3,219	3,867
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	67,867	62,642	130,509	68,095	57,829	125,924	59,534	72,894	132,428	65,580	80,925	146,505
Foreign Countries—												
United States of America	2,994	11,268	14,262	3,120	11,611	14,731	5,247	14,176	19,423	7,304	20,787	28,091
Japan	2,429	11,242	13,671	2,966	10,443	13,409	4,968	12,302	17,300	8,889	17,652	26,541
France	1,470	9,880	11,350	1,175	5,896	7,071	1,329	6,285	7,614	1,358	9,510	10,868
Java	6,234	1,939	8,173	5,680	1,235	6,715	8,959	1,233	10,192	8,842	1,890	10,732
Italy	966	4,718	5,684	1,015	4,578	5,593	1,337	5,989	7,326	1,649	6,443	8,092
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,053	5,825	6,878	1,045	2,690	3,735	1,283	3,588	4,871	1,098	3,916	5,014
Russia	149	1,294	1,443	24	1,246	1,270	57	3,623	3,680	164	3,783	3,947
Persia	423	813	1,236	469	725	1,194	454	1,205	1,659	465	2,171	2,636
Holland	844	2,228	3,072	855	802	1,657	801	145	946	661	266	927
Belgium	1,840	7,979	9,819	1,086	3,514	4,600	154	154	308	26	..	26
Germany	6,237	14,909	21,146	3,100	6,798	9,898	307	..	307	52	..	52
Austria-Hungary	2,125	5,179	7,304	861	3,020	3,881	3	..	3	10	..	10
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	29,364	86,769	116,133	23,858	63,232	87,090	28,457	58,693	87,150	34,168	79,666	113,834

(a) Included in British Empire

No. 11.—Value of total Trade in merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign countries—*continued*

B.—Percentages

Countries	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1914-15			1915-16			1916-17		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40	67·4	31·7	47·1	59·4	38·	46·6	58·7	33·3	43·1
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	·6	4·2	2·7	·7	4·7	3·1	·8	4·4	3
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·5	2·9	2·4	2·9	2·7	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·6	2·6
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·7	2·4	1·6	1	2.1	1·7	·7	1·8	1·4
Mauritius, and Dependencies	1·8	0·6	1·1	1·2	·8	1	1·6	·6	1	·6	·7	·6
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·6	2·2	1·5	·5	2·2	1·6	·7	2·0	1·5
Total (including other British possessions)	69·8	41·9	52·9	74	47·8	59·1	67·7	55·4	60·4	65·7	50·4	56·3
Foreign Countries—												
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	3·5	9·6	6·9	6	10·8	8·8	7·3	12·9	10·8
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	3·3	8·6	6·3	5·7	9·4	7·9	8·9	11	10·2
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·3	4·9	3·8	1·5	4·8	3·5	1·4	5·9	4·2
Java	6·4	1·2	3·3	5·9	1	3·2	10·2	·9	4·7	8·9	1·2	4·1
Italy	1	3·2	2·3	1·1	3·8	2·6	1·5	4·5	3·4	1·7	4	3·1
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1·1	3·8	2·3	1·1	2·2	1·8	1·5	2·7	2·2	1·1	2·4	1·9
Russia	·15	0·9	0·6	·03	1	·6	·1	2·7	1·7	·2	2·3	1·5
Persia	·4	0·5	0·5	·5	·6	·6	·5	·9	·8	·5	1·3	1
Holland	·9	1·5	1·3	·9	·7	·8	·9	·1	·4	·7	·2	·3
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	1·2	2·9	2·2	·2	·1	·1	·02	..	·01
Germany	6·4	9·9	8·6	3·4	5·6	4·6	·3	..	·1	·05	..	·02
Austria-Hungary	2·2	3·5	2·9	·9	2·5	1·8	·004	..	..	·01	..	..
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·2	58·1	47·1	26	52·2	40·9	32·3	44·6	39·6	34·3	49·6	43·7

No. 12.—Trade with the British Empire, Allies, Neutrals, and Enemy countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			TOTAL TRADE		
	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	61,053	52,206	58,521	37,580	49,968	53,573	98,583	102,161	112,094
Other British Possessions	6,814	7,328	7,059	25,112	22,926	27,352	31,926	30,267	34,411
Total British Empire	67,867	59,534	65,580	62,642	72,894	80,925	130,509	132,428	146,505
Allies	6,918	7,888	12,089	35,308	28,515	37,492	42,226	36,403	49,581
Neutrals	14,080	20,259	22,017	31,227	30,178	42,174	45,307	50,437	64,191
Enemy countries	8,366	310	62	20,234	—	—	28,600	310	62
Total Foreign Countries	29,364	28,457	34,168	86,769	58,693	79,666	116,133	87,150	113,834
GRAND TOTAL	97,231	87,991	99,748	149,411	131,587	160,591	246,642	219,578	260,339

No. 13.—Total imports and exports of Merchandise of certain principal countries and British India during the Calendar years 1914, 1915, and 1916 *

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	696,635	851,893	949,153	430,721	384,868	506,546
France	256,087	441,432	606,376	194,753	157,495	204,628
Spain	40,879	38,710	36,539	34,711	49,698	54,721
Egypt (*a*)	22,291	19,832	31,658	24,719	27,751	38,438
British South Africa	36,796	32,954	42,071	17,923	15,249	21,926
Japan (*b*)	60,689	54,070	77,066	59,902	71,453	114,001
Canada	98,938	92,613	157,559	77,966	126,238	224,406
United States of America	372,766	370,541	498,261	431,470	727,756	1,129,421
Russia (*c*)	99,198	73,015	181,188	91,422	33,146	50,275
Italy (*d*)	116,934	188,142	218,331	88,416	101,338	91,708
Australia	72,641	69,199	81,646	62,843	67,526	73,224
India (*e*)	109,485	88,321	103,703	138,364	120,168	150,966

*Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London.
(*a*) Including bullion
(*b*) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries
(*c*) European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers
(*d*) Including silver bullion
(*e*) Inclusive of Government stores

No. 14.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNITED KINGDOM.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	458	481	331	373	454
Arms, ammunition, etc.	222	212	202	151	213
Belting for machinery	227	256	222	291	344
Books and printed matter	268	315	295	268	282
Boots and shoes	408	481	342	228	300
Building materials	454	5	527	507	470
Carriages and carts	135	1	65	45	48
Chemicals, etc.	467	5	557	799	869
Chinese and Japanese ware	..	..	..	..	166
Coal and coke, etc.	236	24	227	63	15
Cotton—					
Raw	670	134	7	5	..
Twist and yarn	2,610	2,378	2,231	2,251	2,293
Piece goods—					
Grey	16,393	16,684	13,845	11,417	9,929
White	8,766	9,287	7,078	6,942	8,359
Coloured, etc.	8,234	10,224	6,181	4,772	8,482
Other manufactures	1,060	1,261	911	918	1,608
Cutlery	70	78	62	52	57
Cycles and parts	220	222	146	138	111
Drugs and medicines	374	401	354	425	499
Dyeing and Tanning substances	50	38	39	61	234
Earthenware and Porcelain	217	245	206	209	150
Flax manufactures	213	264	228	246	402
Glass and glassware	156	175	140	160	224
Haberdashery and millinery	396	442	292	344	404
Hardware	1,305	1,505	1,203	1,058	1,223
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	751	911	757	697	845
Ivory	68	77	90	86	95
Jewellery, etc.	82	84	43	40	28
Jute manufactures	76	95	101	145	191
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	232	222	167	184	212
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	341	330	260	250	246
Spirit	467	515	477	501	677
Wines	81	91	78	91	113
Machinery and millwork	3,213	4,639	3,722	2,879	3,206
Metals—					
Copper	313	1,354	950	309	153
Iron	194	242	147	204	430
Iron or steel	4,655	6,810	4,640	3,686	3,261
Lead	93	120	113	150	169
Steel	322	402	247	353	351
Others	369	409	252	286	253
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	638	724	540	372	396
Oils, mineral	145	155	185	128	211
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	118	142	147	130	117
Paints and colours	326	341	351	406	552
Paper and pasteboard	560	595	579	563	738
Polishes	60	66	54	64	102
Provisions	1,010	1,007	912	919	1,232
Railway plant, etc.	3,898	6,219	6,286	2,729	968
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	108	211	270	345	418
Salt	146	136	97	152	319
Ships, parts of	92	142	197	91	63
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	167	186	74	88	183
Soap	440	457	529	519	632
Starch and Farina	14	16	24	58	70
Stationery	301	332	273	282	335
Sugar	193	186	109	125	135
Tallow	91	82	87	82	114
Tea-chests	278	331	270	438	365
Tobacco	382	419	415	476	729
Toys and requisites for games	121	112	83	81	81
Umbrellas	102	126	102	71	86
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,180	1,482	899	478	1,083
Other articles	1,891	2,142	1,741	2,025	2,226
TOTAL	67,628	78,388	61,959	52,206	58,521
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	1,738	817	156	1,152	1,296
Bran and pollards	368	254	247	361	195
Bristles and fibres	113	85	135	182	188
Coffee	345	369	354	302	251
Coir, and manufactures of	157	192	191	259	326
Cotton, raw	717	957	1,411	1,371	1,747
,, twist and yarn	18	9	13	56	70
,, manufactures	76	54	57	95	39
Drugs, medicines, etc.	40	37	31	71	175
Dyeing and tanning substances—					
Cutch and gambier	44	35	45	113	48
Indigo	15	43	560	967	692
Myrobalans	183	143	176	318	320
Gram	188	69	..	73	19
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	341	295	445	594	925
Hides and skins—					
Raw	512	315	706	566	1,076
Dressed or tanned	2,662	2,435	2,319	3,143	5,211
Horn and hornmeal	46	34	40	36	32
Jute, raw	7,352	7,826	4,496	6,153	5,473
,, Gunny bags	555	613	907	3,227	3,247
,, ,, cloth	406	558	545	1,875	1,928
Lac	327	400	293	285	222
Manures	82	78	60	71	58
Manganese ore	232	281	285	439	547
Other Metals and ores	385	352	459	451	866
Mica	202	183	123	176	259
Oils	159	155	358	417	654
Paraffin wax	118	129	161	216	174
Provisions and oilman's stores	39	39	33	47	100
Pulse	404	285	354	540	960
Rice (not in the husk)	1,305	1,130	1,381	1,988	2,135
Rubber, raw	244	336	468	600	739
Saltpetre	40	39	168	382	609
Seeds—					
Castor	502	544	324	383	406
Cotton	670	1,391	977	432	192
Linseed	1,630	1,648	2,220	1,478	3,684
Rape	228	180	248	474	847
Copra	54	9	206	173	80
Others	37	30	95	50	510
Silk, raw	26	26	49	73	42

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*					
Spices	69	79	101	169	137
Sugar	110	31	12	2	1
Tea	6,325	7,232	8,162	9,801	8,671
Wheat	8,380	5,695	4,753	5,223	3,178
Wood (mainly teak)	432	339	395	366	266
Wool, raw	1,705	1,621	1,542	2,502	2,519
,, manufactures	120	122	70	90	86
Other articles	733	743	647	1,046	1,075
TOTAL	40,434	38,237	37,258	48,788	52,275
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	32	41	60	45	26
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	..	..	492	..	..
Wool, raw	406	292	295	611	684
Other articles	354	332	319	511	588
TOTAL	792	665	1,166	1,167	1,298
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	60	55	18	..	..
Boots and shoes	16	21	6	..	..
Cotton manufactures	160	184	42	..	2
,, twist and yarn	24	41	18	..	..
Glass and glassware	460	583	160	..	2
Haberdashery and millinery	156	149	44	..	..
Hardware	220	223	71	..	1
Matches	55	64	39	..	1
Metals	75	115	41	..	1
Paper and pasteboard	76	88	32	..	..
Sugar	711	922	258	..	..
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	56	77	21	1	1
Other articles	283	338	110	2	2
TOTAL	2,352	2,860	860	3	10
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	35	49	33	..	..
Cotton, raw	1,009	1,949	1,428	..	..
,, twist and yarn	3	1	..	..	..
Hides and skins	797	1,241	334	..	..
Indigo	29	22	1	..	..
Jute, raw	1,100	1,319	339	..	..
Lac	34	27	14	..	..
Seeds	514	580	183	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,231	1,370	636	..	..
Other articles	83	92	44	..	..
TOTAL	4,835	6,650	3,012	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	21	24	8	..	..
BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	350	502	169	26	3
Cutlery	10	12	5	..	..
Dyes	76	90	37	9	6
Earthenware and porcelain	24	24	15	1	..
Glass and glassware	127	129	54	6	3
Hardware	38	42	15	2	..
Machinery and millwork	9	15	9	1	..
Matches	16	14	8	2	..
Metals—					
Copper	7	61	12	10	..
Iron	97	102	13	..	..
Iron or steel	359	430	150	35	3
Steel	449	702	292	39	1
Paper and pasteboard	38	36	16	3	2
Railway plant, etc.	26	50	15	..	..
Other articles	403	630	276	20	5
TOTAL	2,029	2,839	1,086	154	26
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	788	145	6	..	
Cotton, raw	2,092	2,821	1,909	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	48	47	35	..	..
Hemp, raw	123	129	72	..	..
Hides and skins	115	147	73	..	..
Jute manufactures	81	115	41	..	..
,, raw	102	105	17	..	..
Manganese ore	184	212	72	..	..
Manures	159	166	68	..	..
Rice not in the husk	489	130	34	154	..
Seeds—					
Castor	104	153	56	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	16	138	60	..	..
Groundnuts	192	199	40	..	..
Linseed	1,303	424	278	..	..
Mowa	33	49	6	..	..
Poppy	48	80	19	..	..
Rape	910	1,131	306	..	..
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)	280	558	92	..	..
Others	12	17	9	..	..
Wheat	1,281	1,010	197	..	..
Other articles	398	267	116	..	..
TOTAL	8,758	8,043	3,506	154	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	20	21	8	..	..

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
FRANCE.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	276	299	195	347	346
Clocks and watches	37	17	4	6	3
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	19	25	9	6	7
Dyes	41	43	35	50	52
Fruits and vegetables	66	52	72	64	56
Liquors	269	279	221	243	287
Metals—copper	28	170	126	7	15
Provisions	19	20	12	14	15
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	185	164	77	105	156
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	95	166	91	26	6
Other articles	418	559	333	461	415
TOTAL	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,329	1,358
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	412	383	504	171	143
Gram	186	219	87	90	29
Cotton, raw	823	1,349	1,230	330	630
Hides and skins, raw	279	193	87	113	390
Horn and hornmeal	63	38	6	3	19
Jute, raw	1,844	2,045	571	580	984
,, bags and cloth	24	21	63	1,444	855
Lac	100	50	40	40	41
Manganese ore	128	128	56	23	76
Manures	83	79	55	20	16
Pulse	..	..	1	127	370
Rice (not in the husk)	116	153	93	151	28
Seeds—					
Castor	161	207	108	129	171
Groundnuts	2,182	2,621	1,221	1,577	1,388
Linseed	1,022	1,267	451	208	636
Mowa or mowra	2	5	8	19	26
Poppy	279	174	56	79	60
Rape	598	612	242	386	240
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	342	344	202	104	644
Others	93	148	159	247	641
Silk, raw	250	123	26	83	279
Wheat	1,012	1,169	391	105	1,330
Other articles	504	460	280	241	491
TOTAL	10,503	11,788	5,887	6,270	9,487
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	22	25	9	15	23
GERMANY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	104	104	24	6	1
Chemicals	85	84	37	6	..
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	674	945	149	24	8
Cutlery	59	82	23	1	..
Dyes	680	622	247	27	1
Glass and glassware	172	191	60	5	1
Haberdashery and millinery	146	186	61	6	2
Hardware	427	482	173	13	4
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	106	102	34	3	1
Liquors	153	158	71	4	2
Machinery, etc.	198	288	79	3	1
Matches	22	17	8	1	..
Metals	1,794	2,573	1,092	99	8
Oils	186	216	115	5	6
Paper and pasteboard	164	183	78	7	2
Salt	64	62	36	..	..
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	117	149	27	4	..
Sugar	51	12	3	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	75	77	20	3	1
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	633	716	180	64	10
Other articles	959	1,195	583	26	4
TOTAL	6,869	8,444	3,100	307	52
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	930	7	..	..	..
Coir, and manufactures of	149	159	53	..	..
Cotton, raw	8,208	4,002	2,968	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	196	106	49	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	21	40	7	..	..
Hemp, raw	68	69	40	..	..
Indigo	5	1	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,864	2,121	872	..	..
Jute, raw	3,820	4,499	881	..	..
,, gunny bags	118	114	48	..	..
,, ,, cloth	27	87	25	..	..
Lac	224	183	81	..	..
Manures	71	64	21	..	..
Oils	46	69	23	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	3,133	2,096	753	..	..
Seeds, Rape	600	651	90	..	..
,, Copra or coconut kernel	687	658	261	..	..
,, Linseed	504	537	120	..	..
,, Mowa	100	310	2	..	..
,, Poppy	40	53	14	..	..
,, Sesamum (Til)	132	271	30	..	..
,, Others	138	261	69	..	..
Tea	20	25	7	..	..
Wood (chiefly teak)	137	142	46	..	..
Other articles	1,288	1,046	316	..	..
TOTAL	16,576	17,571	6,785	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	47	42	13	..	..
HOLLAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures	617	620	495	485	412
,, twist and yarn	109	87	107	56	25
Other articles	246	328	253	260	224
TOTAL	972	1,035	855	801	661

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
HOLLAND—*contd.*	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	53	73	37	3	5
Hides and skins, raw	308	355	110	..	..
Lac	36	14	15	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,446	2,026	409	34	221
Seeds, Linseed	184	106	13	..	..
,, Rape	17	39	..	..	..
Wheat	23	6	..	47	..
Other articles	423	325	218	61	40
TOTAL	2,490	2,944	802	145	266
ITALY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	42	77	53	43	55
Chemicals	32	35	36	45	70
Cotton manufactures	331	603	284	431	747
,, twist and yarn	53	58	49	38	2
Dyes	19	12	18	2	..
Fruits and vegetables	79	83	132	90	65
Haberdashery and millinery	22	50	41	82	93
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	119	128	71	109	146
Other articles	351	418	331	497	471
TOTAL	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337	1,649
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	1,465	2,121	2,466	2,105	2,490
Hides and skins, raw	676	564	385	2,195	1,008
Jute, raw	921	1,138	746	1,118	834
Pepper	44	61	53	14	36
Rice (not in the husk)	1	6	6	..	166
Seeds—					
Castor	66	114	99	73	110
Linseed	388	324	326	127	264
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	82	223	132	20	117
Others	52	196	284	98	88
Wheat	737	288	..	9	1,092
Other articles	169	188	123	193	231
TOTAL	4,601	5,223	4,570	5,952	6,436
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	28	38	8	37	8
NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Carbide of Calcium	3	3	8	14	11
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	21	17	26	56	52
Matches	76	47	42	45	31
Milk, condensed or preserved	5	4	7	10	18
Paper and pasteboard	35	54	61	16	286
Pulp of wood for making paper	2	6	3	51	10
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	9	15	12	11	14
Other articles	11	9	16	20	19
TOTAL	162	155	175	267	441
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice not in the husk	8	10	17	12	11
Wheat	39	..	..	..	..
Hides (raw)	1	..	11	45	66
Linseed	..	..	11	37	15
Cotton (raw)	..	7	16	9	11
Jute (raw)	..	..	8	14	4
Other articles	7	16	14	9	30
TOTAL	55	33	77	126	137
ROUMANIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chiefly kerosene	88	1	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	142	205	33	..	..
Jute manufactures	41	42	83	21	..
Other articles	10	12	5	..	..
TOTAL	193	259	121	21	..
RUSSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	320	25	18	..	..
Tea-chests	..	..	..	54	148
Other articles	25	14	6	3	16
TOTAL	345	39	24	57	164
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	9	72	140	2	75
Jute, raw	195	266	88	66	252
,, goods	7	1	153	1,920	2,199
Rice (not in the husk)	32	39	26	115	..
Tea	992	1,110	667	1,411	1,028
Other articles	94	148	166	109	227
TOTAL	1,329	1,636	1,240	3,623	3,781
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	24	..	6	..	2

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
SPAIN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	69	83	34	315	233
Other articles	42	42	28	52	58
TOTAL	111	125	62	367	291
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	234	449	506	445	700
Hides and skins, raw	347	296	254	166	248
Jute, raw	566	584	387	687	740
Other articles	70	156	70	100	30
TOTAL	1,217	1,485	1,217	1,398	1,718
SWEDEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	77	60	41	73	68
Matches	208	182	179	162	124
Other articles	131	101	121	279	391
TOTAL	416	343	341	514	583
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	10	21	56	33	..
Rice (not in the husk)	113	151	71	95	33
Wheat	69	82	33	..	..
Other articles	20	28	139	76	13
TOTAL	212	282	299	204	46
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	5	6	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures	38	36	16	..	..
Other articles	60	36	12	..	..
TOTAL	98	72	28	..	..
CAPE COLONY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	1	1	3
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	144	130	136	161	115
Rice (not in the husk)	58	41	37	35	32
Other articles	66	75	84	86	145
TOTAL	268	246	257	282	292
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).					
Imports therefrom—					
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	17	6	34	62
Spices (mainly cloves)	155	218	188	236	245
Other articles	45	24	16	52	170
TOTAL	223	259	210	322	477
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures	85	78	52	100	351
Grain and pulse—					
Rice (not in the husk)	193	211	173	156	231
Other sorts	62	81	81	75	76
Other articles	138	136	97	140	180
TOTAL	478	506	403	471	838
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	60	73	39	92	165
Other articles	95	99	97	129	174
TOTAL	155	172	136	221	339
EGYPT.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	34	29	17	14	8
Salt	87	76	103	320	333
Other articles	88	95	127	140	86
TOTAL	209	200	247	474	427

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
EGYPT—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	66	52	47	165	256
Indigo	21	14	6	76	229
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice not in the husk	270	371	298	267	27
Wheat	22	13	31	..	50
Other	252	392	313	239	697
Jute, gunny bags	364	384	313	420	365
Seeds	80	54	92	3	5
Other articles	177	180	99	266	425
TOTAL	1,252	1,460	1,199	1,436	2,054
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	28	52	9	24	31
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	1	1	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	98	82	39	..	1
Grain, pulse, and flour	148	128	48	..	1
Other articles	41	44	15	..	2
TOTAL	287	254	102	..	4
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	40	38	17	..	1
Other articles	35	24	12	..	2
TOTAL	75	62	29	..	3
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	31	45	36	138	99
Other articles	16	8	6	7	8
TOTAL	47	53	42	145	107
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	63	147	170	24	12
Other articles	32	29	22	53	45
TOTAL	95	176	192	77	57
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	13	11	11	10	11
MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	2,149	1,676	1,152	1,414	547
Other articles	10	9	6	5	3
TOTAL	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419	550
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Rice (not in the husk)	533	504	588	350	507
Wheat flour	61	58	78	92	120
Other sorts	63	57	81	58	85
Jute manufactures	62	52	95	95	137
Oils, vegetable	44	42	50	46	51
Other articles	133	109	119	129	153
TOTAL	896	822	1,011	770	1,053
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	28	21	23	68	60
NATAL.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	126	143	37	12	36
Other articles	4	5	4	31	19
TOTAL	130	148	41	43	55
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	207	204	212	189	216
Jute, gunny bags	167	169	240	317	290
Oils, vegetable	22	18	21	23	24
Provisions	24	18	12	12	6
Other articles	148	142	153	181	337
TOTAL	568	551	638	722	873

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	64	100	95	77	36
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	61	60	48	60	98
Grain, pulse, and flour	159	98	59	40	54
Jute, gunny bags	120	124	152	73	27
Oils	2	2	2	2	1
Other articles	49	41	33	26	51
TOTAL	391	325	294	201	231
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	61	53	28	36	42
Other articles	21	29	19	22	28
TOTAL	82	82	47	58	70
RÉUNION.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	2	..	1	1
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	82	26	..	..	21
Other articles	3	7	2	5	28
TOTAL	85	33	2	5	49
CANADA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	6	30	6	6
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny cloth	457	376	295	638	542
Tea	408	430	395	333	317
Other articles	92	147	70	91	110
TOTAL	957	952	760	1,062	969
UNITED STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Clocks and watches	28	33	18	27	25
Cotton piece goods	266	173	173	257	204
Drugs and medicines	31	31	25	46	48
Dyeing and tanning substances	..	..	..	3	281
Hardware	190	255	155	292	392
Instruments and apparatus	47	97	48	79	135
Iron and steel	441	282	368	1,600	1,628
Machinery and millwork	140	168	173	191	279
Motor cars and cycles, etc.	74	154	91	391	973
Oils, mineral	1,176	1,540	1,647	1,670	2,074
Paper and pasteboard	11	9	17	22	143
Provisions and oilman's stores	34	32	41	50	131
Railway plant and rolling stock	9	2	85	61	66
Spirit	40	41	34	42	48
Tobacco	12	16	12	8	31
Wood and timber	48	84	15	56	137
Other articles	922	277	218	452	709
TOTAL	3,469	3,194	3,120	5,247	7,304
Exports of Indian produce—					
Hides and skins—					
Raw	2,748	2,366	2,169	3,284	6,594
Dressed or tanned	295	207	180	481	826
Indigo	13	8	11	245	270
Cotton, raw	38	55	66	57	36
Coir manufactures	33	39	38	38	26
Grain and pulse	9	11	24	7	55
Manures	61	54	61	48	12
Paraffin wax	51	22	50	26	45
Jute—					
Raw	1,890	2,457	886	1,444	2,091
Gunny bags	593	1,008	1,023	599	683
" cloth	4,338	6,816	5,710	6,136	7,420
Lac	630	588	561	719	1,459
Manganese ore	165	107	74	61	127
Mica	56	67	38	23	63
Myrobalans	55	57	58	85	38
Oils, vegetable	44	63	27	111	51
Saltpetre	46	22	13	13	16
Seeds—					
Castor	193	204	159	160	211
Linseed	130	..	..	7	37
Spices	51	64	111	144	139
Tea	72	68	86	128	109
Wool, raw	29	28	26	15	..
Other articles	1,077	208	191	267	449
TOTAL	12,527	14,519	11,562	14,098	20,757
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	59	49	49	78	29
WEST INDIES.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute bags	336	368	384	640	965
Rice (not in the husk)	155	157	315	432	721
Other articles	23	37	22	36	36
TOTAL	514	562	722	1,108	1,722

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	£(1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)	£ (1000)
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	69	99	35	31	14
Jute, gunny cloth	2,056	1,848	1,524	1,944	1,622
Other articles	38	143	72	105	75
TOTAL	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080	1,712
BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	105	103	26	222	288
BRITISH GUIANA.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	39	54	59	75	68
CHILE.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	557	663	468	683	944
Rice (not in the husk)	38	30	24	23	22
Other articles	9	16	19	49	103
TOTAL	604	709	511	755	1,069
ADEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	134	112	156	185	293
Other articles	219	180	367	136	179
TOTAL	353	292	523	321	472
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	70	52	46	74	19
Cotton manufactures	145	91	119	194	669
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Jawar and bajra	77	186	203	129	142
Rice (not in the husk)	179	164	116	87	132
Wheat flour	117	90	79	73	52
Spices	52	26	30	33	47
Tobacco	48	80	66	64	66
Other articles	137	127	143	176	125
TOTAL	834	816	802	830	1,252
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	107	74	44	53	278
Other articles	45	41	42	71	103
TOTAL	152	115	86	124	381
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	128	141	12	45	1
Other articles	195	178	167	235	172
TOTAL	323	319	179	280	173
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jawar and bajra	7	18	18	20	11
Rice (not in the husk)	98	314	177	250	292
Other articles	117	128	102	106	188
TOTAL	222	460	297	376	491
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	160	145	92	80	147
Other articles	85	90	59	57	59
TOTAL	245	235	151	137	206

No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	30	64	35	47	68
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	176	228	121	145	207
Other articles	135	107	97	125	268
TOTAL	311	335	218	270	475
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	124	98	55	57	137
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	391	468	100	186	215
Other articles	18	18	17	23	16
TOTAL	409	486	117	209	231
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	156	201	82	171	236
Other articles	133	137	87	123	235
TOTAL	289	338	169	294	471
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	145	86	48	38	119
Other articles	85	79	49	32	42
TOTAL	230	165	97	70	161
BORNEO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	373	598	609	603	389
Other articles	..	..	..	1	10
TOTAL	373	598	609	604	399
CEYLON.					
Imports therefrom—					
Jute, gunny bags	58	59	48	60	100
Metals	10	11	9	24	49
Spices	168	183	181	186	213
Tea	61	48	57	96	72
Other articles	206	238	233	271	393
TOTAL	503	539	528	637	827
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	146	158	96	85	88
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	361	253	236	365	327
Coffee	48	46	40	46	47
Cotton manufactures	215	184	130	195	229
Fish (including canned fish)	159	175	155	186	231
Fodder, bran, etc.	14	16	17	19	22
Fruits and vegetables	100	110	127	167	125
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	3,343	3,298	2,779	3,187	3,559
Other sorts	208	179	154	199	222
Jute manufactures	35	58	49	47	65
Manures	98	67	40	79	136
Oilcakes	293	316	275	397	375
Provisions and oilman's stores	40	43	38	36	46
Seeds	85	77	70	107	104
Spices	103	105	129	125	129
Tea	180	163	136	169	148
Wood and timber	14	18	13	14	15
Other articles	532	599	549	706	899
TOTAL	5,974	5,865	5,033	6,120	6,762
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	52	52	24	36	68
Other articles	93	110	83	101	163
TOTAL	145	162	107	137	231
HONGKONG.					
Imports therefrom—					
Drugs and medicines	37	43	34	29	34
Grain, pulse, and flour	26	41	32	31	6
Silk, raw	193	142	123	103	94
„ manufactures, including yarn, etc.	140	168	175	196	167
Sugar, refined	36	23	49	281	136
Other articles	203	238	219	244	309
TOTAL	635	655	632	884	746
Exports of Indian produce—					
Chemicals	80	68	38	24	11
Cotton—					
Raw	206	265	238	161	128
Twist and yarn	3,042	3,117	1,963	1,931	1,849
Grain, pulse, and flour	147	101	36	26	26
Jadestone	15	27	55	36	75
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	41	51	39	112	229
Opium	2,406	1,084	111	79	48
Other articles	315	389	329	377	394
TOTAL	6,252	5,102	2,809	2,746	2,758

ARTICLES	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
HONGKONG—*contd.*					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Fish—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins	41	34	22	26	25
Fruits and vegetables—					
Dried, salted, or preserved	21	12	10	16	16
Other articles	22	66	43	35	54
TOTAL	84	112	75	77	95
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk, raw	878	634	537	574	573
„ manufactures, including yarn, etc.	252	257	227	322	256
Tea	46	73	88	84	80
Other articles	200	173	193	303	189
TOTAL	1,376	1,137	1,045	1,283	1,098
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton—					
Raw	315	226	248	599	698
Twist and yarn	2,844	2,732	1,651	2,034	2,224
Piece goods	12	6	1	3	2
Grain, pulse, and flour	91	30	12	42	99
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	491	338	395	476	405
Opium	3,243	28	..	..	..
Tea	273	338	261	344	304
Other articles	68	103	120	80	147
TOTAL	7,337	3,801	2,688	3,578	3,879
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	11	8	2	10	37
INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	11	..
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	159	369	410	299	449
Opium	99	130	291	223	546
Other articles	29	11	8	36	60
TOTAL	287	510	709	488	1,055
JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Ale, beer, and porter	..	1	7	29	76
Apparel	72	68	43	87	135
Brass, bronze, etc.	1	1	2	42	132
Brushes and brooms	3	4	2	5	19
Buttons of all sorts	..	..	..	77	127
Camphor	95	83	109	139	163
Cement	—	—	12	89	70
Chemicals	9	10	15	63	216
Coal, coke, etc.	112	84	46	6	1
Copper	61	274	254	108	70
Cotton hosiery	415	556	444	376	850
„ piece goods	73	118	192	461	1,621
„ yarn	35	93	82	52	354
„ other manufactures	16	36	18	69	217
Cutlery	..	..	..	3	23
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	12	25	27	34	37
Earthenware and porcelain	31	42	27	62	127
Furniture and cabinetware	5	6	4	8	16
Glass and glassware—					
Bangles	..	1	13	102	243
Beads and false pearls	104	40	43	42	92
Bottles and phials	10	21	27	53	97
Funnels, globes, etc.	4	6	23	103	60
Others	33	37	25	100	107
Haberdashery and millinery	71	101	73	78	173
Hardware	24	41	33	117	333
Instruments, etc.	8	7	4	18	82
Iron or steel	..	..	7	10	58
Leather	5	3	2	6	22
Machinery and millwork	2	10	10	52	89
Matches	261	260	461	705	604
Paints and painter's materials	..	..	1	16	21
Paper and pasteboard	5	11	17	28	198
Provisions	13	13	8	14	24
Rubber manufactures	—	—	9	74	55
Silk, raw	3	7	58	6	18
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,030	966	626	991	957
Soap	3	3	4	2	15
Spices, ginger	28	24	17	28	21
Starch and farina	..	..	..	4	16
Stationery (excluding paper)	14	20	15	45	112
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	9	2	14	248	274
Tea-chests	8	7	21	45	87
Toilet requisites	7	11	12	22	31
Toys and requisites for games	21	34	20	77	112
Umbrella fittings	29	45	26	22	53
Wheat flour	—	2	15	?	..
Wood—timber	2	3	13	39	171
„ manufactures	4	7	8	18	23
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	..	1	1	33	165
Other articles	73	103	76	169	342
TOTAL	2,711	3,187	2,966	4,998	8,889

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No. 14—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)
JAPAN—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	9,665	12,934	9,538	14,363	16,154
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	103	88	108	77	115
Jute manufactures	45	99	197	177	228
Manures	50	63	34	16	32
Rice (not in the husk)	1,812	1,077	51	20	2
Pulse	48	52	36	6	46
Iron or steel	276	222	107	140	252
Oilcake	146	201	69	36	65
Opium	130	120	101	121	159
Paraffin wax	49	58	87	96	158
Jute raw	98	110	56	72	79
Other articles	60	91	52	157	289
TOTAL	12,473	15,115	10,436	12,271	17,579
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	16	14	7	31	73
JAVA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	6,294	7,096	5,341	8,845	8,741
Other articles	65	67	139	114	101
TOTAL	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959	8,842
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	427	465	477	479	605
Opium	383	472	282	208	342
Rice (not in the husk)	1,247	261	419	416	760
Other articles	103	87	57	100	155
TOTAL	2,160	1,285	1,226	1,203	1,862
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	8	12	9	30	28
PERSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	127	125	165	143	109
Precious stones, etc.	88	11	6	34	11
Wool, raw	80	83	83	107	107
Other articles	178	256	215	170	238
TOTAL	473	475	469	454	465
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	76	74	69	98	212
,, manufactures	73	100	69	159	584
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	80	123	65	86	138
Other	12	27	9	10	60
Indigo	3	6	2	1	77
Tea, black	12	9	83	401	66
Other articles	82	100	87	71	115
TOTAL	338	439	384	826	1,252
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	32	42	24	36	81
,, manufactures	229	280	150	162	470
Metals and ores	20	38	25	11	18
Sugar	26	20	56	47	218
Other articles	103	119	86	123	132
TOTAL	410	499	341	379	919

ARTICLES	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
SIAM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Wood, teak	164	141	218	153	182
Other articles	43	44	64	77	96
TOTAL	207	185	282	230	278
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	134	305	284	273	266
Other articles	383	317	333	342	383
TOTAL	517	622	617	615	649
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	12	11	10	22	34
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	50	35	22	42	34
Drugs and medicines	19	20	18	24	26
Dyeing and tanning substances	63	56	46	56	75
Matches	12	5	8	5	5
Metals, tin	283	379	278	215	235
Oils, mineral	89	78	214	190	151
Provisions and oilman's stores	183	191	166	160	181
Rice (not in the husk)	1	117	152	403	99
Silk, raw	33	32	18	6	11
Spices, betelnuts	628	638	691	673	676
,, others	88	79	58	119	133
Sugar	52	39	25	56	328
Other articles	556	613	554	553	635
TOTAL	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502	2,589
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	63	64	31	43	65
Coal	107	119	57	53	88
Cotton, twist and yarn	176	183	168	160	189
,, manufactures	428	462	401	513	600
Fodder, bran, etc.	134	102	83	75	65
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	3,313	1,915	1,471	1,170	1,681
Others	114	116	92	133	168
Hides and skins raw	33	25	25	17	5
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	218	273	278	291	223
Opium	705	227	81	68	39
Provisions and oilman's stores	105	135	100	110	109
Seeds	47	61	48	75	102
Tobacco	97	105	104	92	75
Other articles	467	560	431	537	603
TOTAL	6,007	4,367	3,865	3,937	4,017
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	33	35	23	44	58
Other articles	89	122	81	120	169
TOTAL	122	157	104	164	227
SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	81	12	25	19	19
Other articles	—	1	—	30	13
TOTAL	81	13	25	49	32
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	87	59	43	42	47
Rice (not in the husk)	41	36	99	118	318
Other articles	55	36	43	66	51
TOTAL	183	131	185	226	416

No. 14—*concluded*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
TURKEY IN ASIA.					
Imports therefrom —					
Animals, living	13	28	2	19	36
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	185	241	154	257	320
Grain, pulse, and flour	39	1	2	8	..
Salt	36	71	32	..	..
Other articles	102	38	29	22	93
TOTAL	375	379	219	301	449
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton goods	300	378	201	137	328
Indigo	35	37	7	1	8
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	648	666	356	75	300
Wheat flour	10	119	86	88	77
Other	12	102	127	22	121
Tea	138	102	49	115	77
Other articles	312	381	208	97	233
TOTAL	1,455	1,785	1,034	535	1,144
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	18	40	17	28	118
Provisions	1	1	4	27	125
Sugar	22	13	14	33	99
Other articles	100	119	67	115	233
TOTAL	141	173	102	203	575
AUSTRALIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal	101	51	36	25	38
Horses	157	159	270	249	386
Railway plant, etc.	218	195	99	7	..
Provisions	24	27	27	33	101
Other articles	136	179	135	133	123
TOTAL	636	611	567	447	648
AUSTRALIA—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, bags and cloth	1,149	1,986	1,768	1,951	2,486
Oils	31	36	30	31	21
Rice (not in the husk)	228	124	154	200	90
Tea	269	316	351	336	164
Other articles	278	267	322	450	455
TOTAL	1,955	2,729	2,625	2,968	3,216
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	3	4	6	2	3
NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	1	1	2
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute manufactures	284	274	300	282	352
Manures	20	12	12	31	49
Other articles	66	87	93	101	118
TOTAL	370	373	405	414	519
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	..	..	..	..
SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	131	170	163	131	150
Other articles	3	5	24	23	82
TOTAL	134	175	187	154	232

No. 15.—Exports of raw cotton by Sea from British India during the last five years.

	To Japan.					To other Countries.					Total.				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	1,499	7,243	2,629	20,362	31,984	9,793	17,456	2,725	13,435	8,876	11,292	24,699	5,354	33,797	40,860
October	607	5,854	6,441	20,312	21,040	7,162	18,462	3,641	14,294	8,244	7,769	24,316	10,082	34,606	29,284
November	3,299	11,904	5,666	11,525	20,268	6,028	16,686	5,299	6,414	8,954	9,327	28,590	10,965	17,939	29,222
December	6,515	9,784	13,905	19,496	14,840	6,078	21,528	11,672	12,781	11,534	12,593	31,312	25,577	32,277	26,374
January	26,906	31,270	16,579	19,333	19,081	23,174	32,813	13,947	7,495	13,605	50,080	64,083	30,526	26,828	32,686
February	39,423	37,352	27,331	40,355	14,302	16,427	36,010	14,840	15,314	8,137	55,850	73,362	42,171	55,669	22,439
March	19,973	26,930	31,879	27,719	28,189	18,270	37,749	21,503	9,992	10,740	38,243	64,679	53,382	37,711	38,929
TOTAL	98,222	130,337	104,430	159,102	149,704	86,932	180,704	73,627	79,725	70,293	185,154	311,041	178,057	238,827	219,794
April	34,986	22,282	31,951	24,632	..	19,565	43,126	17,992	14,696	..	54,551	65,408	49,943	39,328	..
May	24,132	41,765	33,472	30,686	..	20,856	55,808	15,587	13,120	..	44,988	97,573	49,059	43,806	..
June	21,003	32,916	33,944	34,477	..	24,569	61,866	16,750	11,634	..	45,572	94,782	50,694	46,111	..
July	19,457	18,570	13,408	33,263	..	27,024	45,445	8,918	16,869	..	46,481	64,015	22,326	50,132	..
August	10,963	2,785	24,007	16,802	..	17,719	14,833	7,843	9,326	..	28,682	17,618	31,850	26,128	..
TOTAL	208,763	248,655	241,212	298,962	..	196,665	401,782	140,717	145,370	..	405,428	650,437	381,929	444,332	..

No. 16.—Imports and Exports of cotton goods and raw cotton.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports of raw cotton—	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
East African Protectorate	1	..	3	37	128
Egypt	34	29	17	14	8
United Kingdom	670	134	7	5	—
United States	647	1	—	—	—
Germany	62	—	—	—	—
Other countries	69	18	167	9	10
Total	1,483	182	194	65	146
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	37,064	39,834	30,246	26,300	30,671
Japan	539	803	735	958	3,042
Italy	384	661	333	470	749
Holland	726	707	602	541	437
United States	267	174	173	260	212
Straits Settlements	50	35	22	42	34
France	19	25	9	6	7
Germany	674	945	149	24	8
Austria-Hungary	184	225	60	—	2
Belgium	350	502	169	26	3
Other countries	290	288	168	223	211
Total	40,547	44,199	32,666	28,850	35,376
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	2,856	2,738	1,652	2,037	2,227
Hongkong	3,044	3,121	1,964	1,932	1,848
Persia	150	174	138	257	796
Straits Settlements	604	666	564	674	789
Aden	224	143	165	270	689
Egypt	90	85	62	211	367
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	85	78	52	100	351
Turkey, Asiatic	300	378	201	137	328
Ceylon	215	184	130	195	229
United Kingdom	94	63	70	151	110
Portuguese East Africa	60	60	48	60	98
German East Africa	98	82	39	..	1
Other countries	314	308	255	380	673
Total	8,134	8,080	5,340	6,404	8,506
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	9,665	12,984	9,538	11,353	16,154
Italy	1,465	2,121	2,466	2,105	2,490
United Kingdom	717	957	1,411	1,371	1,747
Spain	234	449	506	445	700
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	315	226	248	599	698
France	828	1,349	1,239	330	680
Hongkong	206	265	238	161	128
Belgium	2,092	2,821	1,909	..	..
Germany	2,208	4,003	2,968	..	..
Austria-Hungary	1,009	1,949	1,428	..	..
Other countries	156	289	384	255	244
Total British Empire	960	1,258	1,675	1,554	1,896
,, Foreign countries	17,930	26,104	20,651	15,065	20,895
Grand Total	18,890	27,362	22,326	16,619	22,791

No. 17.—Imports and Exports of raw silk and silk goods.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports of Silk, raw—	£1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	878	634	537	574	573
Hongkong	193	142	123	103	99
Straits Settlements	33	32	18	6	11
Other countries	39	31	78	37	55
Total	1,143	839	756	720	738
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,030	966	626	991	957
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	252	257	227	322	256
United Kingdom	167	186	74	88	183
Hongkong	140	168	175	196	167
France	185	164	76	105	156
Italy	119	128	71	109	146
Germany	117	149	27	4	..
Belgium	3	12	1	..	..
Austria-Hungary	4	17	2	..	..
Other countries	18	21	14	24	29
Total	2,035	2,068	1,293	1,839	1,894
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	249	123	26	33	279
United Kingdom	26	26	49	73	42
Italy	3	12	4	2	4
United States	—	—	—	1	..
Other countries	—	4	—	2	4
Total	278	165	79	161	329
Exports of Indian silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Straits Settlements	1	4	2	4	12
Federated Malay States	2	3	2	2	8
France	2	1	1	1	3
Aden and Dependencies	5	5	—	..	1
Tunis	7	5	4	..	..
Native States in Arabia	2	—	—	..	..
Other countries	30	20	14	15	12
Total	49	38	23	22	36

No. 18.—Imports of woollen manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	1,180	1,482	899	478	1,083
Japan	..	1	1	33	165
France	95	166	91	26	6
Belgium	15	30	9	2	..
Germany	633	716	180	65	10
Austria-Hungary	56	77	21	1	1
Other countries	60	96	55	34	49
Total	2,039	2,568	1,256	639	1,314

No. 19.—Imports of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	458	481	331	373	454
France	276	299	195	347	346
Japan	72	68	43	87	135
Italy	43	77	53	43	55
Austria-Hungary	60	55	18	..	..
Germany	104	104	24	6	1
Other countries	61	57	52	70	62
Total	1,074	1,141	716	926	1,053

No. 20.—Imports of haberdashery and millinery.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United Kingdom	396	442	292	344	404
Japan	71	101	73	78	173
Italy	22	50	41	82	93
Switzerland	47	59	25	77	129
France	56	57	25	47	64
Austria-Hungary	156	149	44	..	..
Germany	146	186	61	6	2
Other countries	20	22	17	15	25
Total	914	1,066	578	649	890

No. 21.—Imports of metals.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	194	242	147	204	430
Belgium	97	102	13	..	..
Sweden	32	30	19	20	9
Other countries	12	19	5	11	11
Total	335	393	184	235	450
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	4,655	6,810	4,640	3,656	3,261
United States	432	270	340	1,198	1,445
Japan	..	..	7	10	58
Germany	658	877	260	26	7
Belgium	359	429	150	35	3
Other countries	116	115	81	120	165
Total	6,220	8,501	5,478	5,075	4,919

No. 21—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000
Steel—					
United Kingdom	322	402	247	353	351
United States	9	12	28	393	176
Belgium	449	702	293	39	1
Germany	319	647	273	23	1
Other countries	16	14	10	11	22
Total	1,115	1,777	851	819	551
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	813	1,354	950	309	153
Germany	653	866	487	45	..
Japan	61	274	254	108	70
France	28	170	126	7	15
Belgium	7	61	12	10	..
Austria-Hungary	5	3	2	..	..
Italy	5	9	5	..	..
Other countries	8	8	13	15	14
Total	1,580	2,745	1,849	494	252
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	283	379	278	215	235
United Kingdom	55	44	35	24	17
Other countries	7	12	7	7	12
Total	345	435	320	246	264
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	105	127	44	36	63
Japan	..	..	..	..	32
Belgium	32	29	7	1	..
Germany	25	33	8	..	..
Other countries	3	2	6	12	23
Total	165	191	65	49	118
German Silver—					
United Kingdom	45	67	41	13	5
Austria-Hungary	23	51	22	..	1
Germany	19	30	13	1	..
Other countries	..	..	1	..	..
Total	87	148	77	14	6
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	93	120	113	150	169
Other countries	33	28	7	21	29
Total	126	148	120	171	198
Other Metals—					
United Kingdom	164	170	131	212	167
Other countries	191	175	95	119	215
Total	355	345	226	331	382
Total Metals (excluding ores)	10,328	14,683	9,170	7,434	7,140

No. 22.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	3,213	4,639	3,722	2,879	3,206
United States	140	168	173	191	279
Japan	2	10	10	52	89
Italy	6	4	8	24	19
Germany	198	288	79	3	1
Austria-Hungary	13	13	3	..	..
Other countries	39	50	32	36	38
Total	3,611	5,172	4,027	3,185	3,632

No. 23.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, and Accessories, and Rubber Tyres and Tubes.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Motor cars—					
United States	—	140	75	347	816
United Kingdom	—	515	337	217	167
Italy	—	2	6	22	23
France	—	33	16	37	21
Other countries	—	66	21	4	2
Total	—	756	505	627	1,027
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	—	68	58	47	57
Other countries	—	3	2	5	22
Total	—	71	60	52	79

No. 23—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Motor wagons—					
United States	—	4	4	18	64
United Kingdom	—	24	17	20	47
Italy	—	..	..	25	2
Other countries	—	10	2	3	..
Total	—	38	23	66	113
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles and Accessories—					
United Kingdom	186	117	78	87	129
United States	5	10	12	21	72
France	18	10	3	5	5
Other countries	52	20	2	4	4
Total	261	157	95	117	210
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United States	74	155	91	390	973
United Kingdom	638	724	540	371	396
Italy	3	2	6	50	29
France	34	44	20	42	25
Germany	53	34	7	..	..
Belgium	49	45	11	1	..
Other countries	7	18	8	8	6
Total	858	1,022	683	862	1,429
Rubber tyres for motors and motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	—	54	72	98	143
Italy	—	8	8	84	57
Japan	—	..	6	48	37
United States	—	..	1	18	35
France	—	39	16	40	26
Germany	—	16	18	..	..
Other countries	—	2	2	4	10
Total	—	114	123	292	308
Rubber tubes for motor tyres—					
United Kingdom	—	10	21	27	30
France	—	7	8	22	26
Japan	—	..	..	13	..
Germany	—	5	4	..	..
Other countries	—	..	3	3	3
Total	—	22	36	65	64

No. 24.—Imports of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Private—					
United Kingdom	3,898	6,219	6,286	2,729	968
Australia	218	195	99	7	..
Germany	701	201	174	..	..
Other countries	52	75	163	76	78
Total	4,269	6,690	6,722	2,812	1,046
Government—					
United Kingdom	1,606	2,665	2,143	974	155
United States	49	1	70	3	8
Australia	23	13	50	..	..
Other countries	17	6	10	2	..
Total	1,695	2,685	2,273	979	163

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 25.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,305	1,505	1,203	1,058	1,223
United States	190	255	155	292	392
Japan	25	41	33	117	333
Sweden	25	22	17	52	49
Germany	427	482	173	13	4
Austria-Hungary	220	223	71	..	1
Belgium	37	42	15	2	..
Other countries	50	62	40	53	70
Total	2,279	2,632	1,707	1,587	2,072

No. 26.—Imports of Sugar.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Java	6,294	7,096	5,341	8,845	8,741
Mauritius	2,149	1,676	1,152	1,414	547
Straits Settlements	52	39	25	56	328
Japan	9	2	14	256	279
Hongkong	36	23	49	281	136
United Kingdom	193	186	109	125	85
Philippines	..	..	..	..	105
Germany	51	12	4	1	..
Austria-Hungary	711	922	258	..	..
Other countries	24	15	63	101	29
Total	9,519	9,971	7,015	11,079	10,300

No. 27.—Imports of Provisions.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	1,010	1,007	913	919	1,232
Straits Settlements	168	191	166	160	181
Australia	24	27	27	33	101
Holland	68	93	101	90	61
Other countries	281	331	198	206	298
Total	1,566	1,649	1,405	1,408	1,873

No. 28.—Imports of Mineral Oil.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	1,176	1,540	1,647	1,670	2,074
Borneo	373	598	609	603	389
United Kingdom	145	155	185	128	210
Straits Settlements	89	78	214	190	151
Persia	24	34	9	2	82
Sumatra	81	12	26	19	19
Germany	173	199	106	4	6
Russia	320	25	18	—	—
Roumania	88	—	—	—	—
Other countries	33	103	124	60	20
Total	2,502	2,744	2,938	2,676	2,951

No. 29.—Exports of Jute, Raw and Manufactured.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw Jute—					
United Kingdom	7,352	7,826	4,496	6,153	5,473
United States	1,890	2,457	886	1,444	2,091
France	1,844	2,045	571	580	984
Italy	921	1,139	746	1,118	834
Spain	566	585	387	687	740
Brazil	105	103	22	177	288
Russia	196	266	88	66	252
Japan	98	110	56	72	79
Germany	3,820	4,499	881	..	..
Austria-Hungary	1,100	1,319	339	..	..
Belgium	101	105	17	..	..
Other countries	41	97	118	181	117
Total British Empire	7,364	7,841	4,509	6,189	5,501
„ Foreign countries	10,670	12,710	4,098	4,239	5,357
Grand Total	18,034	20,551	8,607	10,428	10,858
Gunny Bags—					
United Kingdom	555	613	907	3,227	3,247
Australia	927	1,669	1,433	1,657	2,112
Russia	7	—	147	1,720	1,732
West Indies	336	368	384	640	964
Chile	557	663	468	683	944
United States	593	1,008	1,023	599	683
Egypt	364	385	313	420	366
Java	426	465	477	479	605
France	24	21	60	1,102	342
Siam	134	305	284	273	266
Natal	167	169	240	317	290
New Zealand	259	248	268	244	269
Straits Settlements	197	234	242	254	194
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	451	283	367	407	323
Indo-China	155	363	404	226	444
Hongkong	40	49	37	102	227
Portuguese East Africa	120	124	152	73	27
Japan	43	92	191	163	185
Peru	78	62	76	75	136
Mauritius	60	51	93	93	136
Cape Colony	144	130	136	161	115
Sandwich Islands	131	170	163	131	150
Turkey, Asiatic	102	117	63	5	2
Germany	118	114	48	..	..
Belgium	80	112	40	..	..
Turkey, European	27	25	13	..	..
Argentine Republic	19	116	51	74	33
Other countries	334	397	316	311	432
Total British Empire	2,506	3,368	3,511	6,696	6,930
„ Foreign Countries	3,942	4,985	4,885	6,740	7,294
Grand Total	6,448	8,353	8,396	13,436	14,224
Gunny Cloth—					
United States	4,338	6,816	5,710	6,136	7,421
Argentine Republic	2,056	1,848	1,524	1,944	1,623
United Kingdom	406	558	545	1,875	1,928
Canada	457	375	295	638	542
Australia and New Zealand	247	342	366	331	455
Uruguay	89	106	60	65	30
Germany	26	87	25	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	19	14	9	9	3
Ceylon	18	21	14	28	20
Other countries	1,055	229	191	754	1,369
Total British Empire	1,151	1,325	1,243	2,931	2,991
„ Foreign countries	7,554	9,071	7,496	8,849	10,400
Grand Total	8,705	10,396	8,739	11,780	13,391
Other Jute goods (including Twist and yarn)	94	100	78	103	154
Total Jute manufactures	15,247	18,849	17,213	25,319	27,769

No. 30.—Exports of Raw Wool.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	1,705	1,621	1,542	2,502	2,519
United States	29	28	26	15	..
Other countries	22	21	11	10	1
Total	1,756	1,670	1,579	2,527	2,520

No. 31.—Exports of Rice.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Ceylon	3,343	3,298	2,778	3,187	3,559
United Kingdom	1,305	1,130	1,381	1,988	2,135
Straits Settlements	3,313	1,915	1,471	1,170	1,681
Java	1,247	261	410	416	760
West Indies	155	157	315	432	721
Mauritius	533	504	588	350	507
Sumatra	41	86	99	118	318
Turkey, Asiatic	648	666	355	75	300
Maskat Territory, etc.	98	314	178	250	298
Bahrein Islands	156	201	82	171	236
Holland	1,446	2,026	409	34	221
Natal	207	204	212	189	216
Zanzibar and Pemba	125	148	102	109	166
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	29	109	81	83	141
Persia	80	122	65	86	138
Aden	179	164	116	87	132
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	92	80	12	42	99
Australia	228	124	154	200	90
East African Protectorate	68	63	71	56	65
Portuguese East Africa	138	87	53	85	40
Sweden	123	151	71	95	33
Cape Colony	58	41	37	35	31
France	116	153	93	151	28
Egypt	270	371	298	267	27
Celebes and other Islands	55	37	34	30	26
Chile	38	30	24	28	22
Réunion	82	26	—	..	21
Hongkong	135	88	19	16	15
Belgium	489	130	34	154	—
Germany	3,133	2,096	753	..	—
Austria-Hungary	1,231	1,870	636	..	—
Japan	1,812	1,079	51	20	2
Roumania	141	205	33	..	—
German East Africa	117	97	33	..	—
Argentine Republic	69	99	35	31	14
Brazil	—	..	—	45	—
Philippines	213	..	15	..	—
Other countries	201	216	342	367	461
Total British Empire	9,857	8,036	7,202	7,896	9,014
„ Foreign countries	11,847	9,703	4,238	2,407	3,484
Grand Total	21,704	17,739	11,440	10,303	12,498

No. 32.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	8,380	5,695	4,753	5,223	3,178
France	1,012	1,169	391	105	1,330
Italy	738	288	..	9	1,092
Turkey, Asiatic	..	52	28	6	77
Egypt	22	13	31	..	50
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	25	17	2	3	16
Sweden	69	82	33	..	—
Germany	159	187	17	..	—
Belgium	1,281	1,010	197	..	—
Other countries	110	243	95	281	227
Total British Empire	8,406	5,734	4,829	5,442	3,369
„ Foreign countries	3,390	3,022	718	185	2,601
Grand Total	11,796	8,756	5,547	5,627(a)	5,970(b)

(a) Includes £4,599,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.
(b) Includes £1,560,838 being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

No. 33.—Exports of Indigo.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	15	42	560	967	692
United States	13	8	11	245	270
Egypt	21	14	6	76	229
Persia	3	6	2	1	77
Japan	6	3	3	43	17
Turkey, Asiatic	35	37	8	1	8
France	8	2	..	2	2
Austria-Hungary	29	22	1	..	—
Germany	6	1	..	..	—
Other countries	12	7	9	51	88
Total	147	142	600	1,386	1,383

No. 34.—Exports of Lac.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	630	588	561	719	1,459
United Kingdom	327	400	293	285	222
Germany	224	183	81	..	—
France	100	50	40	40	41
Holland	36	14	15	..	—
Austria-Hungary	34	27	14	..	—
Japan	16	18	14	61	19
Other countries	42	31	52	40	128
Total	1,409	1,311	1,070	1,145	1,869

No. 35.—Exports of Seeds.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Linseed—					
United Kingdom	1,630	1,648	2,220	1,478	3,684
France	1,022	1,267	451	208	636
Italy	388	325	326	127	264
United States	130	..	..	7	37
Belgium	1,302	424	278	..	..
Germany	504	537	120	..	..
Holland	184	105	13	..	..
Austria-Hungary	76	73	11	..	..
Other countries	82	79	83	163	139
TOTAL	5,318	4,458	3,502	1,983	4,760
Rape—					
United Kingdom	229	180	248	474	847
France	598	612	242	386	240
Italy	32	163	177	67	48
Holland	17	39	..	..	..
Belgium	910	1,131	306	..	..
Germany	600	651	90	..	..
Other countries	18	76	21	12	45
TOTAL	2,404	2,852	1,084	939	1,180
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—					
France	342	344	202	104	644
United Kingdom	1	..	5	5	288
Italy	82	223	132	19	117
Belgium	280	557	92	..	..
Austria-Hungary	298	310	66	..	..
Germany	132	271	30	..	..
Other countries	81	91	185	36	35
TOTAL	1,216	1,796	712	164	1,084
Groundnuts—					
France	2,182	2,620	1,221	1,577	1,388
United Kingdom	1	6	34	24	179
Belgium	192	199	41	..	..
Austria-Hungary	118	112	76	..	..
Other countries	202	317	144	68	103
TOTAL	2,695	3,254	1,516	1,669	1,670
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	670	1,392	977	432	192
France	1	10	14	..	..
Other countries	14	15	13	13	12
TOTAL	685	1,417	1,004	445	204
Castor—					
United Kingdom	502	544	324	383	406
United States	193	204	159	160	211
Belgium	104	154	56	..	..
France	161	207	108	129	171
Italy	65	114	99	73	110
Other countries	67	114	27	57	59
TOTAL	1,092	1,337	773	802	957
Copra or coconut kernel—					
France	32	91	120	201	555
United Kingdom	54	9	206	173	80
Germany	687	658	261	..	..
Russia	55	98	79	..	..
Other countries	31	184	156	8	30
TOTAL	859	1,040	822	382	665
Poppy—					
France	279	174	56	79	60
Belgium	48	80	19	..	..
Other countries	44	57	21	3	3
TOTAL	371	311	96	82	63
Mowa or Mowra—					
Germany	100	310	2	..	..
Belgium	33	48	7	..	..
France	2	5	8	19	26
Other countries	8	1	34	5	..
TOTAL	143	364	51	24	26
Other seeds	357	288	209	258	653
Total seeds—					
Total British Empire	3,390	4,106	4,283	3,277	6,111
Foreign countries	11,750	13,011	5,486	3,471	4,851
GRAND TOTAL SEEDS	15,140	17,117	9,769	6,748	10,962

No. 36.—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1.000)	£(1,000	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	6,325	7,232	8,162	9,801	8,671
Russia	992	1,110	667	1,411	1,028
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	273	338	261	344	304
Canada	408	436	395	333	317
Australia and New Zealand	282	326	366	352	183
Ceylon	180	163	136	169	148
United States	72	69	86	128	109
Chile	2	3	9	37	79
Turkey, Asiatic	138	102	49	114	77
Straits Settlements	22	24	22	25	18
Persia	12	9	83	401	66
Egypt	49	51	23	40	41
Germany	19	25	7	..	..
Arabia	9	10	15	36	16
Other countries	80	91	71	180	168
Total British Empire	7,264	8,225	9,127	10,830	9,415
„ Foreign countries	1,599	1,758	1,225	2,491	1,766
GRAND TOTAL	8,863	9,983	10,352	13,321	11,181

No. 37.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Indo-China	99	130	291	223	546
Java	383	472	282	208	342
Japan	130	120	101	121	159
Siam	263	164	204	189	191
Straits Settlements	705	226	81	68	39
Macao	226	18	..	..	6
Hongkong	2,406	1,084	111	79	48
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	3,243	28	..	..	..
Other countries	16	38	106	92	67
TOTAL	7,481	2,280	1,176	980	1,398

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account.

No. 38.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw hides—					
United States	971	698	846	1,501	2,572
Italy	673	563	384	2,195	1,008
United Kingdom	300	166	570	436	795
Spain	345	296	353	166	248
France	97	70	35	70	171
Belgium	101	97	31	..	..
Germany	1,783	2,044	833	..	..
Holland	179	197	32	..	..
Austria-Hungary	786	1,229	332	..	..
Other countries	137	171	85	156	201
Total British Empire	335	222	586	512	891
„ Foreign countries	5,037	5,309	2,915	4,012	4,104
GRAND TOTAL	5,372	5,531	3,501	4,524	4,995
Raw skins—					
United States	1,777	1,668	1,323	1,784	4,022
United Kingdom	118	149	136	130	281
France	183	124	52	43	219
Holland	29	159	78	..	..
Germany	60	77	40	..	..
Other countries	66	83	67	38	81
Total British Empire	248	171	158	167	352
„ Foreign countries	2,200	2,089	1,538	1,828	4,251
GRAND TOTAL	2,448	2,260	1,696	1,995	4,603
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,338	1,031	1,589	2,033	2,972
Egypt	9	5	1	..	..
Other countries	16	23	17	9	9
Total British Empire	1,347	1,037	1,593	2,042	2,981
„ Foreign countries	16	22	14	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,363	1,059	1,607	2,042	2,981
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,324	1,404	1,230	1,109	2,239
United States	204	203	173	481	826
Japan	108	88	108	77	115
Other countries	74	64	41	32	51
Total British Empire	1,357	1,433	1,257	1,141	2,278
„ Foreign countries	348	326	295	558	953
GRAND TOTAL	1,705	1,759	1,552	1,699	3,231

No. 39.—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1916-17 compared with that of 1915-16

(A) Total Imports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1916-17	Trade of 1916-17 calculated at prices of 1915-16	Value declared in 1915-16	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1915-16		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Dates	73,57	73,49	72,13	+1,36	+8	+1,44
Ale, beer, and porter	50,82	40,08	45,39	—5,31	+10,74	+5,43
Spirit	1,20,77	87,11	92,30	—5,19	+33,66	+28,47
Canned and bottled provisions	76,22	63,95	48,24	—15,71	+12,27	+27,98
Betelnuts	1,30,62	1,15,45	1,27,57	—12,12	+15,17	+3,05
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	14,58,24	13,35,99	15,70,60	—2,34,61	+1,22,25	—1,12,36
Salt	1,91,46	1,53,85	1,89,61	—35,76	+37,61	+1,85
Cigarettes	1,03,10	89,86	63,05	+26,81	+13,24	+40,05
Total Class I (including other articles).	27,24,74	24,13,96	27,59,13	—3,45,17	+3,10,78	—34,39
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	14,91	8,59	20,30	—11,71	+6,32	—5,39
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	2,65,35	2,10,17	2,99,22	—89,05	+55,18	—33,87
Other kinds	1,77,26	1,30,72	1,02,25	+28,47	+46,54	+75,01
Silk, raw	1,09,90	94,70	1,07,93	—13,23	+15,20	+1,97
Timber	99,28	82,66	65,17	+17,49	+16,62	+34,11
Total Class II (including other articles)	10,01,74	8,17,51	8,52,63	—35,12	+1,84,23	+1,49,11
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	54,23	41,87	37,50	+4,37	+12,36	+16,73
Motor cars and cycles	1,65,90	1,56,30	1,01,86	+54,44	+9,60	+64,04
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	3,50,87	2,67,28	2,87,27	—19,99	+83,59	+63,60
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments	5,29,22	3,74,85	4,08,81	—33,96	+1,54,37	+1,20,41
Aniline dyes	54,23	18,95	14,29	+4,66	+35,28	+39,94
Paints and colours	95,47	67,82	67,02	+80	+27,65	+28,45
Glassware and earthenware	2,00,81	1,42,52	1,55,02	—12,50	+58,29	+45,79
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	6,01,42	4,32,41	5,25,71	—93,30	+1,69,01	+75,71
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	11,63	8,45	41,70	—33,25	+3,38	—30,07
Nails, rivets, and washers	87,04	60,54	67,94	—7,40	+26,50	+19,10
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	37,97	21,97	1,31,84	—1,09,87	+16,00	—93,87
Tinned	1,81,53	1,25,35	1,34,65	—9,30	+56,18	+46,88
Not galvanised or tinned	79,78	43,32	72,40	—29,08	+36,46	+7,38
Steel—						
Bars and channel	47,97	30,16	81,67	—51,51	+17,81	—33,70
Copper—						
Wrought	32,77	19,36	62,04	—42,68	+13,41	—29,27
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	38,85	36,02	36,53	—51	+2,83	+2,32
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	3,10,64	1,83,48	2,01,04	—17,56	+1,27,16	+1,09,60
Railway plant and rolling-stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	29,93	24,95	46,37	—21,42	+4,98	—16,44
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	7,09	5,72	43,93	—38,21	+1,37	—36,84
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	4,04,90	2,75,19	3,67,70	—92,51	+1,29,71	+37,20
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	17,88	15,09	14,93	+16	+2,79	+2,95
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	16,86,98	13,55,18	18,08,61	—4,53,43	+3,31,80	—1,21,63
White (bleached)	12,79,35	10,02,72	10,68,37	—65,65	+2,76,63	+2,10,98
Coloured, printed, or dyed	15,08,84	10,91,90	8,55,67	+2,36,23	+4,16,94	+6,53,17
Fents of all descriptions	89,47	62,61	43,64	+18,97	+26,86	+45,83
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	48,71	36,26	32,38	+3,88	+12,45	+16,33
Piece goods	1,90,68	1,52,46	2,03,14	—50,68	+38,22	—12,46
Wool—						
Piece goods	1,40,91	1,20,59	63,34	+57,25	+20,32	—77,57
Shawls	2,40	2,17	7,45	—5,28	+23	—5,05
Cement	63,67	47,73	70,35	—22,62	+15,94	—6,68
Matches	1,15,70	84,40	1,38,31	—53,91	+31,30	—22,61
Soap	1,00,97	85,45	84,53	+92	+15,52	+16,44
Tea-chests of wood	86,82	71,53	81,82	—10,29	+15,29	+5,00
Total Class III (including other articles).	1,09,46,19	82,56,29	93,51,29	—10,95,00	+26,89,90	+15,94,90
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,89,53	2,61,65	2,35,58	+26,07	+27,88	+53,95
Grand Total Imports	1,49,62,20	1,17,49,41	1,31,98,63	—14,49,22	+32,12,79	+17,63,57

Note.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume

" —Rupees 15=£1

No. 39—*contd.*

(B) Total Exports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1916-17	Trade of 1916-17 calculated at prices of 1915-16	Value declared in 1915-16	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1915-16		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R(1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Fruits and vegetables	60,09	57,92	60,05	—2,13	+2,17	+4
Rice not in the husk	18,41,60	18,09,77	15,28,89	+2,80,88	+31,83	+3,12,71
Wheat	8,95,50	9,47,89	8,44,07	+1,03,82	—52,39	+51,43
Wheat-flour	1,26,39	1,30,97	1,12,02	+18,95	—4,58	+14,37
Barley	2,26,37	2,21,17	1,75,20	+45,97	+5,20	+51,17
Gram	41,15	39,47	33,69	+5,78	+1,68	+7,46
Jawar and bajra	38,88	37,20	43,22	—6,02	+1,68	—4,34
Pulse	2,60,33	2,20,63	1,45,82	+74,81	+39,70	+1,14,51
Provisions and oilman's stores	67.89	60,05	52,69	+7,36	+7,84	+15,20
Spices	1,08,44	86,76	92,89	—6,13	+21,68	+15,55
Tea, black	16,75,83	17,17,86	19,96,90	—2,79,04	—42,63	—3,21,07
Coffee	1,04,58	1,06,72	98,69	+8,03	—2,14	+5,89
Total Class I (including other articles).	56,32,88	56,10,19	53,06,61	+3,03,58	+22,69	+3,26,27
Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	75,78	75,87	73,53	+2,34	—9	+2,25
Lac, shell	2,55,04	1,39,90	1,54,74	—14,84	+1,15,14	+1,00,30
Hides, raw	7,49,20	6,87,87	6,78,54	+9,33	+61,33	+70,66
Skins, raw	6,90,51	3,92,23	2,99,28	+92,95	+2,98,28	+3,91,23
Manganese ore	1,24,50	1,10,94	83,09	+27,85	+13,56	+41,41
Oils	1,51,07	1,32,05	1,21,89	+10,16	+19,02	+29,18
Seeds—						
Castor	1,43,58	1,26,47	1,20,38	+6,14	+17,11	+23,25
Copra or coconut kernel	99,76	97,04	57,28	+39,76	+2,72	+42,48
Cotton	30,59	27,66	66,76	—39,10	+2,93	—36,17
Groundnuts	2,50,51	2,05,05	2,50,34	—45,29	+45,46	+17
Linseed	7,13,99	6,06,92	2,97,42	+3,09,50	+1,07,07	+4,16,57
Mowa or mowra	3,97	3,67	3,65	+2	+30	+32
Rape	1,77,02	1,79,94	1,40,79	+39,15	—2,50	+36,23
Sesamum	1,62,56	1,49,59	24,63	+1,24,96	+12,97	+1,37,93
Cotton, raw	34,18,61	23,94,11	24,92,89	—98,78	+10,24,50	+9,25,72
Hemp, raw	1,52,26	1,18,22	1,02,54	+15,68	+34,04	+49,72
Jute, raw	16,28,81	14,06,91	15,64,20	—1,57,29	+2,21,90	+64,61
Wool, raw	3,77,98	2,79,02	3,79,09	—1,00,07	+98,96	—1,11
Teakwood	48,00	47,55	60,57	—13,02	+45	—12,59
Manures, bones	32,44	29,34	35,34	—6,00	+3,10	—2,90
Rubber, raw	1,58,16	1,31,13	1,26,67	+54,46	—22,97	+31,49
Total Class II (including other articles)	98,80,04	77,72,62	74,12,08	+3,60,54	+21,07,42	+24,67,96
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Opium	2,09,65	99,43	1,47,02	—47,59	+1,67,15	+62,63
Myrobalans	61,97	54,71	70,52	—15,81	+7,26	—8,55
Hides, tanned or dressed	4,47,12	3,62,98	3,06,24	+56,74	+84,14	+1,40,88
Skins, tanned or dressed	4,84,66	3,26,13	2,54,88	+71,25	+1,58,53	+2,29,78
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	7,49,83	6,93,00	6,92,29	+71	+56,83	+57,54
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	2,33,33	2,04,62	76,24	+1,28,38	+28,71	+1,57,09
Coloured, printed or dyed	2,68,82	2,81,35	1,69,35	+1,12,00	—12,53	+99,47
Jute—						
Gunny bags	21,33,67	19,66,52	20,15,40	—48,88	+1,67,15	+1,18,27
Gunny cloth	20,03,60	18,45,19	17,67,07	+78,12	+1,63,41	+2,41,53
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	65,45	67,23	64,02	+3,21	—1,78	+1,43
Oilcakes	99,10	94,50	1,13,62	—19,12	+4,60	—14,52
Paraffin wax	1,01,69	99,07	81,37	+17,70	+2,62	+20,32
Total Class III (including other articles)	75,84,41	67,34,25	63,21,42	+4,12,83	+8,50,16	+12,62,99
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified						
Bran and pollards	42,31	49,29	69,77	—20,48	—6,98	—27,46
Total Class IV (including other articles)	2,12,03	2,15,62	2,13,32	+2,30	+2,41	+4,71
Grand Total Exports	2,33,15,36	2,03,32,68	1,92,53,43	+10,79,25	+29,82,68	+40,61,93

Note.—Rupees 15=£1.

No. 40.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Gold

		Imports			Exports		
		Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	Private	10,210	1,915	269	2,242	2,026	9
	Government	..	..	..	477	..	..
Egypt		5,399	52	83	..	..	10
Australia (including New Zealand)		4,099	974	270	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)		443	173	743	1	15	..
Asiatic Turkey	Private	399	183	293	28	..	..
	Government	..	25	..	..	..	25
Natal	Private	37	2	6,091	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	2
United States of America		1	..	387	..	..	..
Japan		1	..	556	..	2,120	..
Total (all countries)	Private	21,856	3,496	8,892	2,614	4,261	41
	Government	2	25	..	478	..	27

Silver

		Imports			Exports		
		Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	Private	5,802	2,783	80	3	10	65
	Government	1,845	..	5,677	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	448	736	258	1,104	..	40
	Government	467	..	8,908	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand)	Private	522	517	132	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	373	..	..	..
Asiatic Turkey	Private	98	39	38	15	..	..
	Government	..	..	7	..	306	777
Bahrein Islands		60	88	107	321	263	550
Ceylon	Private	52	2	3	397	200	533
	Government	2	..	14	4	..	..
Persia	Private	63	43	10	72	2	84
	Government	37	34	154	2	3	49
United States of America	Private	45	15	27	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	323	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	14	..	..	168	85	560
	Government	..	..	..	..	97	..
Egypt	Private	1	1	59	..	..	982
	Government	..	..	..	..	100	68
Japan	Private	..	52	153	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	106	..	..	..
Total (all countries)	Private	7,255	4,407	1,040	2,449	690	3,253
	Government	2,354	36	15,703	8	533	957

No. 41.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Production	..	..	..	..	463	1,226	1,967	2,267	2,207	2,200	2,240	2,273	2,293	2,243	2,340	2,367	2,303
2. Imports	..	..	..	..	2,857	3,403	8,667	11,233	16,687	18,594	27,660	27,527	18,820	21,858	7,133	3,520	2,839(a)
3. Exports	..	..	..	..	1,310	1,894	4,547	5,000	2,234	2,607	2,487	4,860	3,267	3,091	2,040	4,260	67
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	1,547	1,509	4,120	6,233	14,453	15,987	25,173	22,667	15,553	18,767	5,093	—740	2,772
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,735	6,087	8,500	16,660	18,187	27,413	24,940	17,846	21,010	7,433	1,627	5,075
6. Balance held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	439	8,587	4,380	6,427	6,487	15,827	19,960	15,000	12,740	10,386	8,428	8,110
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+405	+1,780	—2,167	+6,340	+60	+9,340	+4,133	—4,960	+2,983	—4,614	—1,958	—318
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7).	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,330	4,307	10,667	10,320	18,127	18,073	20,807	22,806	18,027	12,047	3,585	5,393(a)
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,650	67,460	105,873	140,227	158,414	185,827	210,767	228,613	184,770	236,046	237,673	242,748
10. Net progressive absorption	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,211	58,873	101,493	133,800	151,927	170,000	190,807	213,613	172,029	225,660	229,245	(a) 234,638

Note.—The figures in this table have been revised. The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Excludes gold imported from Natal and warehoused in Bombay on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 42.—Balance of Trade of India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports of Merchandise—															
Ex-Government Stores	31,966	39,014	45,167	46,527	52,286	74,567	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	97,232	91,953	87,991	99,748
Net imports of—															
Gold	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	6,367	8,589	14,446	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,550	19,242	5,637	—764	2,797(a)
Silver	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	6,242	5,714	3,528	4,383	4,163	4,806	6,676	3,717	—2,214
Enfaced rupee paper	..	..	..	353	587	360	..	1,620	707	353	747	581	238	603	347
Interest on—															
Enfaced rupee paper	567	580	660	553	467	373	347	360	287	253	240	297	228	213	195
Total Import	39,453	47,620	55,367	53,100	63,120	89,294	99,075	109,916	122,083	137,374	142,866	122,158	104,732	91,760	100,873
Exports of Merchandise—															
Ex-Government Stores	52,680	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,013	110,206	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,411	121,061	(b) 131,587	(c) 160,591
Net Exports of—															
Enfaced rupee paper	660	114	327	..	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Export	53,340	59,167	70,267	71,633	83,013	110,206	125,777	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,411	121,061	131,587	160,591
Net Export	13,887	11,547	14,900	18,533	19,893	20,912	26,702	30,005	29,814	26,685	23,053	27,253	16,329	39,827	59,718
Council bills paid in India through—															
Treasury	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	18,782	23,145	24,789	25,888	28,915	24,294	6,598	5,087	8,383
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	8,090	600	..	..	2,150	2,168	600	7,533	4,295
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	267	1,000	2,545	1,988	..	..	1,107	..	8,190	18,994
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833	..
Reverse bills paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	*1,607*	*156*	..	..	..	..	*31*	*8,707*	*4,893*	..
Net	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	27,666	26,290	26,777	25,888	31,065	27,538	—1,509	18,750	31,672
Balance of Trade in favour of India	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	3,715	3,037	797	..	..	17,838	21,077	28,046
Balance of Trade against India	..	458	..	..	..	1,188	964	..	..	..	8,012	285	..	..	..

Note.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter VI.

(a) Excludes gold (£6,054,000) imported from Natal and warehoused in Bombay on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Includes the value of wheat exported on account of Government during 1915-16 financed as exports on private account.

(c) „ „ „ tanned cow hides, and other articles of national importance exported on Government account financed as exports on private account.

No. 43.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Prices 1916-17 expressed in index numbers (1915-16 =100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt	11 6 11	15 6 9	16 13 4	109
Molasses	,,	2 6 4	2 5 8	2 6 11	103
Average	..	..	..	..	106
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	gal.	1 5 4	1 8 10	1 15 5	127
Spirit—Brandy	,,	8 5 3	8 10 8	11 14 8	137
,, Whisky	,,	6 11 3	7 3 7	9 14 4	137
,, present in drugs	,,	16 13 4	17 11 3	19 11 8	111
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 9 4	110
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	15 12 2	17 4 0	19 8 5	113
Milk, condensed	lb	0 4 10	0 5 5	0 6 9	125
Canned provisions	Cwt	46 2 8	46 15 6	56 0 0	119
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 1 5	0 1 7	0 1 8	105
Cloves	,,	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 5	103
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	15 14 4	34 8 8	42 15 9	124
Average	..	..	..	..	119
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 6 6	0 6 11	0 8 8	125
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 14 5	0 14 7	1 5 11	151
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 3 2	127
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 10	0 2 9	0 3 6	127
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 5	0 3 10	0 5 4	139
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 4 2	0 2 11	0 3 5	117
Average	..	..	..	..	132
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 14 9	4 13 1	5 10 4	117
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 6	0 12 3	1 0 4	133
,, piecegoods	,,	0 12 1	0 12 6	0 15 7	125
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	1 0 8	1 5 8	1 9 5	117
,, shawls	No.	2 14 5	2 13 4	3 2 2	111
Average	..	..	..	..	121
6. Hides and skins—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 9 1	2 10 3	3 6 8	129
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	54 5 9	64 7 5	119 5 1	185
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	147 14 8	196 2 2	281 13 3	144
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	128 0 0	159 4 8	219 5 1	138
Nails, etc.	,,	206 5 4	289 5 5	416 0 5	144
Pipes, etc.	,,	146 2 10	170 12 0	237 1 0	139
Sheets, galvanised	,,	196 5 9	240 0 11	414 14 2	173
,, tinned	,,	223 10 2	284 1 4	411 6 10	145
,, not galvanised	,,	119 12 0	172 13 1	318 4 5	184
Tubes	,,	229 12 0	266 4 0	405 11 4	152
Steel, bars and channel	,,	96 15 5	160 11 10	255 10 5	159
Pig, block, etc.	Cwt	124 9 6	128 12 9	138 14 10	108
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	5 6 10	7 9 1	9 1 3	120
Sleepers	,,	5 2 1	6 6 1	7 14 6	124
Average	..	..	..	..	147
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	416 6 10	543 8 7	462 11 11	85
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	,,	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 10	125
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb	0 12 2	2 9 4	7 6 7	287
Alizarine	,,	0 6 6	1 11 5	3 6 0	197
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	,,	3 13 9	4 4 3	5 4 9	124
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine, salts	,,	14 5 7	17 3 8	33 9 7	195
Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 14 11	3 11 10	4 4 8	115
(f) Gums and resins	Cwt	17 5 11	15 15 3	22 10 9	142
(g) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 10 8	1 0 8	1 9 1	150
Piecegoods	,,	0 5 6	0 7 6	0 9 8	120
(h) Coal	Ton	20 0 0	17 11 9	40 12 1	173
(i) Wood, timber	cuTon	92 12 0	92 8 6	115 1 1	124
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	31 6 9	34 3 2	40 10 2	119
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	0 13 6	1 2 0	1 4 6	114
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	59 7 10	67 9 10	114 0 4	169
Sheet and plate	Supl. ft.	0 2 7	0 3 7	0 4 5	123
Paints and colours	Cwt	18 11 5	25 7 3	35 14 11	141
Printing paper	,,	12 12 7	13 15 10	27 4 4	195
Soap	,,	20 9 7	22 9 4	26 10 0	118
Umbrellas	No.	1 3 7	1 2 11	1 10 1	138
Average	..	..	..	..	148
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 2 5	0 3 6	0 3 8	105
Cement	Cwt	2 5 2	2 10 9	3 9 0	133
Pitch, tar, etc.	,,	4 11 11	5 2 9	5 3 4	101
Average	..	..	..	..	113
General Average*	..	..	..	..	135

No. 44.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Prices 1916-17 expressed in index numbers (1915-16 =100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 8 5	5 11 4	5 12 11	102
Wheat	,,	5 14 3	6 7 5	6 1 7	94
,, flour	,,	8 8 0	9 8 11	9 3 7	97
Barley	,,	4 7 5	5 4 7	5 6 6	102
Average	...	..	..	..	99
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	5 12 1	6 10 1	7 13 2	118
3. Tea	lb	0 8 3	0 9 5	0 9 2	97
Coffee	Cwt	56 15 2	55 13 8	54 11 9	98
Average	..	..	..	..	97
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 4 8	0 4 10	0 7 1	147
Chillies	,,	0 2 7	0 2 10	0 2 11	105
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 5	0 9 4	0 9 10	105
Average	..	..	..	..	118
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt	7 0 1	6 13 5	7 12 3	114
Copra	,,	19 5 9	18 4 3	18 12 6	103
Cotton	,,	3 10 0	3 7 9	3 13 9	111
Groundnuts	,,	8 4 8	7 2 2	8 11 4	122
Linseed	,,	8 2 8	7 11 3	9 0 11	118
Rapeseed	,,	8 6 2	7 6 3	7 4 2	98
Sesamum	,,	11 6 11	8 15 0	9 11 5	109
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 6 4	1 5 4	1 8 3	114
Coconut	,,	2 0 5	1 13 11	2 1 9	113
Oilcake	Cwt	3 14 2	3 12 6	3 15 5	105
Average	..	..	..	..	111
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	255 9 7	260 10 5	301 12 2	116
Gunny bag	No.	0 5 1	0 4 1	0 4 3	104
,, cloth	Yd.	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 7	111
Average	..	..	..	..	110
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	32 5 9	28 2 6	40 3 1	143
,, yarn	lb	0 7 6	0 6 11	0 7 6	108
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 2 7	107
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 0	0 4 7	0 4 5	96
Average	..	..	..	..	113
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 8 6	0 9 4	0 12 7	135
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	73 8 9	76 15 1	83 12 10	109
,, tanned	,,	111 0 9	112 9 5	138 11 1	123
Skins, raw	,,	62 4 4	69 2 9	121 12 5	176
,, tanned	,,	198 5 2	200 2 11	297 7 9	149
Average	..	..	..	..	139
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	17 1 6	17 9 3	19 11 8	112
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	524 12 1	495 9 9	618 8 1	125
Myrobalans	,,	4 8 3	5 1 0	5 11 8	118
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	13 0 11	16 10 2	20 0 2	120
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 2 1	0 2 0	0 2 2	108
Cigars	,,	0 12 10	0 12 11	0 14 2	110
Opium	Cwt	1,108 7 5	1,141 10 0	1,643 0 8	144
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	,,	14 13 4	16 13 8	21 11 5	129
(e) Lac, shell	,,	45 13 7	43 2 4	78 15 3	183
(f) Coal	Ton	8 14 2	9 2 6	9 2 2	100
(g) Wood, timber	,,	189 13 10	186 14 9	188 11 3	101
(h) Manures—Bones	,,	74 14 10	69 12 7	77 2 7	111
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	284 3 10	269 0 2	234 14 4	87
Coir unmanufactured	,,	10 9 9	10 2 7	9 15 1	98
Mica	,,	86 14 9	92 12 1	86 0 0	93
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	109
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 0 9	21 12 6	22 5 8	103
Average	..	..	..	..	114
12. Building materials—					
Teak wood	Ton	189 13 10	186 14 9	188 11 3	101
General Average*	..	..	..	..	114

* This is an unweighted average each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade.

NOTE.—One Rupee=1s. 4d.

No. 45.—Wholesale prices in markets throughout India as compared with prices prevailing at the outbreak of War.

Article	Rate per	Prices				Index numbers (Prices for July 1914=100)				Prices in March 1917 expressed in Index Numbers (March 1916 =100)
		July 1914	March 1915	March 1916	March 1917	July 1914	March 1915	March 1916	March 1917	
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
Rice [1]	Maund of 82⅔ lbs	5 8 2	4 13 9	4 13 9	4 7 10	100	88	88	81	92
Wheat [2]	,,	4 2 3	5 0 0	3 15 0	4 5 0	100	121	95	104	110
Barley [3]	,,	3 1 1	3 2 6	3 0 0	2 15 4	100	103	98	96	99
Jawar [4]	,,	3 4 2	3 0 7	2 12 0	2 11 11	100	93	84	84	100
Bajra [5]	,,	3 13 6	3 7 0	3 6 1	2 12 3	100	89	88	72	82
Maize [6]	,,	3 5 4	3 5 1	2 8 0	2 9 4	100	99	75	77	103
Gram [7]	,,	3 12 11	3 12 10	3 2 0	3 5 3	100	100	82	87	106
Arhar dal [8]	,,	5 7 2	5 12 0	5 5 10	4 11 0	100	106	98	86	87
Linseed [9]	,,	5 11 10	5 0 0	5 2 7	5 7 7	100	87	90	95	106
Mustard and Rape seed [10]	,,	6 5 3	4 11 10	4 11 7	4 10 0	100	75	75	73	98
Sesamum [11]	,,	8 0 2	6 1 2	5 12 0	6 2 0	100	76	72	76	107
Cotton (raw) [12]	,,	20 0 0	13 10 0	19 0 0	27 8 0	100	68	95	137	145
Jute (raw) [13]	,,	9 0 0	6 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	100	67	83	83	100

[1] Average of 34 markets (7 in Bengal, 7 in Burma, 7 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Madras, 3 in Assam and 1 each in Bombay, Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province).

[2] Average of 37 markets (8 in the United Provinces, 7 in the Punjab, 5 in Bihar and Orissa, 4 each in Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 in Burma, and 1 each in Delhi, North-West Frontier, Baluchistan and Bengal, and the 3 ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi).

[3] Average of 16 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 3 each in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Bombay, 1 each in Delhi, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan).

[4] Average of 37 markets (8 in the United Provinces, 7 in Bombay, 4 each in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Madras, 2 each in North-West Frontier and Mysore, 1 each in Sind, Bihar, Delhi, Burma, Rajputana and Baluchistan).

[5] Average of 23 markets (5 each in the Punjab and Bombay, 4 in the United Provinces, 3 in Madras, 2 in North-West Frontier, 1 each in Sind, Bihar, Delhi and Rajputana.)

[6] Average of 19 markets (6 in the Punjab, 5 in the United Provinces, 3 in Bihar, 1 each in Burma, North-West Frontier, Delhi, Baluchistan, and Rajputana).

[7] Average of 29 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 each in the Punjab, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and Bihar and Orissa, 3 in Bengal, 2 in Burma, and 1 each in Madras, Delhi, and North-West Frontier Province).

[8] Average of 29 markets (4 each in Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Central Provinces and Berar, 3 in Madras, 2 each in Bombay, Punjab and Burma and 1 each in Assam, Delhi, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan),

[9] Average of 22 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 3 each in Bengal, and Central Provinces and Berar, 2 each in Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam and 1 in Delhi).

[10] Average of 20 markets (5 in the United Provinces, 4 in Bengal, 3 each in the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, 2 in Assam, 1 each in North-West Frontier, Central Provinces and Delhi).

[11] Average of 15 markets (3 each in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 in Madras and 1 in Delhi).

[12] Average of 15 markets (3 each in the Punjab and the United Provinces, 2 each in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar, 1 each in Delhi, Madras and North-West Frontier).

[13] Average of 6 markets (4 in Bengal and 2 in Bihar and Orissa).

No. 46.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta at the end of March 1917 compared with the corresponding periods of 1916 and 1915, and 30th July 1914 (the period just before the outbreak of War)

Articles.	30th July 1914 (prewar period).	At the end of			Articles.	30th July 1914 (prewar period)	At the end of		
		March 1915	March 1916	March 1917			March 1915	March 1916	March 1917
Food Grains—Cereals	100	117	104	93	8. Cotton (raw and manufactures)	100	90	119	179
Rice (average)	100	108	108	97	Raw	100	72	102	133
Wheat	100	132	90	105	Manufactures	100	95	121	186
Barley	100	119	107	83					
					9. Silk, raw	100	85	96	126
2. Food Grains—pulses	100	118	101	96					
Peas (average)	100	112	90	83	10. Wool, raw	100	100	128	128
Gram, deshi	100	119	80	89					
Dal (average)	100	126	127	118	11. Hides and Skins (average)	100	104	118	126
Average, food grains (cereals and pulses)	100	118	103	94	12. Metals (average)	100	112	168	252
3. Sugar (average)	100	155	169	196	Copper brazier	100	101	141	168
,, Java T. M. O. white	100	174	183	212	Iron Hoops	100	118	196	392
,, Mauritius	100	168	187	210	Galvanised Corrugated sheets	100	128	210	324
					Tin block	100	110	127	124
4. Tea (average)	100	117	107	110					
					13. Other raw and manufactured articles	100	126	136	202
5. Other articles of food	100	114	140	167	Coal (average)	100	74	68	109
Salt, Liverpool (ex duty)	100	206	394	392	Kerosene oil	100	100	111	138
					Saltpetre	100	115	150	161
6. Oil seeds (average)	100	83	82	84	Shellac T. N.	100	84	123	325
Lin seed	100	73	77	90	Indigo (good to fine)	100	386	371	243
Poppy seed	100	82	82	82					
Rapeseed	100	93	86	81	14. Building materials (Teak wood)	100	100	76	100
Oil, mustard	100	82	71	68					
					General average	100	108	123	144
7. Jute (raw and manufactures)	100	80	117	89					
Raw (pucca bales)	100	64	90	67					
Manufactures	100	96	144	101					

No. 47.—Wholesale Prices of sugar per cwt.

	Calcutta. Sugar, Java, Ds. 16—18—19				Bombay. Sugar, Mauritius, 1st quality.				London. Sugar, Java.			
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	9 13 11	8 4 0	13 8 5	15 6 4	10 10 0	9 10 0	16 9 0	18 4 0	11 0¾	10 0	26 7¼	..
May	10 7 5	7 13 11	14 0 7	16 1 11	10 12 0	9 12 0	18 0 0	19 6 0	11 0¾	10 4½	26 9	..
June	10 0 7	8 0 7	15 10 5	16 11 6	10 14 0	9 10 0	19 0 0	19 2 0	11 0¾	10 7½	26 9	..
July	9 5 0	7 13 3	15 1 7	16 14 2	10 10 0	9 10 0	17 0 0	19 10 0	11 0¾	10 6¾	26 9¾	..
August	8 6 9	10 2 0	15 15 11	16 14 10	..	16 8 0	17 8 0	19 8 0	10 5½	10 9¾	27 1½	..
September	8 7 9	11 2 4	15 7 9	17 9 9	10 4 0	14 0 0	17 8 0	21 0 0	10 11½	10 9¾	27 1½	41 1½
October	8 4 8	10 11 5	14 3 4	17 5 5	10 6 0	14 12 0	17 8 0	21 0 0	11 0	10 9¾	30 3	41 2½
November	8 3 4	11 13 2	13 3 10	17 11 1	10 4 0	15 12 0	17 10 0	21 8 0	11 2¼	10 9¾	30 6¾	41 3
December	7 12 6	11 9 1	14 12 10	18 3 3	9 12 0	15 8 0	18 4 0	21 8 0	10 10½	10 9¾	30 6¾	41 7½
January	8 0 3	12 9 5	15 13 2	17 8 5	9 11 0	16 12 0	18 6 0	21 8 0	10 0	10 9¾	30 6¾	41 7½
February	8 2 8	13 5 8	15 6 4	17 6 4	9 10 0	16 12 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	10 4½	25 3	30 6¾	41 7½
March	8 2 8	13 10 5	15 2 3	17 8 5	9 10 0	16 13 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	10 2¾	25 3	30 6¾	41 7½

Note.—One Rupee=1s. 4d.

No. 48.—Average Wholesale Price of Cotton Broach at Bombay per candy of 784 lbs.

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16			1916-17		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
April	302	8	0	283	7	0	262	8	0	267	14	0
May	281	8	0	277	0	0	230	10	8	290	0	0
June	293	0	0	279	0	0	242	6	0	286	9	7
July	290	0	0	269	5	0	237	9	6	294	12	0
August	283	4	0	195	0	0	247	12	0	323	12	9
September	315	0	0	169	5	0	278	2	0	339	8	0
October	319	6	0	150	0	0	304	0	0	378	12	0
November	310	7	0	158	0	0	281	6	0	404	0	0
December	302	7	0	174	7	0	286	11	2	398	3	2
January	294	4	0	188	2	0	287	6	0	389	12	0
February	279	5	0	197	5	0	286	13	0	386	0	0
March	272	2	0	193	3	0	280	1	7	396	0	0

No. 49.—Wholesale Price of Rice in Calcutta and Rangoon

	Calcutta. Ballam, No. 1, per maund of 82⅔ lbs.				Rangoon. Ngashin and Ngakyauk per maund of 82⅔ lbs.			
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	5 7 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 15 0	3 10 9	3 9 3	2 9 7	3 3 8
May	5 8 0	5 15 0	6 4 0	6 3 0	3 13 0	3 8 5	2 14 9	3 3 3
June	5 13 0	5 10 0	6 6 0	6 3 0	3 11 11	3 5 2	3 6 7	3 3 4
July	6 4 0	5 14 0	6 6 0	5 15 6	3 8 9	3 5 6	3 13 6	3 3 1
August	6 0 0	5 15 0	6 6 0	5 14 6	3 8 2	3 3 3	4 2 3	3 4 2
September	6 9 0	5 14 0	6 7 0	5 4 0	3 8 8	..	4 10 4	3 6 4
October	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	5 15 0	3 8 11	..	4 9 4	3 6 0
November	5 14 0	5 6 0	6 8 6	5 12 0	3 4 2	3 5 8	3 12 1	3 11 5
December	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	5 11 6	3 4 6	3 7 1	2 13 2	2 15 5
January	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 5 0	5 7 0	3 5 8	3 0 11	2 13 4	2 12 11
February	6 3 0	6 4 0	5 11 0	5 8 6	3 6 4	2 13 9	2 13 1	3 1 6
March	6 0 0	5 1 0	5 12 0	5 11 0	3 8 8	2 9 5	2 15 11	3 2 11

Note.—One Rupee=1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 50.—Wholesale price of wheat in England and in Karachi

Price in the first week of	English Wheat Gazette average per 480 lbs. (*a*)				Canadian No. 1 Manitoba per 496 lbs. (*b*)				Indian Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. (*c*)				Karachi White in Karachi (5% barley, 30% dirt and 3% red) per 492 lbs. (*d*)			
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	31 4	31 4	54 6	53 6	39 6	36 9	67 9	66 6	40 2	37 0	58 0	No sellers	31 6	30 9	40 0	30 9
May	31 8	31 9	58 3	55 7	39 11	36 0	73 0	53 9	39 4	37 6	64 9	Do.	31 9	31 10½	37 6	28 10½
June	32 7	33 9	61 9	53 3	39 11	37 9	66 6	53 9	37 8	37 9	61 0	Do.	30 6	31 3	35 6	30 0
July	33 1	34 3	49 5	46 3	39 6	36 9	58 0	53 9	37 0	36 3	54 0	58 6	30 3	29 7½	34 3	29 9
August	33 10	34 2	55 4	55 1	38 9	45 0	59 0	65 6	36 9	41 0	56 6	65 0	29 9	31 3	34 9	34 0
September	35 1	36 5	45 3	59 4	38 3	30 6	60 6	71 0	36 9	46 0	54 0	73 0	29 0	34 6	36 3	35 4½
October	31 3	37 1	43 5	59 2	37 0	45 0	69 0	76 6	36 0	44 6	No sellers	72 3	29 3	35 9	37 6	34 0
November	30 1	38 8	50 3	66 7	35 0	49 9	61 9	81 0	36 0	48 3	,,	79 0	28 10½	38 9	37 9	36 3
December	30 9	42 2	54 2	71 3	35 9	49 0	61 0	79 0	37 8	50 6	,,	82 0	30 3	40 0	36 9	38 9
January	31 0	43 3	54 9	75 10	35 9	54 3	67 0	90 0	36 9	52 3	,,	No sellers	30 0	42 6	37 4	39 0
February	31 1	52 8	58 0	75 10	36 3	63 8	71 3	82 0*	37 6	61 6	,,	82 0	31 0	45 0	34 9	39 6
March	31 5	55 11	58 2	77 4	37 9	61 6	72 3	82 0*	37 6	59 0	,,	82 0	31 3	44 6	33 9	38 6
Average	31 11	39 3	53 7	62 5	37 9	45 6	64 10	71 3	37 5	45 11	58 0	74 3	30 3½	36 3½	36 4	34 6½

* Price fixed by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies.

(*a*) & (*b*) Compiled from London Economist.

(*c*) Compiled from Reuter's telegrams.

(*d*) ,, Karachi Price Current and Market Report.

No. 51.—Wholesale Price of Jute ⁂ group in Calcutta per Bale of 400 lbs.

	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16			1916-17		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
April	69	0	0	83	8	0	41	0	0	57	0	0
May	70	0	0	82	0	0	37	0	0	56	0	0
June	70	0	0	83	8	0	39	0	0	54	0	0
July	69	0	0	67	0	0	48	0	0	48	8	0
August	74	0	0	60	0	0	48	8	0	51	0	0
September	78	0	0	60	0	0	55	0	0	58	0	0
October	83	0	0	34	0	0	50	0	0	55	0	0
November	81	0	0	35	0	0	52	0	0	55	0	0
December	85	8	0	31	0	0	49	0	0	55	0	0
January	84	8	0	42	0	0	49	8	0	53	0	0
February	77	0	0	40	8	0	51	0	0	52	0	0
March	78	0	0	41	0	0	59	0	0	50	0	0

Note.—One Rupee=1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 52.—Freights during 1st week of January in 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917 of a subsidised *Non-British Far Eastern* Steamship Company.

	Rate per	Freight. 1914	1915	1916	1917
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Calcutta to Rangoon					
Gunnies	Ton of 50 c. ft.	4 0	4 8	10 0	16 0
Dead weight (Rice and Dhall, etc.)	Ton of 20 cwts.	5 4	3 0	6 8	9 0
Measurement cargo	Ton of 50 c. ft.	5 4*	6 8	13 4	16 0
Rape cake	Ton of 20 cwts.	..	3 0	6 8	9 0
Pig iron	Ton of 20 cwts.	..	6 8	6 8	Nil
Rangoon to Calcutta					
Rice	Ton of 50 c. ft.	3 0*	5 4*	16 8	16 8
Paddy	Ton of 50 c. ft.	3 4*	6 0*	18 0	18 4

* Per ton of 20 cwts.

No. 52—*continued.*

Calcutta to

	Rate per	Penang				Singapore				Hongkong				Shanghai				Kobe				Yakohama and Moji			
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917	1914	1915	1916	1917
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	10 8	16 8	23 4	40 0	13 4	16 8	23 4	40 0	16 0	20 0	36 8	66 8	16 0	24 0	40 0	66 8	16 0	26 8	40 0	66 8	21 4	26 8	46 8	70 0
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	6 0	6 8	13 4	20 3	6 0	7 4	13 4	20 3	8 0	10 8	22 0	29 3	16 0	13 4	26 0	33 9	18 8	22 8	36 8	54 0	21 4	26 8	39 4	58 6
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	6 8	9 4	26 8	33 4	6 8	9 4	26 8	33 4	6 8	10 8	36 8	60 0	6 8	13 4	40 0	66 8	10 8	16 0	46 8	66 8	13 4	18 8	46 8	70 0
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	6 0	7 4	12 4	20 3	6 0	7 4	13 4	20 3	8 0	10 8	22 0	29 3	8 0	13 4	26 0	33 9	8 0	9 4	26 8	33 4	10 8	10 8	28 0	36 8
Pig iron	Ton 20 cwts.	6 8	8 4	13 4	26 8	8 0	8 8	10 0	26 8	8 0	9 4	12 8	33 4	8 0	10 8	15 4	Nil	15 0	15 0	15 6	40 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	41 4

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Note.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not available.

No. 53.—Statistics of average Maritime Freights, in 1896, 1906, and 1914 to 1917.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1896	1906	1914	1915	1916	(Average for first three months) 1914	1915	1916	1917
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calcutta (a)											
Rice	London	Ton	0 11 7	0 15 9	1 4 0	4 0 2	8 8 1	1 1 3	3 4 6	8 2 1	14 10 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 10 10	0 15 9	1 4 0	4 0 2	8 8 1	1 1 3	3 4 6	8 2 1	14 10 0
Linseed	,,	,,	0 12 8	0 18 3	1 6 5	4 3 2	8 10 3	1 2 11	3 7 6	8 5 0	14 12 6
Rapeseed	,,	,,	0 18 0	1 0 9	1 9 3	4 6 2	8 16 4	1 6 3	3 10 6	8 8 0	15 0 0
Jute	,,	,,	0 15 7	0 18 2	1 6 8	4 3 0	8 10 8	1 3 9	3 7 0	8 5 0	14 12 6
Cotton	,,	,,	0 16 0	0 18 3	1 6 8	4 3 0	8 10 8	1 3 9	3 7 0	8 5 0	14 12 6
Tea*.	,,	,,	1 9 2	1 12 2	1 16 6	2 4 1	2 7 6	1 15 0	1 15 1	2 7 6	3 3 6
Hides	,,	,,	1 18 0	2 5 0	2 12 11	5 1 10	13 9 7	2 10 0	4 4 6	1 16 1	22 10 0
Shellac	,,	,,	1 5 1	1 10 0	1 18 3	4 3 1	9 2 2	1 15 0	3 10 0	8 7 8	16 0 0
Rice	Liverpool	,,	0 11 8	0 16 0	1 4 0	4 0 2	6 0 0	1 1 3	3 4 6	6 0 0	14 10 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 10 10	0 16 0	1 4 0	4 0 2	6 0 0	1 1 3	3 4 6	6 0 0	14 10 0
Linseed	,,	,,	0 14 3	0 18 6	1 6 5	4 3 2	6 3 0 (f)	1 2 11	3 7 6 (f)	6 3 0 (f)	14 12 6
Jute	,,	,,	0 15 5	0 18 6	1 6 8	4 3 2	6 3 0	1 3 9	3 7 6	6 3 0	14 12 6
Cotton	,,	,,	0 14 4	0 18 6	1 6 8	4 3 2	6 3 0	1 3 9	3 7 6	6 3 0	14 12 6
Jute	Dundee	,,	0 18 1	1 1 3	1 8 2	4 2 7	8 17 7	1 3 9	3 7 0	8 5 7	15 7 6
Saltpetre	New York	,,	0 9 4	1 0 1	1 6 9	4 6 3	..	1 5 8	3 9 7	..	..
Linseed	,,	,,	1 1 1	1 3 4	1 9 7	4 6 5	..	1 7 9	3 13 9	..	..
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	0 1 0¼	0 1 4 11/12	0 1 10⅓	0 3 0	0 4 10	0 1 7⅓	0 2 6	0 4 10	..
Bombay (b)											
Wheat	London	Ton	0 9 6	0 12 6	0 13 7	2 10 6	5 17 11	0 13 5	1 19 0	5 12 6	10 8 4
Seed	,,	,,	0 9 6	0 12 6	0 14 5	2 8 9	5 8 4	0 14 4	1 15 8	5 13 4	9 19 2
Cotton	Liverpool	,,	0 10 6	0 13 0	0 13 9	2 15 6	5 7 6	0 14 0	..	3 9 0	10 4 2
Wheat	,,	,,	0 9 5	0 12 9	0 14 8	2 12 10	6 12 0‡	0 12 6	1 19 0	6 7 0‡	10 16 8‡
Seed	,,	,,	0 9 5	0 12 9	0 13 6	2 7 6	5 8 4	0 14 0	1 9 10	5 10 10	9 5 0
Madras (c)											
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 8 1	4 5 5	8 13 2	1 10 0	2 19 10	7 9 5	12 10 0
Indigo	,,	,,	3 2 6	2 12 6	2 16 8	5 1 8	9 12 6	2 12 6	4 5 10	8 9 2	12 10 0
Sugar and jaggery	,,	20 cwt.	1 2 6	1 1 3	1 6 4	4 1 10	5 11 0	1 6 0	2 19 4	5 11 0	..
Coffee (in bags)	,,	18 ,,	1 13 9	1 12 6	1 12 1	3 14 2	9 13 4	1 10 0	2 15 9	4 10 0	12 10 0
Myrobalan	,,	20 ,,	1 2 6	1 1 3	1 9 8	4 5 1	10 1 4	1 7 11	3 0 4	5 14 0	12 10 0
Groundnut	Marseilles	20 ,,	†1 1 3	†1 1 3	1 6 6	4 7 1	9 9 6	1 5 5	3 5 10	9 5 7	..
Hides and Skins	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 10	4 6 7	8 18 6	2 0 0	3 10 8	7 14 2	12 10 0
Gingelly Seed	,,	20 cwt.	1 2 6	1 1 3	1 9 8	4 5 5	5 14 0	1 7 11	3 1 8	5 14 0	..
Karachi (d)											
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 9 6	0 14 0	0 14 6	2 15 11	5 9 7	0 12 8	2 0 0	6 9 4	10 3 4
Cotton	,,	,,	0 15 0	0 17 6	0 15 6	3 4 3	6 7 11	0 14 0	2 11 5	7 11 6	11 13 4
Wool	,,	,,	0 15 2	1 0 0	1 0 5	3 11 1	7 8 3	0 18 4	2 15 11	8 8 9	11 17 1
Rangoon (e)											
Rice	Singapore	Bag of 225 lbs.	0 0 6¼	0 0 6	0 0 9 1/12	0 0 13⅓	0 2 5⅓	0 0 8 7/12	0 1 2⅓	0 2 10⅓	0 2 10⅓
,,	Penang	,,	0 0 4⅓	0 0 4	0 0 7 7/12	0 0 11⅓	0 2 3 7/12	0 0 6 1/12	0 1 0⅓	0 2 8⅓	0 2 8⅓
,,	Bombay	Ton	0 9 4	0 8 0	0 11 6	0 14 10 7/12	1 17 4⅓	0 11 7⅓	0 15 4⅓	1 13 4	2 0 0

(a) Compiled from Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(b) ,, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current and Bombay Market Report.
(c) ,, Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current. † Freights to London.
(d) Compiled from Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(e) ,, Morrison & Co.'s Market Report.
(f) Relates to freights in the beginning of January only since then no quotation was available during the year. ‡ Compiled from Corn Trade News.

Note.—The rates in this table from October 1914 to March 1916 are inclusive of surcharges.

* The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liner's Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30s. for a period of 5 years (with effect from 1st April 1912). At the beginning of the tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47s. 6d. net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamer loading outward and homeward was promised. From February 1917 however, the rate was increased to 75s.

No. 54—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in January of the years 1913 to 1917 from Calcutta to Eastern Ports of a British Steam Ship Company.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From Calcutta—							
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0	2 0 0
Measurement goods	Singapore	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0	2 0 0
Measurement goods	Hongkong	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 6 8	0 8 0	1 2 0	..	..
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 8 0	0 8 8	1 13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0
Measurement goods	Shanghai	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 0 0	4 6 8	4 6 8
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 9 4	0 9 4	1 6 8	..	..
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8
Measurement goods	Kobe	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8	2 0 0
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 13 4	2 0 0
Measurement goods	Moji	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8	2 0 0
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts.	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 6 0	3 13 4	..

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta. * Rice.

No. 55.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of £ Sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1916-17 compared with 1915-16
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sea Customs—Imports						
Special duties—						
Cotton manufactures	1,282	1,420	1,024	902	1,194	+292
Liquors	840	891	811	786	834	+48
Petroleum	468	470	572	477	301(b)	—176
Silver bullion and coin	723	662	1,030	637	100	—537
Silver manufactures	—	—	—	..	25	+25
Sugar, all sorts	489	616	293	404(a)	867(c)	+463
Tobacco	183	195	178	189	307	+118
Others	43	45	36	38	51	+13
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	—	—	—	5(a)	71	+66
Metals—Iron and steel	81	113	70	65	123	+58
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	—	2(a)	24	+22
Other articles	—	—	—	2(a)	26	+24
Duty at 7½ per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	194	203	195	212	347	+135
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	121	105	102	104	257	+153
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,247	1,450	1,015	1,030	1,891	+861
Miscellaneous	77	70	53	71	183	+112
Total Imports	5,748	6,240	5,379	4,924	6,601	+1,677
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	96	92	134	101	180	+79
Net Import duty	5,652	6,148	5,245	4,823	6,421	+1,598
Sea Customs—Exports						
Rice including rice flour	984	858	553	508	578	+70
Jute (raw and manufactured)	—	—	—	12(a)	786	+774
Tea	—	—	—	6(a)	284	+278
Total Exports	984	858	553	526	1,648	+1,122
Deduct—Refunds	21	19	21	18	47	+29
Net Export duty	963	839	532	508	1,601	+1,093
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	90	94	96	94	112	+18
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	374	363	329	328	297	—31
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	7,196	7,555	6,357	5,872	8,658	+2,786
Total Customs Revenue (net)	7,079	7,444	6,202	5,753	8,431	+2,678
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	55	73	53	70	67	—3
Tea cess	24	25	26	21	23	+2

(a) Duty collected in March, 1916
(b) Excludes 7½ per cent duty on petroleum
(c) " " " confectionery

No. 56.—Approximate percentages of Import duties levied in the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, the United States, and Japan, during the pre-war year 1913-14, on principal articles exported from India.

Principal Articles	United Kingdom	Austria Hungary	Belgium	France	Germany	Holland	Italy	Russia	United States	Japan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coffee	18	47	5	70	32	Free	..	..	..	..
Coir, manufactures of	Free	45	Free	Free	53	5	37	..	Free	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	2	49	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—										
Tobacco, manufactured	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dying and tanning materials—										
Indigo	Free	Free	..	Free	..	..	..	16	Free	24
Myrobalans	Free	Free	Free	7	22	..	Free	9	Free	Free
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Coconut kernel	Free	14	3	Free	Free	Free	..	6	..	..
Grain and Pulse—										
Pulse	Free	..	Free	..	18	Free	..	..	..	16
Rice not in the husk	Free	23	Free	50	30	Free	66	115	41	26
Wheat	Free	..	Free	40	37	Free	41	..	..	19
Other sorts	Free	..	Free	20	28	Free	..	..	37	13
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Free	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free	..
Skins, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Free	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	15	51
Jute—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	27	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	24 to 31	10	29	10 to 75	5	23	..	10(a)	18 to 42
Lac	Free	2	Free	3	Free	Free	5	6	Free	Free
Metals	Free	Free	Free	Free	41	Free	Free	..	Free	5
Mica	Free	..	5	..	Free	Free	..	..	15 to 30	Free or 30
Oils—										
Castor	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconut	Free	..	Free	1	4	16	..	..	Free	..
Seeds—										
Castor	Free	..	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..	Free	..
Cotton	Free	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	..	..	..
Earthnut	Free	Free	Free	Free	8	..	10	18	..	..
Linseed	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	18	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	Free	..	Free	Free	9	Free	..	..	..	..
Poppy	Free	..	Free	Free	6	Free	..	..	..	..
Rape	Free	12	Free	Free	9	Free	16	..	..	..
Til	Free	Free	Free	Free	6	Free	16	10	..	..
Other sorts	Free	Free	Free	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Free	..	Free	Free	..	..	Free	..	..	..
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Free	64	..	289	55	5	104	104	12	..
Sugar, unrefined	18	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	60	119	..	97	63	..	..	278	Free	..
Wood	Free	Free	Free	4 to 10	1 to 6	Free	13	..	Free	5
Wool—										
Raw	Free	..	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	8	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	50	..

Note.—When the value of exports is approximately £1,000 the columns have been left blank with dots, thus " .. "
(a) Gunny cloth is admitted free and bags only pay a 10 per cent. duty.

No. 57.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1.	Hops.
2.	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on Salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3.	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	SEEDS.
4.	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
5.	Cotton, raw.
6.	Wool, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
7.	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8.	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
9.	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10.	The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform.
	(*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	(*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge.
	(*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army.
	(*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
	(*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service.
	(*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteers corps for the instruction of their men.

No.	Names of Articles.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11.	Anti-Plague serum.
12.	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13.	The following Agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping-machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14.	The following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15.	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16.	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY.
17	Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18.	The following Articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings and weft forks.
19.	Drawing-in-Frames imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS.
20.	Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
21.	Gold bullion and coin.
	PAPER.
22.	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
23.	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread.
24.	Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
25.	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26.	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27.	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:—Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28.	Animals, living, all sorts.
29.	Specimens illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R a.
	FISH.		
30	Fish, salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
31	Ale, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Four annas and six pies.
32	Cider and other fermented liquors	Ditto	Ditto
33	Spirit, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
34	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	18 12
35	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto
37	Wines—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Ditto	1 12
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit.		

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March, 1916 and as amended on 1st March, 1917.

Note—One Rupee=1s. 4d.

No. 57—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R A.
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 74).	*Ad valorem*.	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight—	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import take place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	*Ad valorem*.	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS.		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naptha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangooon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum :— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon	One anna and six pies
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	30 0
	(3) Pistols	„	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	„	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	„	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	„	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	„	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	„	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	„	2 8
			or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher *Proviso 1.*—No duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same. *Proviso 2.*—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	*Ad valorem*.	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem*.	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	24
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29)	Ounce	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts	*Ad valorem*.	10 per cent.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piecegoods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	..	*See* No. 107.

Note—One Rupee=1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 57—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle. „ bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. „ pig. „ rice bowls.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. „ „ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing. „ „ bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. „ „ hoops and strips. „ „ nails, rivets and washers, all sorts. „ „ pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like. „ „ rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars. „ „ sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104 „ „ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle. „ bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages. „ cast including spring blistered and tub steel. „ ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein. Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA.
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES.
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

No. 57—*concluded.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem—continued*

No.	Names of Articles.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton piecegoods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery; Hemp manufactures; Hosiery; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24); Silk yarn, noils and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk; Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty. Rs.	A.
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.			
1	RAW JUTE—			
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	1	4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4	8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—			
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20	0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto	32	0
	RICE.			
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0	3
	TEA.			
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1	8

Note—One Rupee = 1*s.* 4*d.*

No. 58.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES IN 1916-17 AS COMPARED WITH 1915-16, AND THE AVERAGE OF THE PRE-WAR QUINQUENNIUM.

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1915-16			1916-17		
	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,978,000	24·6	1,146	3,253,000	26·8	1,147	3,169,000	26·5
Bombay	1,651	3,798,000	23·5	1,572	3,165,000	26	1,764	3,151,000	26·4
Sind	1,127	1,944,000	12	1,155	1,245,000	10·2	2,070	1,508,000	12·6
Madras	3,342	3,961,000	24·4	3,880	2,627,000	21·6	4,161	2,284,000	19·1
Burma	1,054	2,513,000	15·5	881	1,862,000	15·4	1,244	1,843,000	15·4
Bihar and Orissa	6	22,000	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216,000	100	8,634	12,152,000	100	10,386	11,955,000	100

No. 59.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India.

Nationality of vessels.	1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1916-17
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Entered											
British	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067	2,506	4,838,616	2,392	4,517,589	76·68
British Indian	313	188,977	243	152,678	315	149,323	276	137,560	338	117,282	1·99
Foreign—											
Japanese	101	290,678	95	299,950	92	293,561	141	400,841	236	433,206	7·35
Norwegian	66	103,841	43	67,847	78	105,763	88	123,876	135	169,992	2·89
Dutch	61	144,968	66	170,569	61	138,397	70	167,533	108	225,039	3·82
Italian	48	134,627	42	120,954	48	127,066	49	127,377	45	124,783	2·12
Swedish	5	12,570	6	14,710	13	35,780	24	59,874	24	52,928	·89
Russian	23	41,160	23	39,992	15	22,632	25	40,321	22	33,961	·58
Greek	..	..	14	34,849	10	21,982	13	28,197	14	28,507	·48
American	1	1,723	..	..	1	1,723	7	17,450	9	34,074	·58
French	23	68,214	30	94,328	17	52,400	5	16,497	4	8,755	·15
German	264	807,010	288	923,507	86	279,893	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	117	333,828	144	437,844	36	117,246	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	9	13,428	3	4,941	5	8,495	6	6,367	13	19,414	·33
Total Foreign	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	442	1,204,945	428	988,333	610	1,130,659	19·19
Native Craft	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210	1,002	73,850	1,618	126,300	2·14
Total Entered	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	4,212	6,038,359	5,008	5,891,830	100
Cleared											
British	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751	2,561	4,997,034	2,444	4,687,406	77·31
British Indian	296	174,286	260	145,216	285	117,058	263	66,786	374	79,245	1·31
Foreign—											
Japanese	97	273,091	96	302,001	91	286,362	142	408,558	243	454,876	7·50
Norwegian	65	100,841	37	57,550	75	102,660	89	128,658	132	165,468	2·73
Dutch	59	144,415	65	168,142	67	154,953	71	168,306	105	223,620	3·69
Italian	42	117,957	31	82,667	35	99,319	42	103,956	41	112,528	1·86
Swedish	6	14,115	7	16,843	9	23,642	16	39,562	27	60,913	1
Russian	24	42,289	21	36,566	18	26,546	26	42,867	23	36,507	·60
Greek	1	2,670	12	29,414	10	21,532	13	28,232	15	30,669	·51
American	1	1,723	..	..	1	1,723	6	13,071	9	33,259	·55
French	24	71,318	30	94,430	18	54,639	4	15,052	2	5,865	·10
German	245	749,572	271	854,629	86	275,952	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	128	357,303	141	422,256	47	147,751	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	11	29,870	1	2,462	3	5,252	6	8,813	12	20,332	·33
Total Foreign	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	415	957,075	609	1,144,037	18·87
Native Craft	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200	1,183	93,048	1,951	152,445	2·51
Total Cleared	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	4,422	6,113,943	5,378	6,063,133	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885	8,634	12,152,302	10,386	11,954,963	

No. 60.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production.

	Percentage of exports to production for			
	the quinquennium ending 1913-14. (pre-war).	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Rice	9	6	4	5
Wheat	15	8	6	9
Cotton (raw)	55	55	65	56
Rape and Mustard	23	9	8	12
Linseed	77	83	49	83
Sesamum	25	11	2·5	17
Sugar	·5	·2	·2	·5
Indigo	89	68	76	85
Groundnuts	38	18	18	14
Jute (raw)	50	27	46	37

No. 61.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by land frontier (merchandise and treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Years	Imports	Percentage share of total Trade	Exports	Percentage share of total Trade	Net Imports	Total Trade
1907-08	5,673	55	4,640	45	1,033	10,313
1908-09	5,527	54	4,640	46	887	10,167
1909-10	5,640	55	4,547	45	1,093	10,187
1910-11	6,127	55	4,953	45	1,174	11,080
1911-12	6,920	54	5,887	46	1,033	12,807
1912-13	7,667	52	6,980	48	687	14,647
1913-14	8,012	56	6,282	44	1,730	14,294
1914-15	7,613	55	6,330	45	1,283	13,943
1915-16	7,936	56	6,335	44	1,601	14,271
1916-17	8,579	55	7,090	45	1,489	15,669

No. 62.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Afghanistan	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	286	174	235	174	217
Hides and Skins	28	31	37	31	45
Provisions—ghi	78	75	53	48	45
Wool, raw	318	496	384	763	722
All other articles	140	83	97	100	114
Total	850	859	806	1,116	1,144
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	88	41	24	22	31
Piecegoods	801	559	547	661	851
Leather	131	64	76	63	80
Metals and manufactures thereof	58	35	26	25	31
Sugar	82	47	34	58	75
Tea	220	52	47	41	50
All other articles	282	188	155	151	232
Total	1,662	1,016	909	1,021	1,150
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	81	140	131	85	39
Hides of cattle	74	73	67	57	20
Provisions—ghi	192	161	152	101	56
Wood—timber	72	30	26	43	25
All other articles	155	117	124	104	30
Total	574	521	500	390	170
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	88	109	121	99	29
Piecegoods	299	286	318	309	126
Grain and pulse	35	8	4	11	3
Spices	40	27	27	15	5
All other articles	149	149	182	136	40
Total	611	579	602	570	203
Central Asia					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	17	38	43	48	36
Silk, raw	3	37	58	71	72
All other articles	4	14	20	20	20
Total	24	89	121	139	128
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	10	52	77	76	70
Silk manufactures	..	24	41	44	31
All other articles	7	45	71	54	50
Total	17	121	189	174	151
Persia					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	3	6	6	6	1
Wool, raw	..	..	..	2	2
All other articles	25	11	14	13	7
Total	28	17	20	21	10
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	55	50	39	20	34
Leather	30	34	30	6	..
All other articles	45	60	39	34	19
Total	130	144	108	60	53
Nepal					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	223	227	138	141	205
Dyeing materials	46	58	67	37	52
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	20	48	51	45	81
Rice—husked	537	460	449	583	580
,, —unhusked	386	603	622	695	538
Hides of cattle	298	188	93	62	88
Jute, raw	315	241	117	185	120
Provisions—ghi	225	212	178	186	202
Linseed	98	63	71	29	67
Mustard and rape	212	207	164	115	150
Spices	80	84	92	92	92
Tobacco	63	82	76	66	66
All other articles	521	462	447	396	405
Total	3,024	2,885	2,565	2,632	2,646
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	167	143	131	119	111
Piecegoods	514	505	520	568	467
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	139	132	86	92	104
Oils	96	69	64	71	81
Salt	92	80	68	82	95
Spices	93	80	83	83	100
Sugar	71	68	62	72	77
Tobacco	61	50	43	44	45
All other articles	211	238	219	248	282
Total	1,444	1,365	1,276	1,379	1,362
Tibet					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	92	147	151	210	226
All other articles	74	75	67	90	105
Total	166	222	218	300	331
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	35	48	35	40	30
All other articles	52	83	84	87	115
Total	87	131	119	127	145

No. 62—*continued.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Sikkim	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	24	53	39	36	33
All other articles	73	153	151	143	144
Total	97	206	190	179	177
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	13	11	11	11	13
All other articles	76	96	94	98	97
Total	89	107	105	109	110
Bhutan					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	57	63	64	44	21
All other articles	44	75	80	63	68
Total	101	138	144	107	89
Exports thereto—					
Silk	33	45	50	26	27
All other articles	42	73	67	48	43
Total	75	118	117	74	70
Shan States					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	60	52	26	34	24
Cattle	128	198	143	70	61
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	79	93	96	94	124
Rice—husked	48	38	35	36	37
Metals and manufactures thereof	148	112	236	218	634
Pickled tea (letpet)	160	222	203	175	169
Tea, foreign	195	161	166	171	199
Wood—timber (teak)	54	86	54	72	77
All other articles	402	384	327	418	433
Total	1,272	1,346	1,286	1,388	1,758
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	101	83	88	68	73
Piecegoods	491	436	384	366	420
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	259	205	363	418	1,011
Oils	60	52	64	66	86
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	56	50	43	40	45
,, dry, unsalted or salted	46	51	51	43	53
All other articles	341	341	466	522	716
Total	1,354	1,218	1,456	1,523	2,404
Western China					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	59	79	61	67	97
All other articles	90	114	68	62	62
Total	149	193	129	129	159
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	222	172	174	146	194
Piecegoods	129	147	106	96	92
All other articles	71	55	74	45	43
Total	422	374	354	287	329
Siam					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	72	112	92	31	27
Silk—manufactured	42	53	19	15	24
Wood—timber (teak)	88	71	74	39	40
All other articles	31	57	105	90	59
Total	233	293	290	175	150
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	28	26	31	27	29
Piecegoods	31	24	24	20	15
Silk manufactures	15	11	9	8	6
All other articles	56	50	52	51	44
Total	130	111	116	106	94
Karenner					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	56	73	56	36	32
Wood—timber (teak)	101	142	83	72	69
All other articles	14	15	19	29	55
Total	171	230	158	137	156
Exports thereto—					
Spices—betelnuts	6	6	3	2	2
All other articles	25	31	20	13	27
Total	31	37	23	15	29

No. 63.—Exports of Cotton Piecegoods across the land frontier.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	£(1,000)	(£1,000)
Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—					
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	451	253	241	214	246
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	254	204	178	253	193
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	235	228	242	250	88
Kurram valley	69	70	65	55	39
Nepal	409	401	385	415	330
Western China	128	144	106	97	92
Shan States, North	176	198	176	183	213
,, ,, South	299	224	195	178	206
Other countries	105	127	160	166	133
Total	2,126	1,849	1,748	1,811	1,540
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	71	71	82	140	158
Persia	37	44	30	20	33
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	64	58	77	58	38
Nepal	105	104	134	153	137
Other countries	132	154	156	136	159
Total	409	431	479	507	525
Grand total, Foreign and Indian	2,535	2,280	2,227	2,318	2,065

No. 64.—Imports of raw wool across the land frontier.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Afghanistan	312	496	384	763	722
Tibet	92	146	151	210	226
Other countries	51	61	61	78	60
Total	461	703	596	1,051	1,008

* The quantity figures for the pre-war average, the years 1915-16 and 1916-17, will be found in Chapter V.

No. 65.—Value of Coasting Trade—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS					Grand Total Imports and Exports		
	Merchandise			Treasure	Total Imports	Merchandise			Treasure	Total Exports	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total			Indian	Foreign	Total					
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1907-08	32,900	3,427	36,327	1,260	37,587	28,866	4,840	33,706	1,380	35,086	70,033	2,640	72,673
1908-09	32,460	3,160	35,620	587	36,207	29,847	4,406	34,253	620	34,873	69,873	1,207	71,080
1909-10	32,127	3,440	35,567	600	36,167	29,520	4,747	34,267	606	34,873	69,834	1,206	71,040
1910-11	32,853	3,533	36,386	387	36,773	27,893	4,894	32,787	400	33,187	69,173	787	69,960
1911-12	32,213	3,654	35,867	260	36,127	28,327	4,806	33,133	240	33,373	69,000	500	69,500
1912-13	35,000	3,713	38,713	354	39,067	31,893	5,167	37,060	353	37,413	75,773	707	76,480
1913-14	38,380	3,760	42,140	646	42,786	31,747	5,260	37,007	520	37,527	79,147	1,166	80,313
1914-15	35,353	3,227	38,580	307	38,887	30,767	4,466	35,233	213	35,446	73,813	520	74,333
1915-16	34,393	3,460	37,853	320	38,173	30,280	4,694	34,974	193	35,167	72,827	513	73,340
1916-17	36,080	4,113	40,193	227	40,420	30,053	5,480	35,533	193	35,726	75,726	420	76,146

No. 66.—Coastwise Imports into British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
						£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Coal tons	1,637	1,604	1,509	759	495	1,467	1,413	1,333	653	500
Cotton—raw cwt.	1,870	1,870	1,744	1,720	1,606	4,887	5,047	4,000	3,527	4,953
,, Twist and yarn lbs.	38,180	32,512	26,740	23,453	25,093	1,353	1,113	880	733	900
,, Piecegoods—grey yds.	196,755	152,644	141,378	154,433	140,909	2,333	1,733	1,933	1,627	1,573
,, ,, white ,,	8,706	6,623	4,573	7,731	8,413	120	100	67	100	140
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	63,861	60,470	49,844	70,532	70,036	967	913	713	980	1,047
Rice in the husk cwt.	4,285	6,245	6,195	6,374	2,993	1,287	1,447	1,400	1,373	693
,, not in the husk ,,	6,273	14,421	18,914	19,741	17,174	2,700	5,327	6,720	7,000	6,627
Jute—Gunny bags no.	79,160	78,964	59,426	46,999	40,919	1,720	1,873	1,329	1,060	967
Kerosene oil gals.	100,889	104,178	100,721	102,213	107,245	2,420	2,587	2,547	2,580	2,767
Wood—Teak cubic tons	140	122	91	111	150	973	1,027	873	973	1,327

No. 67.—Coastwise Exports from British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
						£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Coal tons	2,220	2,299	1,890	827	507	1,513	1,447	1,113	520	307
Cotton—raw cwt.	922	564	589	841	628	2,373	1,400	1,160	1,553	1,820
,, Twist and yarn lbs.	41,954	34,148	33,591	29,868	24,687	1,447	1,180	1,013	833	827
,, Piecegeods—grey yds.	180,953	132,494	144,682	142,946	96,224	1,920	1,433	1,527	1,527	1,180
,, ,, white ,,	5,578	4,771	4,490	4,946	5,319	73	60	60	60	73
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	92,031	76,287	60,515	84,355	79,629	1,447	1,173	887	1,193	1,313
Rice in the husk cwt.	4,766	6,122	6,857	5,974	3,561	1,287	1,427	1,547	1,280	880
,, not in the husk ,,	7,389	14,242	19,767	20,756	18,801	3,013	4,993	6,647	6,707	6,627
Jute—Gunny bags no.	79,646	80,878	57,880	45,237	38,549	1,713	1,853	1,180	967	1,053
Kerosene oil gals.	108,303	111,042	108,685	108,700	117,336	2,420	2,493	2,440	2,447	2,640
Wood—Teak cubic tons	152	134	115	128	170	880	820	800	900	1,187

No. 68.—Quantity and value of total merchandise imported into and exported from Provinces, Native States, and chief Seaports, by rail and river.

Years	Total Imports and Exports.		Remarks.
	Quantity (in thousands of tons)	Value (in thousands of £ sterling)	
1907-08	49,998	476,007	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the years (1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years.
1908-09	46,740	447,067	
1909-10	50,343	486,693	(2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one Native State and another was not recorded.
1910-11	53,486	505,593	* Estimated. Returns for the year not yet available.
1911-12	58,231	541,387	
1912-13	68,796	6,00,920	
1913-14	67,502	596,040	
1914-15	63,346	524,680	
1915-16	64,914	597,180	
1916-17	67,625	676,253*	

No. 69.—Imports by Rail and River of Cotton, Raw.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
By Rail and River—	bales	bales	bales	bales.	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Assam	2,822	1,272	2,179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,822	1,272	2,179
Bengal	31,640	49,544	36,969	1	186	1,897	..	..	..	..	4	..	31,650	49,734	38,866
Bihar and Orissa	3,180	1,342	938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	1,342	938
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,760	24,546	20,175	356,304	262,749	200,408	7,108	484	736	..	..	..	411,172	287,779	221,319
Punjab	2,724	2,165	5,839	105,006	133,610	191,247	419,838	184,962	144,445	..	..	..	527,568	320,737	341,531
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	39	1	..	..	..	146,017	109,096	90,528	..	..	..	146,017	109,135	90,529
Rajputana and Central India	521	1,932	109	265,203	260,767	253,389	340	12	6	114	..	..	266,178	262,711	253,504
Bombay	417	8,309	7,859	1,031,462	994,822	558,640	..	..	223	5,851	17,653	24,161	1,037,730	1,020,784	590,883
Central Provinces and Berar	121,498	71,905	53,509	908,137	949,701	586,681	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029,635	1,021,606	640,190
Nizam's Territory	202	..	1,040	244,795	299,683	160,565	..	..	..	17,533	16,353	6,223	262,530	316,036	167,828
Madras	170	2,028	8,364	11,008	48,202	106,644	..	..	..	258,763	208,289	214,856	269,941	258,519	329,864
Mysore	5	101	193	1,596	16,736	8,024	..	..	..	6,969	5,788	3,246	8,570	22,625	11,463
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total	210,948	163,183	137,175	2,923,512	2,966,456	2,067,495	573,303	294,557	235,938	289,230	248,087	248,486	3,996,993	3,672,283	2,689,094

NOTE.—One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

No. 70.—Imports by Rail and River of Wheat.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
By Rail and River—	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,832	939	957	1	..	211	..	..	..	1,833	939	1,168
Bihar and Orissa	9,657	4,257	23,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,657	4,257	23,876
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	157,909	148,825	126,960	21,345	28,124	8,525	155,174	76,628	27,902	334,428	253,577	163,387
Punjab	24,115	43,439	5,391	5,353	31,294	26,648	752,715	475,045	690,275	782,183	549,778	722,314
Sind and British Baluchistan	34	..	..	..	..	..	44,471	52,488	53,640	44,505	52,488	53,640
Rajputana and Central India	7,289	2,697	2,696	153,112	45,509	53,697	500	257	221	160,851	48,463	56,614
Bombay	11	19	53	12,880	31,681	43,524	..	..	..	12,891	31,700	43,577
Central Provinces and Berar	65,617	40,393	69,231	132,140	32,216	90,417	77	..	..	197,834	72,609	159,648
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	12	2,223	6,801	..	..	..	12	2,223	6,801
Madras	14	23	19	..	111	10	..	..	..	14	134	29
Mysore	..	..	..	..	50	1	..	..	..	..	50	1
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	266,428	240,592	229,183	324,843	171,208	229,834	952,937	604,418	772,038	1,544,206	1,016,218	1,231,055

No. 71.—Imports by Rail and River of Rice (including paddy).*

From	CALCUTTA			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
By Rail and River—	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Assam	265	71	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	71	107
Bengal	388,912	193,802	195,318	..	114	..	41	647	5,816	388,953	194,560	201,134
Bihar and Orissa	59,354	16,089	19,799	..	..	..	10,764	2,333	20,611	70,118	18,422	40,409
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	426	1,023	442	20	1	31	..	..	2	446	1,024	475
Punjab	143	214	413	8,457	6,581	13,124	..	..	..	8,600	6,795	13,537
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	3	2	87,000	81,999	93,812	..	..	..	87,000	82,002	93,814
Rajputana and Central India	5	1	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	557
Bombay	..	8	63	..	1	..	16	86	62	16	95	125
Central Provinces and Berar	4,382	10,702	3,111	..	..	..	426	9	92	4,808	10,711	3,203
Nizam's Territory	..	127	..	..	..	..	219	1,022	591	219	1,149	591
Madras	1,082	41,708	9,529	..	..		180,544	310,721	232,066	181,626	352,429	241,595
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	1,980	3,397	117	1,980	3,397
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	454,569	263,748	229,341	95,477	88,693	106,967	192,127	316,798	262,637	742,173	669,239	598,945

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

No. 72.—Imports by rail and river of Gram and Pulse.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			KARACHI.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—												
Assam	30	8	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	30	8	17
Bengal	67,037	26,329	44,645	..	45	361	..	..	..	67,037	26,374	45,006
Bihar and Orissa	59,186	32,675	25,324	..	1,933	4,877	..	..	5,555	59,186	34,608	35,756
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	96,807	75,766	83,549	14,092	18,254	38,452	2,587	12,436	32,332	113,486	106,456	154,333
Punjab	2,733	26,242	3,923	24,038	49,843	26,916	70,634	64,607	82,867	97,405	140,692	113,706
Sind and British Baluchistan	3	..	7	..	35	..	6,769	6,259	12,341	6,772	6,294	12,348
Rajputana and Central India	977	1,501	3,594	10,099	4,261	18,647	2,838	970	3,916	13,914	6,732	26,157
Bombay	308	535	225	31,535	32,468	25,677	11	23	54	31,854	33,026	25,956
Central Provinces and Berar	26,848	17,533	16,368	37,311	32,011	50,923	..	19	..	64,159	49,563	67,291
Nizam's Territory	28	1,453	2,515	1,135	5,628	4,822	..	..	..	1,163	7,081	7,337
Madras	4,886	950	818	92	149	175	..	..	..	4,978	1,099	993
Mysore	16	15	..	13	89	26	..	..	..	29	104	26
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	258,859	183,007	180,980	118,315	144,716	170,881	82,839	84,314	137,065	460,013	412,037	488,926

No. 73.—Imports by rail and river of Linseed.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—									
Assam	195	247	1,768	..	..	37	195	247	1,805
Bengal	33,785	4,857	7,444	..	..	4,517	33,785	4,857	11,961
Bihar and Orissa	109,227	61,849	75,832	17	1,463	29,899	109,244	63,312	105,731
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	68,534	30,810	23,260	38,040	26,994	80,082	106,574	57,804	103,342
Punjab	16	..	..	41	11	120	57	11	120
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	14	..	5	14	..	5
Rajputana and Central India	5,576	643	411	78,294	31,638	30,864	83,870	32,281	31,275
Bombay	..	..	..	9,709	10,267	13,982	9,709	10,267	13,982
Central Provinces and Berar	9,626	1,624	693	56,764	24,721	44,491	66,390	26,345	45,184
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	47,077	25,776	37,957	47,077	25,776	37,957
Madras	23	..	19	655	837	847	678	837	866
Mysore	..	..	..	..	4	88	..	4	88
TOTAL	226,982	100,030	109,427	230,611	121,711	242,889	457,593	221,741	352,316

No. 74.—Imports by rail and river of Rape and Mustard Seed.

From	CALCUTTA.			CITY OF BOMBAY.			TOTAL.		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
By Rail and River—									
Assam	6,789	698	2,167	..	..	..	6,789	698	2,167
Bengal	2,326	702	1,409	..	17	17	2,326	719	1,426
Bihar and Orissa	55,298	11,007	10,987	26	1	20	55,324	11,008	11,007
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	104,178	107,286	117,238	25,354	19,565	16,689	129,532	126,851	133,927
Punjab	1,985	2,288	955	296	128	4	2,281	2,416	959
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	33	9	5	1	..	5	34	9
Rajputana and Central India	6,674	1,259	4,383	8,198	4,814	3,076	14,872	6,073	7,459
Bombay	..	1,456	893	17,631	10,198	6,241	17,631	11,654	7,134
Central Provinces and Berar	1,239	1,222	5,687	2,026	3,348	1,288	3,265	4,570	6,975
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	41	187	171	41	187	171
Madras	989	120	2,696	..	23	113	989	143	2,809
Mysore	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
TOTAL	179,478	126,071	146,424	53,577	38,285	27,619	233,055	164,356	174,043

No. 75.—Imports by rail and river of Jute.

From	CALCUTTA.		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	bales.	bales.	bales.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	217,466	168,767	174,586
Bengal	5,320,541	5,055,124	4,495,880
Bihar and Orissa	415,866	672,625	491,524
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Nizam's Territory	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,953,875	5,896,516	5,162,487

NOTE.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, arrivals into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute.

No. 76.—Imports by rail and river of Tea.

From	CALCUTTA.		
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	125,935,376	193,426,231	161,378,982
Bengal	75,346,320	83,124,206	88,665,990
Bihar and Orissa	307,328	234,185	240,603
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,135,568	914,441	272,120
Punjab	92,960	248,914	26,530
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,928	..	1,563
Rajputana and Central India	112	82	658
Bombay	448	7,406	3,867
Central Provinces and Berar	1,904	1,070	2,963
Nizam's Territory	..	4,032	..
Madras	112	10,368	282,371
Mysore	336	..	..
Kashmir	..	247	..
TOTAL	202,825,392	277,971,182	250,875,647

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.

NOTE—Provinces named in the first column of the tables of Imports by rail and river include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara and Dhanushkodi

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Hessians	34	..	..	..
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„ Russia	1, 30	51, 52, 54	51, 52, 54	..
„ Sandwich Islands	..	..	59	..
„ Siam	..	58	58	..
„ Spain	1, 30, 31	52, 55	51, 52, 55	..
„ Straits Settlements	8, 13, 29	51, 52, 58	51, 52, 58	..
„ Sumatra	31	58	58	..
„ Sweden	10, 31	51, 55	55	..
„ Turkey in Asia	31	51, 59	51, 59	..
„ Turkey in Europe	..	55	55	..
„ United Kingdom	1, 29	51, 52, 53	51, 52, 53	..
„ total—				
„ United States of America	1, 31	51, 52, 56	51, 52, 56	..
„ West Indies	29	56	56	..
„ United Kingdom, other British Possessions and Foreign countries	..	51, 52	51, 52	..
„ Variation in	1			
Treasure, Imports and exports of	28, 29	41	41	..
„ net imports of	..	41	41	..
„ value of	..	41	41	..
Tubes	..	..	..	..
Turkey in Asia	31	..	..	..
Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*)	..	..	49	..
Twist and yarn (cotton)	3, 4, 5	44	48	..
Typewriters	8	45	..	..
Umbrellas and fittings	..	47	..	68
United Kingdom, trade of	1, 29	51, 52, 53	51, 52, 53	..
„ States, trade of	1, 30	51, 52, 56	51, 52, 56	..
Value, calculated—of trade	..	64	65	..
„ of imports and exports of certain articles	..	64	65	..
Variations in trade owing to changes in prices and volume	1, 4	64	65	..
Vessels, number and tonnage of—engaged in the foreign seaborne trade	34, 35	..	..	..
Nationality of	35	..	..	..

	Report	Tables: Import	Export	Miscellaneous
West Indies	29	..	..	..
Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)	19, 21-22, 30	..	48, 62	68, 69
„ Commissioner of	21	..	..	..
„ flour	19, 22	..	48	68
„ freights for	21	..	..	..
„ prices of	..	..	..	69
„ production of Indian	21	..	..	..
„ „ foreign	..	..	..	..
„ purchase of—by Government	21	..	..	..
Whisky	11	..	..	68
Wholesale prices of certain staple articles	..	..	..	..
Wines and spirit	11	46	..	..
Wolfram	26	..	..	..
Wood pulp	11	..	..	..
Wood and timber	13	47	49	68
„ sandal	..	..	49	..
„ teak	..	..	49	68
Wooden bobbin for jute mills	30	78	..	..
„ sleepers for railways	..	46	..	..
Wool, Controller of	31	..	..	..
„ duty on	..	..	..	..
„ foreign	25	..	..	..
„ manufactures	13	46, 60	..	..
„ raw	25, 28	46	49, 50, 62	68
„ Tibetan	25, 32	78	..	..
„ raw restriction on the exports of	25	..	..	..
Woollens	13	46	..	..
„ carpets and rugs	..	..	..	..
„ hosiery	..	46	..	..
Woollen piecegoods	13	46	..	68
„ shawls	13	46	..	68
„ yarn and knitting wool	..	46	..	..
Yarns (cotton)	3, 4, 5	44	48, 50	68
„ (silk)	9	45	..	..
Yarns and textile fabrics	..	..	..	..
„ „ „ cotton	17	43	44	..
„ „ „ jute	15	..	44	..
„ „ „ silk	3, 9	43	44	..
„ „ „ wool	25, 28	43	44	..
„ „ „ others	..	..	44	..
Zinc or spelter	..	45	..	..

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EAST INDIA (TRADE).

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1917-18.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Sixty-fourth Annual Review of the Trade of India which deals with the trade of the year ended 31st March, 1918.

2. This Review was completed in August 1918, but under orders of the Secretary of State its publication was deferred until January 1919. All restrictions, however, in regard to the publication of the Sea-borne Trade statistics, except in respect of treasure, have now been removed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS :

1, Council House Street,
Calcutta, the 23rd Janu[illegible]

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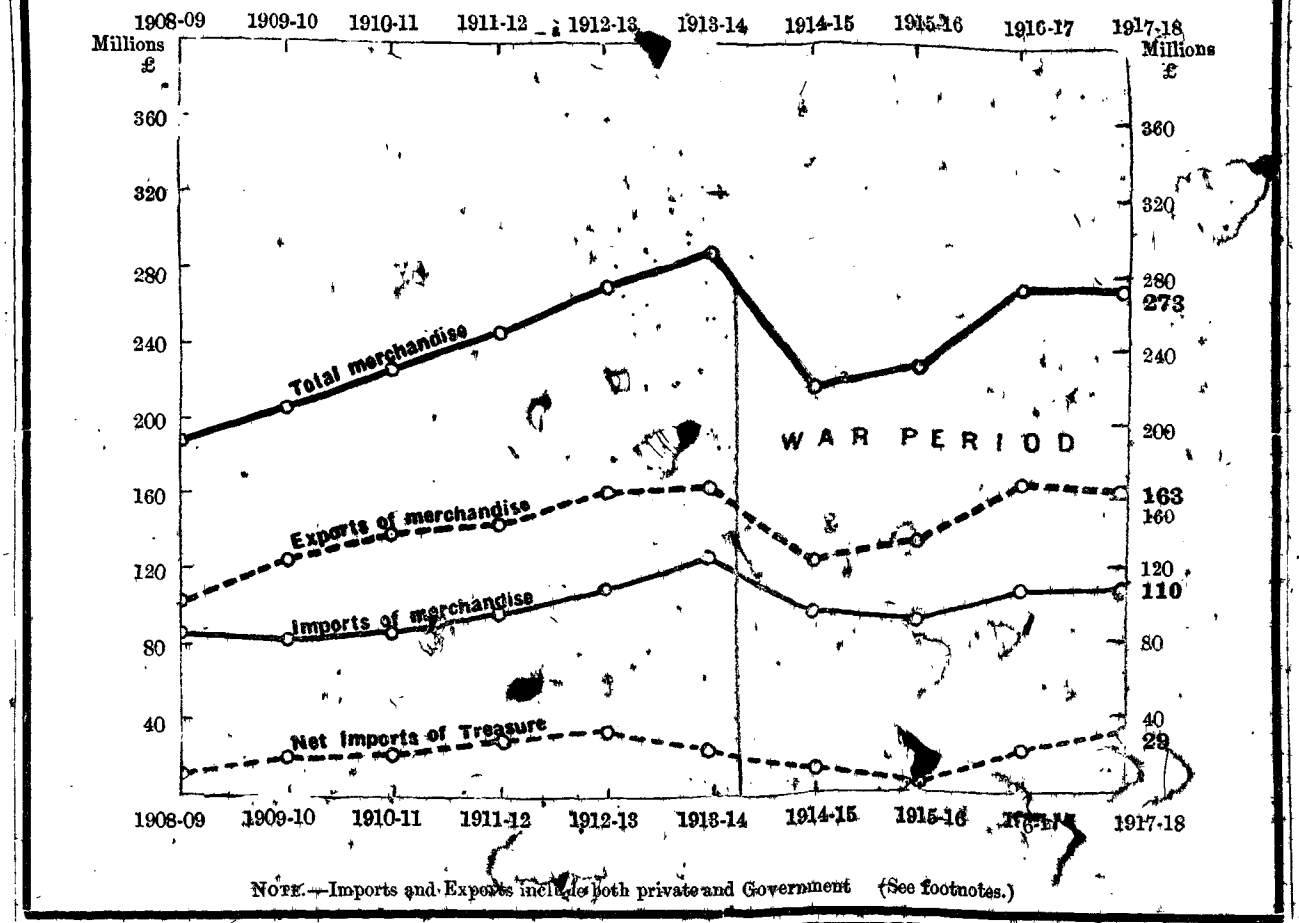
I. THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA

(*a*) IN A DECADE

(1908-09 TO 1917-18)

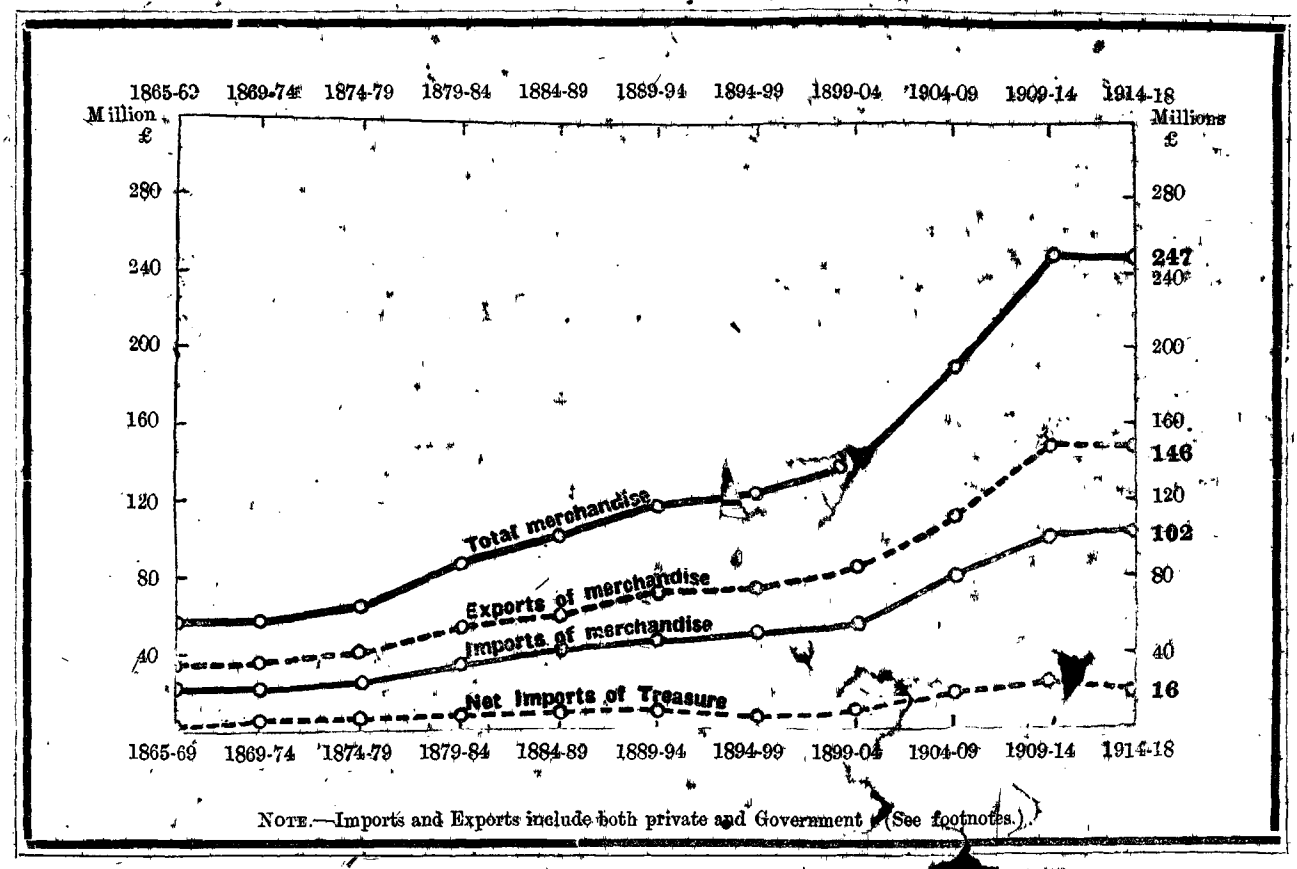
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



NOTE.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government (See footnotes.)

(*b*) DURING HALF A CENTURY

(1865-66 TO 1917-18)



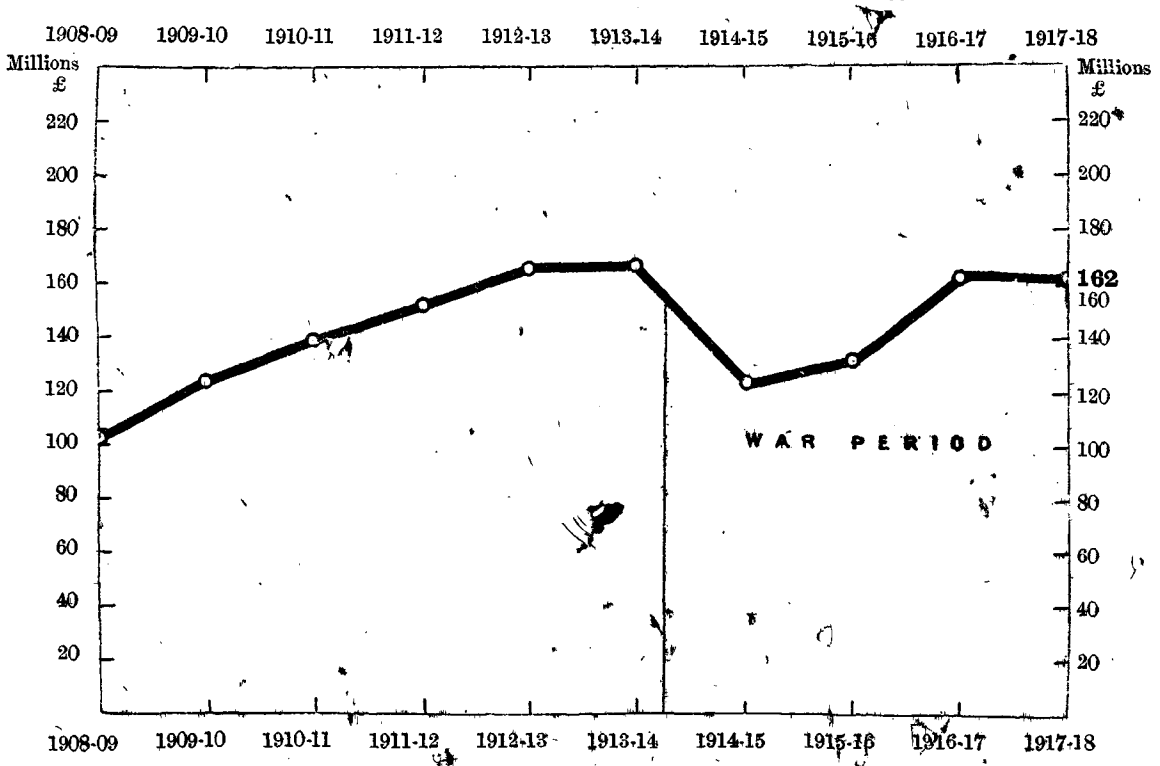
NOTE.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government (See footnotes.)

NOTE.—1. In chart 1(*b*) the curves for 1865-69 and 1914-18 are based on averages for four years, the [illegible]ing curves are based on averages for five years.

2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.
4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.
5. *Net* imports of treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

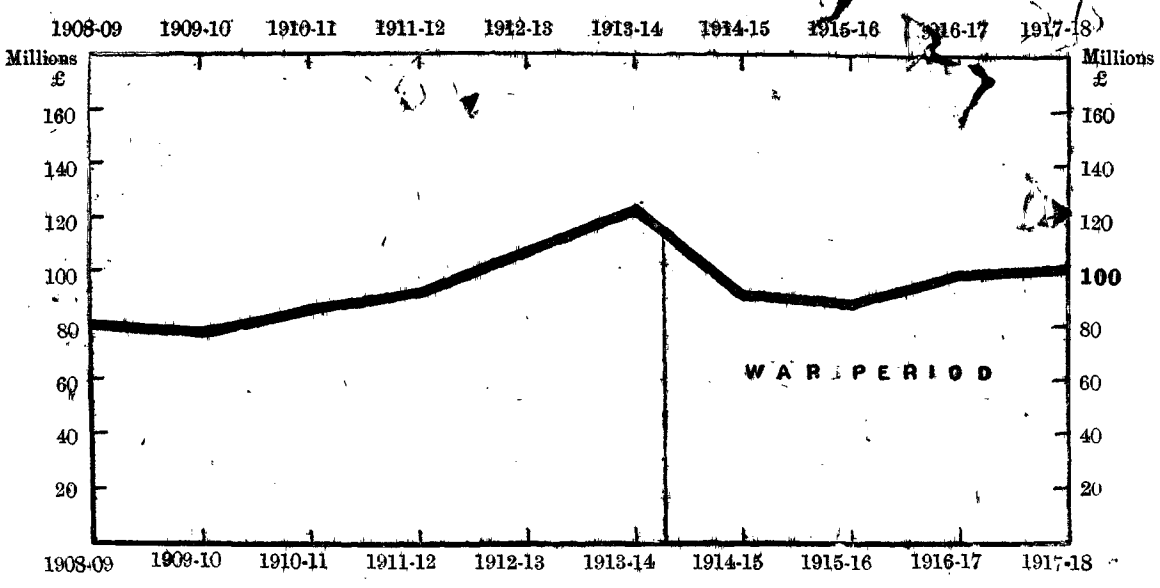
2. EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1917-18

1. EXPORTS

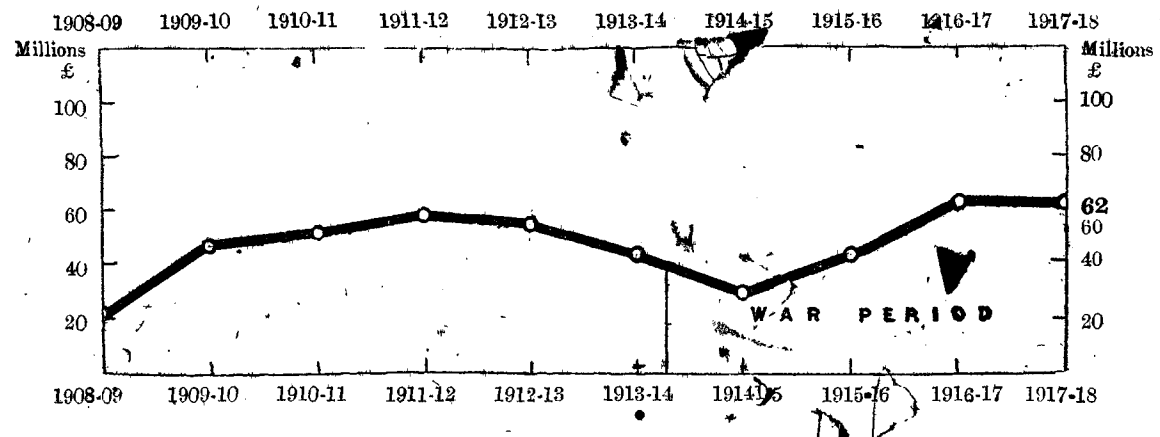


NOTE.—Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports.

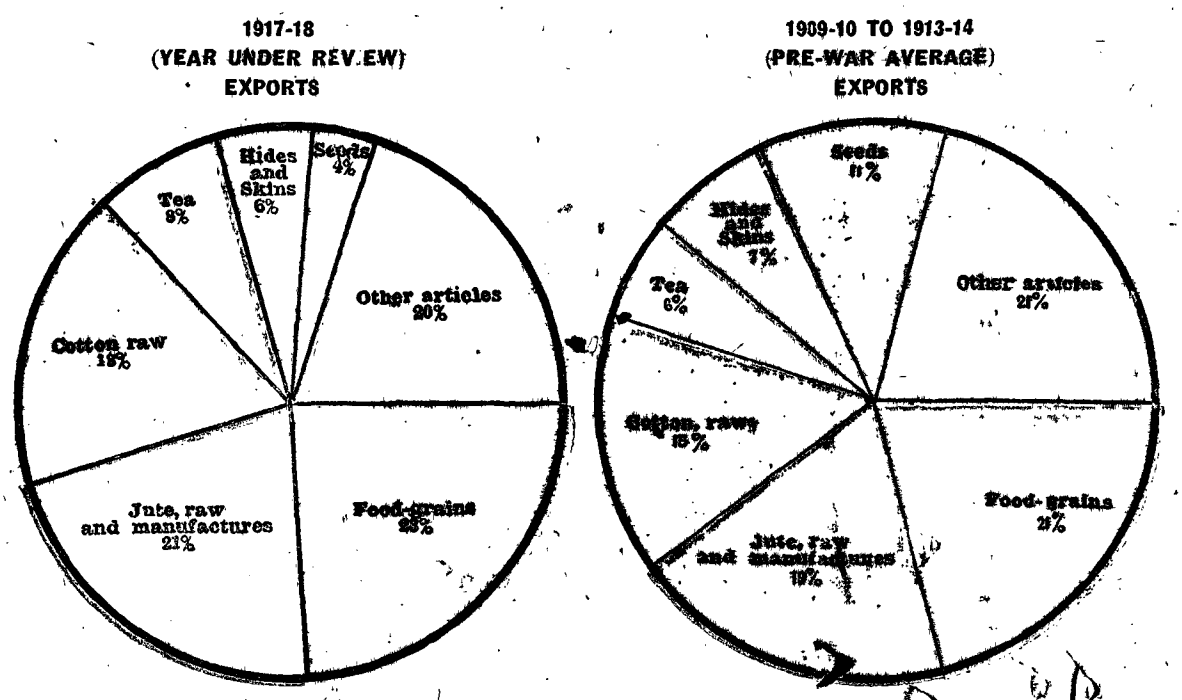
2. IMPORTS



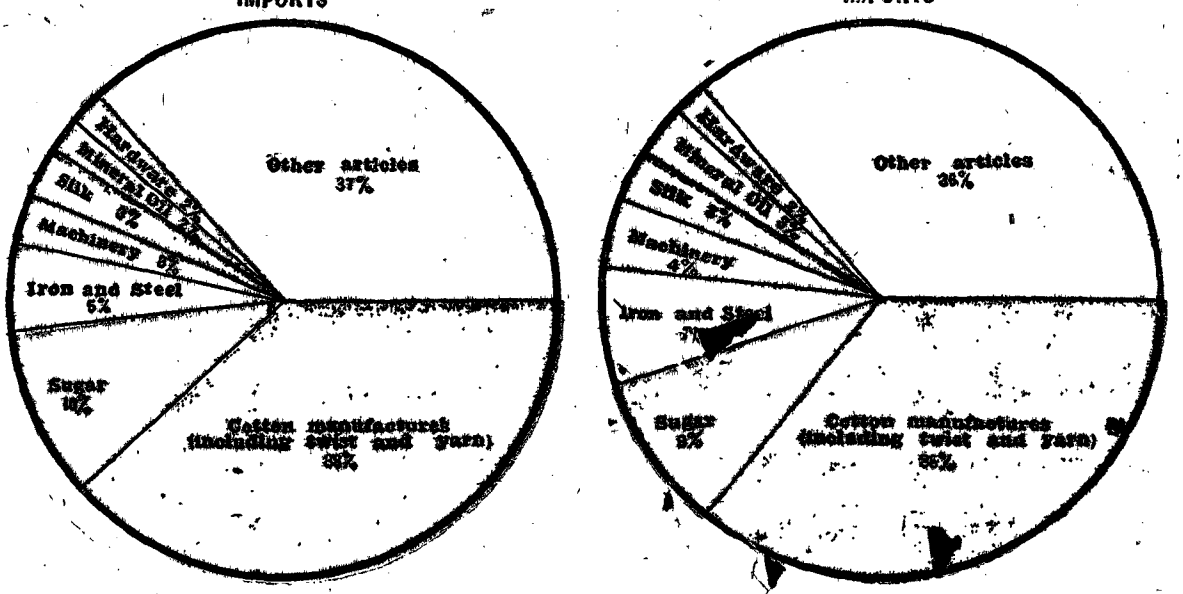
3. NET EXPORTS



3. PRE-WAR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—THE SHARE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN 1917-18, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14



Note the increase in the percentage share of cotton (raw), jute (raw and manufactures), food-grains, and tea, and the decrease in the case of seeds, as compared with the pre-war period. The value of the exports of raw cotton increased to £28 millions. The quantity, however, decreased (see Chapter III).



Note the increase in the percentage share of cotton manufactures, as compared with the pre-war period. The value increased to £38 millions or 9 per cent. The quantity, however, considerably decreased (see chapter II).

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1917-18.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General Summary.

For the fourth year in succession the Review of the Trade of India has been written amid the tumult of a world at war. Three years ago few of us dreamt that India, being far distant from the titanic struggle in Europe, would have experienced the great changes that have taken place in her commerce and industry. In commerce the continuous demands on the part of the Allies stimulated the export of commodities of vital or national importance, and at the same time altered the direction of trade; in industry necessity was the mother of invention, and the war has been a great impetus to industrial development. The share of manufactured goods in the export trade of the year increased to 31 per cent from nearly 24 per cent, the pre-war average. Owing to the phenomenal shortage of ocean freight and the restrictions in the outflow of merchandise in various ways, India (which had held before the outbreak of war the second place in the Empire's trade, next only after the United Kingdom), gave pride of place to Canada.* The imports of merchandise were approximately the same in value as in the preceding year. There was, however, in the exports of merchandise a decrease of only one per cent. The value of the overseas trade in merchandise, in the year ending 31st March, 1918, was nearly £262 millions† as against £263 millions in the previous year, and £247 millions the pre-war average. Imports of merchandise, as compared with the pre-war quinquennium, recorded an increase of 3 per cent, exports of 6 per cent, and re-exports, owing to the scarcity of shipping, of no less than 97 per cent. The net imports of treasure on private account amounted to nearly £14 millions as against nearly £7 millions in 1916-17, and £24 millions the average of the pre-war quinquennium. The increase in the net imports in the year under review as compared with the previous year was mainly due to larger imports of gold. The net imports of treasure on Government account in 1917-18 were also higher than those in the previous year as will be seen from the table on the following page. The net imports of gold, the absorption of gold during the quinquennium ended 31st March, 1918, amounting to £54 millions or more than one-half of the world's yearly production, and the net imports of silver which in this quinquennium were nearly twice the world's annual production are referred to in the last chapter of this Review.

In order that any misconception arising from these figures may be removed, a further comment seems to be required. A part, in some cases a very large part, of the increase in value of the imports and exports of commodities was due to a rise in prices. It is therefore necessary to lift the veil, and to calculate how much of the increase or decrease in the value of the imports and exports of each article was due to a rise or fall in price. In making a comparison with the preceding year, the quantity of each article imported and exported during the year has, as far as practicable, been valued at the prices prevailing in 1916-17. The detailed figures of recalculated values will be found in table No. 51 on pages 62-63 in Part II of this Review. The result shows that the effect of rising prices during 1917-18 was more marked in regard to imports than exports. According to the ordinary trade returns, the imports of 1917-18 were valued at £100 millions, an increase of £526,000 over 1916-17; but when the prices of the latter year are applied, the value is reduced to £82 millions, thus showing an increase in the import trade on account of higher prices of nearly £18 millions or 23 per cent. If quantity is taken, by comparing the value of the year's trade re-calculated at prices of 1916-17 with the actual value of the trade in 1916-17, the figures reveal a decrease of nearly £18 millions or 18 per cent in the volume of the import trade. Indian importers had to pay 23 per cent more in order to get 18 per cent less. Regarding exports, the actual declared value in 1917-18 was £155 millions, while the value calculated at the prices of the previous year was £144 millions, or, in other words, there was a gain of £11 millions or 8 per cent on account of higher prices. The volume of the exports, however, showed an increase of £14 millions or 9 per cent.

* For the year ending 31st March, 1918, the value of the exports from Canada was more than three and a half times her exports in the pre-war year 1913-14, and the value of the imports was more than one and a half times of that in the pre-war period.

† **Note.—The conversion rate (R15=£) has been retained throughout the Review as section II of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 (Act III of 1906) is still in force, although the rate of sterling exchange has been above 1s-4d for a considerable portion of the year under review.**

The declared value of the trade as compared with that of the two previous years and the pre-war quinquennium was as follows:—

Imports and exports of private Merchandise and net imports of treasure on private account.

Private Merchandise.	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1917-18 as compared with the pre-war average
	£	£	£	£	(per cent)
Imports of Merchandise	97,231,000	87,991,000	99,757,000	100,283,000	+3
Exports of Indian Merchandise	146,332,000	128,356,000	158,049,000	155,623,000	+6
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	3,079,000	3,231,000	5,385,000	6,081,000	+97
Total private Merchandise	246,642,000	219,578,000	263,191,000	261,987,000	+6
Net imports of treasure (private).					
Gold (net imports)	19,242,000	—7,65,000(a)	8,851,000	13,292,000	—31
Silver „	4,806,000	3,717,000	—2,214,000(a)	457,000	—90
Total treasure (net imports)	24,048,000	2,952,000	6,637,000	13,749,000	—43

In the table given above, stores and treasure imported or exported on Government account are, as on former occasions, excluded. The values of articles of national importance exported on Government account are included under private exports, and are, therefore, excluded from exports of stores on Government account. In view of the large increase in the imports and exports of Government stores and the precious metals on Government account in 1917-18, it may be of interest to set out the figures:—

Imports and exports of Government stores * and net imports of treasure on Government account.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	3,882,000	4,122,000	7,076,000	9,287,000
Exports of Indian Merchandise	36,000	1,140,000	1,361,000	1,478,000
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	39,000	260,000	79,000	81,000
Total Stores	3,957,000	5,522,000	8,516,000	10,846,000
Net imports of treasure (on Government account).				
Gold (net imports)	—476,000(a)	25,000	—27,000(a)	3,493,000
Silver „	2,346,000	—497,000(a)	14,747,000	12,238,000
Total treasure (net imports)	1,870,000	—472,000(a)	14,720,000	15,731,000

Thanks to the unusually good monsoon, which in a country whose mainstay is agriculture may be called the jugular vein of Indian trade, it was possible to export considerable quantities of munitions of war to the United Kingdom and the Allies. The exports of these articles under the immense difficulties of a shortage in ocean freight formed an epic of endeavour during the year under review. In 1917-18 India sent goods to the value of nearly £85 millions to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, and £60 millions to the Allies. The bulk of the exports to the United Kingdom and her Allies consisted of articles of national importance. As compared with the pre-war period, the quantities and values of the exports of foodgrains, especially wheat, barley, and gram, jute manufactures, tea, and tanned hides considerably increased. The total value of foodgrains exported amounted to nearly £36 millions as against over £30 millions, the pre-war average, of which wheat accounted for nearly £13 millions. Jute manufactures, mainly gunny bags and cloth, were valued at approximately £29 millions in 1917-18, as against £13 millions in the pre-war quinquennium, tea at nearly £12 millions as against £9 millions, and tanned hides at £3 millions as against £1 million. Table No. 52 on page 64 disentangles the main increases and decreases in quantities of the principal articles of imports and exports during the war period from the apparent obscurities in which the figures are wrapt elsewhere in Part II. The most noticeable changes, as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, were the increases in the imports of fuel oil, petrol, coconut-oil, copra, cigarettes, coffee, and tea, and the decreases in sulphuric acid, alizarine and aniline dyes, metals, motor cars, kerosene oil, paper, wood pulp, provisions, salt, railway materials, and cotton and woollen goods. Under exports, indigo, gram, maize, pulse, tanned cow hides, chromite, piglead, vegetable oils, rubber, cotton and jute goods, and cigarettes showed important increases, while there were large decreases in oilseeds, coal, raw hides, raw textiles, especially raw jute, tanned skins, manures, and zinc.

A popular exercise just now is to reckon the percentage rise in prices as compared with that at the outbreak of war, and it may be useful to show how the prices of imports and exports have moved. Imports into India rose to a much greater extent than did exports. The average prices of 61 articles of import based on the declared values increased 24 per cent as compared with the previous year, while the average prices of 50 articles of export rose only 7 per cent. The increase in the average prices of these articles of imports and exports as compared with the pre-war year will be seen from the following index numbers:—

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Imports	100	121	126	170	211
Exports	100	102	103	117	125

(a) Net exports.

*Exclude goods bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels as such vessels do not clear in the ordinary way.

The wholesale prices of country produce in the principal markets throughout India are shown in table No. 58 on page 67 in Part II of this Review. At the end of March, 1918, as compared with the corresponding period of 1917, raw cotton showed a rise of no less than 86 per cent, sesamum seed of 32 per cent, rape seed of 11 per cent, and foodgrains of 16 per cent (mainly bajra 49, jawar 43, and wheat 13, the increase in the case of rice being only one per cent). In raw jute, owing to the prohibition of export referred to in a subsequent chapter, there was a fall of 30 per cent in price. As compared with the level of prices at the end of March, 1914, raw cotton showed an increase of 150 per cent and foodgrains 13 per cent (mainly jawar, bajra, and wheat, rice showing a fall of 11 per cent), while raw jute showed a decrease of 44 per cent, linseed 10 per cent, and rapeseed 12 per cent. Retail prices of the articles of food rose to a much smaller extent than in most countries.* A high level of prices prevailed for imported articles, especially cotton piecegoods, kerosene oil, and salt. The rise in the prices of these important articles of consumption was, it might be said, the fly in the ointment. Imports of cotton piecegoods decreased by 20 per cent against the previous year and 41 per cent against the pre-war average. Kerosene oil was imported to the extent of only 31 million gallons, a decrease of 36 per cent against the previous year and 53 per cent against the pre-war average, and the imports of salt (337,000 tons) showed, as was to be expected in times of phenomenally high freights, a decrease of 24 per cent and 38 per cent respectively, as compared with the same periods. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta at the end of March 1918 was 22 per cent above the level of March 1917, and 76 per cent above that at the outbreak of war (July 1914). The rise was due not to an increase in the prices of foodgrains which were 8 per cent below the pre-war level, but to the high prices of raw cotton, jute manufactures, shellac, cotton piecegoods, salt, kerosene oil, and sugar. The general level of retail prices (chiefly foodgrains, salt, milk, ghee, sugar, vegetables, and kerosene oil, which largely enter into an Indian's family budget) was 1 per cent higher as compared with the corresponding period of last year and was 18 per cent above the level at the outbreak of war. Freights showed a good leap upwards during the year as will be seen from page 70 of Part II of this Review. The activity of trade is illustrated by the large railway earnings, the statistics of internal trade, and the outturn of the textile industries, referred to in subsequent chapters. The statement of Bank Clearings for the year 1917-† differs in no essential degree from the previous year's returns in reflecting the activities which the country continues to experience, mainly, if not wholly, as an outcome of conditions in Europe. A new high-water mark was the outstanding feature of the returns of the five chief ports which increased to £601 millions in 1917, from £540 millions in 1916 and £433 millions in the pre-war year 1913. The total number of new Joint Stock Companies registered in 1917-18 was 278 with an authorised capital of £20,387,000 as against 184 companies with an authorised capital of £11,507,000 in the preceding year. The large increase in capital was chiefly under Banks, owing to the flotation of the Tata Industrial Bank with an authorised capital of £8 millions. Company flotations in the year 1917-18 and in the preceding four years were as follows :—

Authorised capital in thousands of £ sterling.

	Banking and Loan.	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Tea planting.	Coal mining.	Others.	Total.
	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)	£(1000)
1913-14 (pre-war year)	4,173	560	373	340	113	39,047	44,606
1914-15	260	313	—	120	180	2,080	2,953
1915-16	213	193	427	193	113	3,660	4,799
1916-17	2,033	613	2,487	787	460	5,127	11,507
1917-18	8,340	547	667	760	520	9,553	20,387

The prices of securities and shares show a general increase so far as industrials are concerned, while there was a decrease in the market price of Government securities and Municipal debentures as will be seen from the table in the margin, which is perhaps an interesting sidelight of the effects of the war on Indian industry.

Index numbers of the prices of securities and shares taking the price on the 29th July 1914 as 100

	29th July 1914.	26th July 1917.	26th March 1918.
5 Government securities	100	70	68
101 Port Trust and Municipal debentures	100	89	84
10 Banks	100	106	112
32 Jute Mills (Ordinary)	100	311	467
66 Cotton Mills (Ordinary)	100	132	161
90 Coal Companies (Ordinary)	100	141	137
1 Woollen Mill (Cawnpore—ordinary)	—	106(*a*)	125(*a*)
88 Tea Companies (Ordinary)	100	127	125
7 Flour Mills („)	100	120	162
1 Iron and Steel Company (Tata—ordinary)	100	332	295

War time prosperity has, so far as our industrial activities are concerned, continued to bring grist to the mill. The trade returns of the year are surprisingly good, considering the restrictions prevailing upon exports and the difficulties of freight and finance.

---

* *Vide* "War Prices and House Rents" No. 581 of 1918, page 5 (and also table No. 60 on page 68 in Part II of this Review). The rise in retail prices was as follows :—Vienna 173·2 per cent (August 1917), Berlin 110·5 per cent (November 1916), Norway 148 per cent (March 1918), United Kingdom 106 per cent (end of March 1918), Portugal (Lisbon) 133 per cent (February 1918), Sweden 134·5 per cent (March 1918), Switzerland 96·6 per cent (March 1918), France (Paris) 118 per cent (April 1918), Denmark (Copenhagen) 72·8 per cent (February 1918), Italy 136·8 per cent (March 1918), Canada 70·6 per cent (March 1918), United States 56 per cent (March 1918), Holland 81·8 per cent (March 1918), New Zealand 34 per cent (March 1918), Australia 30·5 per cent (March 1918).

† The figures for 1918 are £931 millions, an increase of £330 millions over those of 1917.

(*a*) The price on 18th May, 1916, when the mill increased its capital from £93,000 to £200,000, has been taken as 100.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The value of the imports of merchandise in 1917-18 was over £100 millions, and showed an increase of £526,000 over the preceding year. The value in 1917-18 was 3 per cent higher than the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war, and, with the exception of the two pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14, was the highest recorded. The value of the import trade since the beginning of this century was as follows :—

Average of	£	Year	£
Five years ending 1903-04	52,280,000	1913-14 (pre-war year)	122,165,000
„ „ „ 1908-09	74,567,000	1914-15	91,953,000
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	97,231,000	1915-16	87,991,000
„ „ „ 1917-18	100,430,000	1916-17	99,757,000
		1917-18	100,283,000

As compared with 1916-17, the value of imported cotton manufactures showed the largest increase, *viz.*, £2,425,000. The imports of matches increased by £794,000, chemicals by £564,000, and articles imported by post by £645,000. The most noticeable decreases were in motor cars and motor cycles (£948,000), railway plant and rolling-stock (£715,000), and kerosene oil (£535,000).

Bengal showed an increase of nearly £1,235,000, mainly accounted for by cotton manufactures. Imports into Bombay showed an increase of more than £987,000. On the other hand, there was a decrease of £1,338,000 in the case of Burma, nearly half of which was accounted for by cotton goods.

The chief imports into India were as follows :—

	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	£	£	£
Cotton goods	32,272,000	32,677,000	34,938,000
„ yarn	2,515,000	2,699,000	2,863,000
Sugar	8,784,000	10,300,000	10,213,000
Iron and steel	7,450,000	5,920,000	5,172,000
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	3,867,000	4,009,000	3,490,000
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	1,418,000	2,382,000	2,867,000
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,630,000	2,632,000	2,685,000
Mineral oil	2,480,000	2,959,000	2,427,000
Hardware	2,114,000	2,072,000	1,810,000
Liquors	1,350,000	1,553,000	1,666,000
Paper and pasteboard	847,000	1,554,000	1,541,000
Salt	528,000	1,276,000	1,467,000
Provisions	1,367,000	1,873,000	1,182,000
Motor cars and cycles	671,000	1,429,000	481,000
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4,073,000	1,046,000	331,000

Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table 8 in Part II of this Report. The rise in prices has been a very potent factor in the increase in values. The increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles of imports in the year under review as compared with 1916-17 will be found in table No. 7 in Part II of this Review.

tton Manu-
tures.

Cotton manufactures.—The value of the imports of cotton manufactures increased to £37,801,000 from £35,376,000 in 1916-17, and £34,787,000 the pre-war quinquennial average. This increase was due entirely to a large rise during the year in the prices of cotton goods owing to a great shrinkage in imports. These imports were 38 per cent of the value of the total imports in 1917-18, as compared with 35 per cent in 1916-17, and 36 per cent during the pre-war quinquennium. The chief descriptions of imports were as follows :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	£	£	£
Twist and yarn	2,515,000	2,699,000	2,863,000
Piece goods—			
Grey (unbleached)	14,057,000	11,247,000	12,288,000
White (bleached)	7,469,000	8,529,000	9,470,000
Coloured, printed, or dyed	8,770,000	10,059,000	10,764,000
Fents of all descriptions	*	596,000	628,000
Total piecegoods	30,296,000	30,431,000	33,150,000
Hosiery	619,000	942,000	683,000
Handkerchiefs and shawls	348,000	119,000	106,000
Thread	240,000	369,000	413,000
Other sorts	769,000	816,000	586,000
Total	34,787,000	35,376,000	37,801,000

As compared with 1916-17 and also with the pre-war quinquennium, the most noticeable increase was in the value of imported piecegoods which rose by no less than £2,719,000.

Cotton Yarn.—The imports of yarn amounted to 19 million lbs, a decrease of 34 per cent as compared with the previous year, and of 53 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average. The quantity was the lowest recorded since 1866-67. The value of these imports, however, increased to £2,863,000, from £2,699,000 in 1916-17, and £2,515,000 the

* Separately distinguished from 1912-13.

pre-war average, consequent on the high range of prices. The average declared value per lb of imported yarn rose to 2*s* $11\frac{5}{12}d$ from 1*s* 10*d* in the previous year, and 1*s* $2\frac{5}{12}d$ the pre-war quinquennial average. The following table shows the imports of yarn as compared with the production of yarn in the Indian mills :—

	Imports lbs	Indian Mills Production lbs
Annual average for the five years 1904-05 to 1908-09	38,573,000	641,776,000
" " " " 1909-10 to 1913-14	41,794,000	646,754,000
Year 1913-14	44,171,000	682,777,000
" 1914-15	42,864,000	651,985,000
" 1915-16	40,427,000	722,425,000
" 1916-17	29,530,000	681,107,000
" 1917-18	19,400,000	660,576,000

The counts of yarn imported during the last two years as compared with the average of the pre-war quinquennium and also the production at the Indian mills of the different counts during the same periods will be found in tables Nos. 20 and 21 in Part II of this Review.

The proportion of the different counts imported taking the average of the pre-war quinquennium as 100 is shown below :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17	1917-18
Nos. 1—20	100	95	26
" 21—30	100	45	22
" 31—40	100	69	43
Above No. 40	100	64	47
Unspecified descriptions	100	102	85

There was a decrease in the quantities of all descriptions of imported yarn. Over 93 per cent of the imports consisted of counts 31^s to 40^s and above including unspecified descriptions, as against 89 per cent in the previous year and 86 per cent the pre-war average. Of the production in the Indian mills (661 million lbs) counts 1^s to 30^s were 95 per cent of the total in the year under review, as against 96 per cent in the preceding year and nearly 97 per cent the pre-war average. The imports of counts 31^s to 40^s decreased to 10 million lbs from 16 million lbs in 1916-17 and over 23 million lbs the pre-war average, while the Indian production of these counts amounted to 24,389,000 lbs, as against 24,682,000 lbs in 1916-17 and 18,699,000 lbs the pre-war average. In counts above 40^s the imports decreased as compared with 1916-17 by 27 per cent to 3,570,000 lbs, while the production increased by 28 per cent to 5,842,000 lbs.

The United Kingdom supplied nearly 15 million lbs, or 77 per cent of the total imports, and Japan over 4 million lbs—chiefly counts 31^s to 50^s and above, and mercerised cotton yarn—or 22 per cent, as against 90 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, in the pre-war quinquennium. There were no imports from Holland, and only 18,800 lbs came from Italy and 144,800 lbs from Switzerland.

Cotton piecegoods.—The main feature of the trade in India's chief import (cotton piecegoods) was the decrease in the quantity imported, coupled with the large increase in value. As compared with 1916-17, the quantity of grey goods imported decreased by as much as 26 per cent, white goods by 15 per cent, and coloured, printed, or dyed by 13 per cent. The value, on the other hand, of imported grey goods increased by 9 per cent to £12,288,000, white goods by 11 per cent to £9,470,000, and coloured goods by 7 per cent to £10,764,000. The following table shows the proportion of the quantity and value of the different descriptions of cotton piecegoods imported during the year under review and the preceding year, the average of the pre-war quinquennium being taken as 100 :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14		1916-17		1917-18	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Grey, unbleached	100	100	63	80	47	87
White, bleached	100	100	90	115	77	127
Coloured, printed or dyed	100	100	72	116	63	124
Tents of all descriptions	100	100	113	173	86	182

The declared value per yard of grey goods rose by 50 per cent from $3\frac{1}{6}d$ in 1916-17 to $4\frac{3}{4}d$, white goods by 28 per cent from $3\frac{1}{2}d$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d$ and coloured goods by 22 per cent from $5\frac{1}{3}d$ to $6\frac{1}{2}d$. The cost of production of whites has, however, increased more than that of greys. The imports for the past five years with the averages of the two quinquennial periods ending with the years 1908-09 and 1913-14 are given below :—

	Grey (unbleached) millions of yards	White (bleached) millions of yards	Coloured, printed, or dyed millions of yards
Average of five years ending 1908-09	1,230·7	572·7	515·4
" " " " 1913-14	1,331·0	654·3	631·5
Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
" 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
" 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
" 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
" 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6

The principal varieties under each of the three great classes and the quantity of each variety imported were :—

Imports of piecegoods (In millions of yards).

Grey (unbleached).	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	White (bleached).	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	Coloured, printed, or dyed.	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Dhutis, saris, and scarves	646·6	520·2	398	Dhutis, saris, and scarves.	70·6	63·5	41·6	Dhutis, saris, and scarves.	95·8	64·3	40·5
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	128·3	82·9	62·7	Jaconets, madapollams, and mulls, etc.	208·2	183·1	164·8	Cambrics, etc.	102·3	48·7	50·8
Longcloth and shirtings	522·5	184·9	122·8	Longcloth and shirtings.	129·1	123·2	113·3	Shirtings	105·7	64·1	60·8
Sheetings	·6	35·1	30·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				Nainsooks	199·4	169	150·2	Prints and chintz	159·4	106·9	101
								Drills and jeans	21	20·1	22·8
								Checks, spots, and stripes.	—	17·3	11·3
Other sorts	33	23·9	11·8	Other sorts	47	51	32·4	Twills	26·8	16·5	23·5
								Other sorts	120·5	117	84·9
Total	1,331	847	625·5	Total	654·3	589·8	502·3	Total	631·5	454·9	395·6

All descriptions of grey and white goods declined, the most noticeable decreases being in dhutis, saris, and scarves, and longcloth and shirtings. In coloured goods, cambrics, drills and jeans, and twills showed a small increase while other descriptions decreased.

The proportion of the three important classes of piecegoods imported from Lancashire in the last three years, as compared with the pre-war quinquennium is given below :—

Percentage of total imports.

	Five years ending 1913-14 per cent	1915-16 per cent	1916-17 per cent	1917-18 per cent
Grey piecegoods	98·8	95·7	90	87·2
White „	98	98·3	98·7	98·8
Coloured „	93·5	90	88·7	91·8

In 1917-18, the share of the United Kingdom in grey goods again decreased, while in coloured goods there was an increase. In white goods, the share was almost the same as in the previous year. Shipping difficulties and the shortage of industrial labour in England have reduced the supply of cotton goods ordinarily imported from Lancashire. The result is shown in the manufacturing statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills, which indicate an increase in the production of (1) finer varieties of cotton fabrics, particularly coloured piecegoods, and (2) higher counts of yarn spun. As compared with 1916-17, the production of coloured piecegoods increased by 8 per cent and of yarn of counts 30s and above by 5 per cent.

Eighty-seven per cent of the imported grey goods came from the United Kingdom, while the United States supplied less than one per cent, mainly sheetings and drills and jeans, and Japan over 11 per cent, mainly longcloth and shirtings, sheetings, and drills and jeans. In white goods the share of the United Kingdom was nearly 99 per cent and the remainder consisted mainly of longcloth and shirtings from Holland and Japan, and drills and jeans from the latter country. Nearly 92 per cent of coloured goods was imported from the United Kingdom. The remainder came mainly from Holland 1·1 per cent (chiefly dhutis including lungis), Italy 1·8 per cent, and Japan 4·7 per cent (chiefly flannels and flannelettes, drills and jeans, and shirtings). In addition to these three main classes of piecegoods, there were imports of fents of all descriptions which amounted to 32 million yards, valued at £628,000, as against nearly 42 million yards, valued at £596,000, in 1916-17.

Cotton hosiery.—The value of imported cotton hosiery decreased by 27 per cent to £683,000. The average value of the imports during the pre-war quinquennium was £619,000. Imports from Japan were valued at £611,000 and from the United Kingdom at £52,000 as against £850,000 and £75,000, respectively, in the previous year. The descriptions of piece goods produced in the Indian mills and exported from British India will be found in the following chapter, on page 15.

Sugar.

Sugar.—With the exception of the imports of cotton manufactures, sugar is India's largest import, and owing to the war, the countries of consignment of these imports are of exceptional interest. The principal sources of supply are shown below (in tons):—

Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	453,000	583,000	415,000	377,700	363,700
Straits Settlements	1,700	2,900	2,600	14,800	61,000
Mauritius	128,800	139,600	69,400	22,900	32,200
Japan	200	100	11,500	11,600	4,500
China (including Hongkong)	4,500	1,500	13,700	5,900	4,300
Egypt	...	100	3,200	200	1,300
Germany	1,700	700	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	42,600	74,000	...	...	...
Other countries	1,000	1,100	500	7,000	3,700
Total (all countries) tons	633,500	803,000	515,900	440,100	470,700
Value £ (000)	8,340	9,526	10,551	9,827	10,027

The quantity of the imports of sugar (excluding confectionery and molasses) increased in 1917-18 by 7 per cent as compared with 1916-17. The value of these imports increased by 2 per cent to £10,027,000. Had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, these imports would have been valued at £10,560,000, and the decrease therefore, on account of lower prices, was £533,000. As in the previous year, the imports of beet sugar, never very large in comparison with cane sugar imports, were *nil*. The imports from the Straits Settlements were Java sugar transhipped at Singapore and of the total imports of 424,700 tons from Java and the Straits, Bengal accounted for 229,700 tons or 54 per cent, Bombay 97,300 tons or 23 per cent, Sind 48,700 tons or 11 per cent, Madras 29,700 tons or 7 per cent, and Burma 19,300 tons or 5 per cent. The imports of Java sugar showed an increase of 8 per cent over those of 1916-17 and a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The importation of Mauritius sugar has considerably decreased since the outbreak of war, and the total quantity imported in 1917-18, although 40 per cent above that of the preceding year, was only one-fourth of the pre-war normal. This sugar is imported chiefly into the ports on the western side of India, and of the total imports of 32,200 tons, Bombay accounted for no less than 31,000 tons or 96 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements increased to 61,000 tons from 14,800 tons, while those from Japan amounted to 4,500 tons only or less than two-fifths of the quantity imported in 1916-17. China and Hongkong also sent less than in the preceding year, while the imports from Egypt increased to 1,300 tons from 200 tons. As compared with the pre-war quinquennial average, the quantity of the total imports of sugar (excluding confectionery and molasses) from all countries showed a decrease of 26 per cent, while the value of the imports increased by nearly 20 per cent. The Indian production of cane sugar was estimated at 3,266,000 tons in 1917-18 as against 2,730,000 tons in 1916-17, an increase of 20 per cent. The acreage under sugar increased by 16 per cent to 2,796,000 acres. The average production during the five years immediately preceding the war was estimated at 2,334,000 tons.

Metals and manufactures thereof.

Metals, etc. (1) *Iron and Steel.*—Iron and Steel, India's largest import after cotton piece-goods and sugar, showed, as was to be expected, a considerable decrease in the year under review. The total imports amounted to 152,000 tons, a decrease of 41 per cent, as compared with 1916-17, and of 79 per cent, as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of these imports amounted to £5,172,000, a decrease in value, notwithstanding the great falling off in quantity, of only 13 per cent, as compared with 1916-17. These imports with the principal sources of supply, in each of the last five years and in the pre-war quinquennial period are stated below :—

Imports of Iron and Steel.

	From United Kingdom	From Germany	From Belgium	From United States.	From other countries	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	443,400	136,400	117,600	24,500	13,400	735,300
Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	611,300	200,100	171,000	22,000	13,800	1,018,200
„ 1914-15	421,500	77,300	67,200	31,100	11,500	608,600
„ 1915-16	289,400	4,500*	7,000	114,700	9,000	424,600
„ 1916-17	176,700	600*	300	70,700	8,900	257,200
„ 1917-18	76,800	...	...	62,700	12,500	152,000

The diminished imports were due to the impossibility of obtaining supplies together with the resulting high prices and the use of substitutes. In regard to substitutes, corrugated sheets, for example, which in the pre-war quinquennium had the largest tonnage—175,500 tons—dropped to 5,500 tons. Bengal was hitherto by far the largest importer of this material, chiefly on account of the Jute industry upcountry where buying, assorting and storing sheds had been erected. Tea gardens also use these sheets for coolie huts as do the better class ryots in the jute producing districts. When the prices of corrugated sheet iron rose to a prohibitive level, recourse was had to the use of thatch for roofing purposes. This has been found to be serviceable, durable, impervious to rain, and cooler than corrugated iron. At the present time, when builders in Calcutta are unable to obtain structural materials, such as beams, they, not infrequently, find themselves compelled to use disused rails in place of girders. Of the total quantity of imported iron and steel, nearly 51 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 41 per cent from the United States. The remainder (about 8 per cent of the total) was imported mainly from Japan, Ceylon, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements. In the pre-war quinquennium the United Kingdom supplied nearly 60 per cent of the total, the United States over 3 per cent, and the remainder was imported mainly from Germany and Belgium. It is impossible to deal in detail with these imports and a reference should, therefore, be made to Part II of the Review, page 58, where the quantity, value, and value per ton are shown for the pre-war quinquennium and the last two years. There was a remarkable decrease in the imports of beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework from 71,100 tons, the pre-war average, to 1,100 tons in 1917-18. Hoops and strips mainly required in Bombay, Sind, and Madras for cotton baling, and in Bengal for jute baling and for box bands of tea-chests, amounted to 22,000 tons as

* Imports were cargoes of prize vessels.

against the pre-war average of 26,000 tons. The United Kingdom maintained the lead in this trade with 14,000 tons, while the United States supplied 8,000 tons, more than three times its pre-war average. The quantity of nails, rivets, and washers (10,300 tons) was one-half of the imports of the previous year and 59 per cent less than the pre-war imports. Cast pipes and fittings were imported to the extent of 7,000 tons as against 14,600 tons in 1916-17 and 47,500 tons before the outbreak of war. The United Kingdom enjoyed the bulk of this trade with 6,400 tons. The United Kingdom with 44 per cent and the United States with 54 per cent continued, as hitherto, to be the main sources of supply of wrought tubes which were imported to the extent of 14,300 tons. As already noted, corrugated sheets fell to 5,500 tons, of which 1,300 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom and 4,200 tons by the United States. In regard to tin plates, there was an increase of 4 per cent over the pre-war average, the quantity imported being 32,200 tons or 27 per cent less than that in 1916-17. Nearly 22,000 tons came from the United Kingdom and 9,000 tons from the United States. In sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, most of the business went, for the first time, to the United States which supplied 14,500 tons, as against 2,200 tons in the pre-war period. The total imports were 18,700 tons, one-fifth of the pre-war quinquennial average. The imports of wire increased to 7,600 tons from 7,000 tons in the preceding year and 6,700 tons the pre-war average. A considerable increase took place in the supply from the United States which sent 5,400 tons as against 600 tons in the pre-war quinquennium. In steel angle and spring the total tonnage decreased to nearly 3,900 tons from 9,400 tons in the preceding year and 31,000 tons the pre-war average. More than three-fifths of the imports came from the United Kingdom and the remainder from the United States. Bars and channel of steel and of iron, which, next to corrugated sheets, are the most important imports, decreased to 17,400 tons from 60,400 tons the pre-war average. The United Kingdom supplied 11,500 tons, one-half of the average quantity imported in the pre-war years, while the United States increased her exports from 400 tons the pre-war average to 5,300 tons. There were, of course, no imports from Belgium and Germany, which previous to the outbreak of war accounted for 83 per cent of these imports.

(2) *Railway plant and rolling-stock.*—The year's imports on private and Government account decreased by 45 per cent, as compared with 1916-17, to £658,000, of which £331,000 were on private account and £327,000 on Government account. The total value of the trade in 1917-18 was only one-ninth of the pre-war quinquennial average.

Of the total imports (£658,000), £340,000 were on account of carriages and wagons, £256,000 on engines, and £62,000 on materials for construction. The share of the United Kingdom was 95 per cent and the United States 2·5 per cent, as against 93 and 6 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. Siam supplied almost the entire quantity (1,300 tons) of sleepers of wood imported on private and Government account. While rails, chairs, and fishplates, sleepers, and other materials for construction decreased under imports on private account, there was a noticeable increase in engines and wagons on Government account.

(3) *Other Metals.*—The imports of copper amounted to approximately 2,600 tons as against 1,700 tons in the previous year, and 30,000 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. Japan increased her shipments of unwrought tiles, ingots, braziers and sheets, wire and other manufactures and her share in the total imports of copper increased to 80 per cent, from 9 per cent the pre-war average and 26 per cent in 1916-17. The imports of copper from Australia which are said to be of finer quality than those of Japan amounted to 100 tons as against 4 tons the pre-war quinquennial average. Brass was imported in the same quantity as in the previous year—2,800 tons. The manufacture of brass has recently been undertaken on a large scale in Calcutta, where a company has been formed, the output of which is expected to be 4 to 5 tons per day. Lead sheets for tea-chests are required for the staple industry of tea and the imports of these sheets increased to over 3,200 tons from 3,000 tons in the preceding year, due entirely to larger imports from Ceylon. Imports of tea-chests, mainly of wood, were valued at £630,000 as against £581,000 in 1916-17. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of tea-chests was 43 per cent, Japan 36 per cent, and Russia 14 per cent, as against 63, 11, and 25 per cent, respectively, in the previous year.

Machinery and mill-work.

Machinery and mill-work.—The value of the total imports of machinery and mill-work, including belting, amounted in 1917-18 to £3,490,000, a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The most noticeable decreases were in jute mill machinery £258,000, cotton mill machinery £80,000, electrical machinery £100,000, mining machinery £69,000, and tea-garden machinery £63,000. Cotton mill machinery was valued at £777,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied £680,000 and Japan £58,000, as against £797,000 and £46,000, respectively, in 1916-17. The share of Bombay in these imports was over 91 per cent. Jute mill machinery decreased to £461,000 from £719,000 in the preceding year. The imports from the United Kingdom, the main source of supply, amounted to £413,000 and from Japan to £33,000. The decrease in electrical machinery is accounted for by smaller imports from the United Kingdom. Of the total imports of £193,000, the United Kingdom supplied £124,000 and the United States £55,000, as against £243,000 and nearly £38,000 in 1916-17, and £201,000 and £13,000 the pre-war average. Boilers are mainly imported

from the United Kingdom and the total value of these decreased by nearly £59,000 to £67,000, as against £237,000 in 1913-14. The number of sewing machines imported decreased to 57,761 from 74,642 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied nearly 80 per cent and the United States nearly 20 per cent, as against 96 per cent and nearly 4 per cent, respectively, in 1916-17. There was an increase in the imports of typewriters and the number imported was 8,380, valued at £107,000, as against 5,521, valued at £67,000, in the previous year. No less than 95 per cent of these imports came from the United States.

Chemicals.

Chemicals, drugs, etc.—The total value of imported chemicals increased by 45 per cent to £1,815,000. There was a noticeable increase in the quantity of the imports of sodium carbonate, caustic soda, and sulphur, and a decrease in acids, aluminous sulphates (including alum), bleaching materials, carbide of calcium, and copperas. Sulphur increased to 9,800 tons from nearly 9,000 tons in 1916-17. The imports from Italy on account of the scarcity in freights were nominal, 2 tons only as against 4,700 tons in the previous year, while Japan more than doubled her exports from 4,100 tons to 9,500 tons. The quantity of the imports of bleaching materials decreased by over 8 per cent to 5,000 tons, while the value of these imports increased by 21 per cent to £139,000. More than two-thirds of the imports of chemicals came from the United Kingdom and one-fifth from Japan. There was a considerable increase in the imports from the United States, her share having risen to nearly 11 per cent.

Drugs and medicines.

There was a decrease of 4 per cent in the value of imported drugs and medicines, which amounted to £889,000. Quinine salts increased in quantity by 37 per cent to 65,400 lbs, while the value of these imports (£105,000) decreased by one per cent. Camphor decreased by 17 per cent to 1 tons. More than 81 per cent of the imports came from Japan. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at £146,000, as against £153,000 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied nearly two-thirds of the patent medicines for the Indian market.

Silk.

Silk.—As in the previous year the supplies of raw silk from abroad decreased, being only 1,832,000 lbs, not far short of two-thirds of the pre-war average. China, the main source of supply, reduced her shipments to India, although she still enjoyed 87 per cent of the total imports. The shipments from Siam, on the other hand, slightly increased. The total value of imported silk manufactures, including yarn, amounted to £1,902,000, or £8,000 more in value than in the previous year. Of the imports of silk yarn, noils, and warps,—737,000 lbs—over seven-tenths came from Japan, and the remainder mainly from the United Kingdom, Italy, and China. There was a decrease of 7 per cent in the quantity of imported piecegoods which amounted to over 18 million yards, while the value of these imports increased to £1,369,000 or by 8 per cent. Japan and China, as hitherto, were the main sources of supply, and accounted for 98 per cent of the imports. Owing to the difficulties of shipment from France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, the quantity of goods of silk mixed with other materials decreased to a large extent from nearly 5 million yards in 1916-17 to just over 2 million yards in 1917-18.

Mineral Oil.

Mineral Oil.—In view of the considerable decrease in the imports of mineral oil during the year under review no apology is necessary for setting out the detailed statistics of imports which were as follows :—

Imports of Mineral Oil.

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Fuel oil	8,130,000	19,670,000	15,309,000
Kerosene—			
In bulk	50,860,000	44,260,000	26,477,000
„ tins	16,049,000	4,847,000	4,907,000
TOTAL KEROSENE	66,909,000	49,107,000	31,384,000
Lubricating oil	13,522,000	18,683,000	15,375,000
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	131,000	15,000	366,000
Paints, solutions, and compositions	2,000	2,000	...
Other kinds	2,271,000	678,000	363,000
TOTAL MINERAL OIL	90,965,000	88,155,000	62,797,000

These figures show that there was a considerable decrease, which was due in a large measure to the scarcity of freight. The imports were 28 million gallons below the pre-war average. Kerosene, it will be seen, was imported only to the extent of 31 million gallons. The imports in the previous year were 49 million gallons, and those in the pre-war quinquennium 67 million gallons. The value of the imports of kerosene decreased by £535,000 to £1,243,000. Prices, however, rose considerably. Had prices remained at the same level as in the preceding year, the value of the imports would have been lower by £79,000, and would have amounted to £1,164,000. There were practically no imports of kerosene from Borneo and the Straits Settlements, while the imports from America decreased to a noticeable extent. A feature of the year's trade was the increase in the imports of kerosene from Persia, which

were over 8½ million gallons, as against one million gallons in 1916-17. Persia also supplied 6,592,000 gallons of fuel oil, as against 4,372,000 gallons in the preceding year. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma were nearly 105 million gallons as against 107 million gallons in 1916-17. The decrease in lubricating oil was accounted for by smaller imports from the United States, Borneo, and the United Kingdom, while the decrease in fuel oil was due to shorter shipments from Borneo. As noted above, Persia was able to offset the falling off in fuel oil to some extent. The imports of benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirit reached the record figure of 366,000 gallons as against 15,000 gallons in 1916-17, and 131,000 gallons, the pre-war normal. The main source of supply was Sumatra, and a certain amount was consigned from Egypt where it had been stored. The coastwise exports of petrol from Burma to other parts of India amounted to 5,188,000 gallons, as against 6,631,000 gallons in the preceding year. The production and exports abroad of Indian petrol and kerosene oil are dealt with in the following chapter, on page 25.

Hardware.

Hardware, etc.—The most interesting feature in regard to the year's trade in hardware is the way in which Japan and the United States have been steadily trying, not without a large measure of success, to capture the position vacated by Germany and Austria. The total value of the imports amounted to £1,810,000, a decrease of £262,000 or 13 per cent as compared with the previous year. Of this the share of the United Kingdom was 41 per cent, as against 59 per cent in 1916-17. The United States increased her share from 19 to 28 per cent, and Japan from 16 to 25 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium, the share of these three countries was 59, 6, and 1 per cent, respectively, while the share of Germany was 18 per cent and of Austria 9 per cent. Builder's hardware decreased from £146,000 to £122,000 and agricultural implements from £93,000 to £77,000. Implements and tools other than agricultural implements increased by £34,000 to £245,000, the increase being entirely due to larger imports from America. Enamelled ironware decreased slightly to £124,000. Japan had the lion's share of the market in enamelled goods, her share being 80 per cent and that of the United Kingdom 12 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium their shares were respectively 1 and 9 per cent, while nearly 89 per cent came from Austria-Hungary and Germany. The United States supplied 80 per cent and Japan 16 per cent of metal lamps, of which only 1,144,000 were imported as compared with 4,662,000 in the pre-war year. The

Cutlery.

imports of cutlery were valued at £107,000, or £6,000 more than in the preceding year. In the pre-war quinquennium 48 per cent of the imports of cutlery was from the United Kingdom; in the year under review the percentage had fallen to 43. The share of Japan and the United States increased.

Electro-plated ware.

Electro-plated ware, which is imported mainly from the United Kingdom, decreased to £20,000 from £30,000 in 1916-17.

Liquors.

Liquors.—A main feature of the liquor trade was an all-round decrease in the quantity imported. The total imports amounted to 3,443,000 gallons, a decrease of 23 per cent as compared with the previous year and of 46 per cent as compared with the pre-war normal. The value of these imports increased by 7 per cent to £1,666,000. Fifty-four per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale, beer, and porter, 39 per cent of spirits, and 6 per cent of wines. The table on page 59 in Part II of this Review shows the imports of ale, beer, and porter during the last three years and the average annual imports during the pre-war quinquennium. The total imports during the year amounted to 1,858,000 gallons, as against 2,586,000 gallons in 1916-17 and 4,405,000 gallons the pre-war average. The United Kingdom has hitherto been the largest supplier of ale, beer, and porter, and for the first time Japan took the lead with 888,000 gallons or 48 per cent as against 829,000 gallons or nearly 45 per cent from the United Kingdom. The production of Indian breweries in 1917 was 6,217,000 gallons, an increase of 52 per cent as compared with that of the previous year. Imports of whisky amounted to 656,000 gallons, as against 681,000 gallons in 1916-17 and 659,000 gallons in the pre-war quinquennium. The value of the imports increased by £153,000 to £602,000. Had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been only £433,000, *i. e.*, higher prices accounted for an increase of £169,000. The shares of the United Kingdom and Holland in the whisky trade were almost the same as in the previous year, over 98 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. There was a decrease in the quantity of brandy imported from 299,000 gallons to 228,000 gallons. France continued to be the principal source of supply with 191,000 gallons as against 248,000 gallons in the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied 24,000 gallons and Holland 8,000 gallons, as against 16,600 gallons and 29,000 gallons, respectively, in 1916-17. The quantities of whisky and brandy remaining in bond at the end of March 1917 and 1918 and the average quantities held in bond at the end of March of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14 are shown in the marginal table. The imports of wines decreased, chiefly owing to smaller arrivals of port, sherry, madeira, French vermouth, etc., from 297,000 gallons to nearly 215,000 gallons. The quantity of champagne and other sparkling wines decreased to nearly 16,000 gallons from over 20,000 gallons in 1916-17. Port was imported to the extent of 73,000 gallons as against 95,000 gallons in the preceding year.

	Average quantities in bond at the end of March of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	Quantity in bond at the end of	
		March, 1917.	March, 1918.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Whisky	102,200	129,600	177,100
Brandy	40,100	56,000	48,200

Paper and pasteboard.—The value of the imports of paper and pasteboard was only slightly less than in the preceding year. The imports were valued at £1,541,000, as against £1,554,000 in 1916-17, and £847,000, the pre-war quinquennial average. There has been a very noticeable diversion of trade, especially since the outbreak of war. The English paper manufacturer has, by force of circumstances, found it impossible to supply markets abroad. The share, therefore, of the United Kingdom has decreased to nearly 27 per cent from 47 per cent in the preceding year and 58 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. Germany and Austria-Hungary (which had one-fourth of the total pre-war imports) left a gap that Japan, Norway, Sweden, and to a less extent the United States have attempted to fill. The share of Japan was double that of the preceding year, and one-fourth of the total imports. Three years ago (1915-16) the imports of printing paper from Japan were valued at £2 only, while in the year under review at over £64,000. This is truly a remarkable achievement and a feather in the cap of Japanese commerce and industry. The imports of printing paper decreased from 16,000 tons to 9,500 tons in the year under review. The principal countries of supply, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, curtailed their supplies, while Japan increased her shipments from nearly 550 tons in 1916-17 to 1,300 tons. The value of the imports of writing paper and envelopes decreased to £265,000 from £354,000 in 1916-17, and this was more than accounted for by the shrinkage in the imports from the United Kingdom. The imports of packing paper decreased in quantity by 47 per cent to 1,900 tons. Almost all the exporting countries reduced their supplies. The quantity of other kinds of imported paper, including paper manufactures, amounted to 9,600 tons as against 13,000 tons in 1916-17 and 25,000 tons the pre-war quinquennial average. As in the previous year, the largest quantity was received from Japan and the imports from that country amounted to 2,500 tons as against 4,700 tons in 1916-17. Paper and pasteboard.

The imports of wood-pulp amounted to 3,600 tons as against 8,400 tons in the preceding year. Japan sent 2,100 tons as against 175 tons sent for the first time in 1916-17 and Sweden 900 tons, while 600 tons of pulp came for the first time from Canada. These imports from Canada were shown in the trade accounts as imports from China, the country of consignment and not that of origin. During the year under review the mills were using more of the raw material available in India for the manufacture of paper. There were no imports of rags or other materials for making paper. Table No. 38 in Part II shows the principal sources of supply of wood-pulp.

The production of the Indian paper mills amounted to 31,860 tons, almost the same as in the preceding year, as against 26,450 tons the pre-war quinquennial average.

Salt.—The imports of salt in 1917-18 were phenomenally low. We have to go back to 1896-97 and 1879-80 to find such small imports. Lack of freight space accounted for the inadequate import of 337,000 tons, a decrease of 24 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 38 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. With this large decrease in imports there was a more than correspondingly high range of prices mainly due to heavy speculation in India. The value of the imports increased by £191,000 to £1,467,000. Had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been £966,000. The marginal table shows the percentage shares of the principal sources of supply. The principal feature of the trade was the large increase from Egypt and Aden accompanied by a considerable decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom. The imports of salt from Liverpool amounted to 19,000 tons as against 111,000 tons in 1916-17 and 159,800 tons the pre-war average. Almost the entire quantity of foreign salt was imported, as hitherto, into Bengal and Burma. The share of Bengal rose to 92 per cent from 83 per cent in 1916-17, while that of Burma decreased to 7 per cent from 17 per cent. Most other provinces consume Indian salt, of which 3·9 tons were produced for every ton imported.* The production of Indian salt in 1917, it may be noted, was nearly 1,303,000 tons as against 1,359,000 tons in 1916. Salt.

Imports of Salt.

	Average of 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	per cent	per cent	per cent
United Kingdom	29·3	24·8	5·6
Spain	15·7	17·1	13·0
Aden and Dependencies	16·6	22·9	33·8
Turkey, Asiatic	10·6	...	...
Egypt	11·7	26·7	36·2
Italian East Africa	5·3	8·5	11·4
Germany	10·6	...	...
Other countries	·2	...	...
	100	100	100
Total quantity imported in tons.	545,000	445,000	337,000

Provisions.—The value of imported provisions decreased by 37 per cent to £1,182,000. The pre-war quinquennial average was £1,367,000. If the prices had been on the same level as in 1916-17, the value would have been £1,080,000 instead of £1,182,000. There was an increase, therefore, of £102,000 due to higher prices, which was set off by a considerable decrease in the volume of the trade. Canned and bottled provisions accounted for 28 per cent of the total value, farinaceous and patent foods (tapioca, etc.) 27 per cent, and condensed or preserved milk 20 per cent. There was a considerable decrease in the imports of biscuits which were only 5 per cent of the total as compared with 19 per cent in the Provisions.

* In the previous year (1916) 3 tons were produced for every ton imported. In the pre-war year (1913) 2·2 tons were produced for every ton imported.

previous year and 18 per cent the pre-war normal. Australia's share in this trade rose to 52 per cent from 15 per cent in 1916-17 and 5 per cent the pre-war average. Australia also considerably increased her supplies of bacon and hams, cheese and canned and bottled provisions. There was a decrease in the quantity of other provisions, such as jams and jellies, cocoa and chocolate, and condensed and preserved milk. The total imports of jams and jellies decreased by more than 52 per cent to 13,400 cwts. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade declined to 6 per cent from 97 per cent, the pre-war normal, while Australia increased her share to 89 per cent from 2 per cent. The imports of condensed and preserved milk amounted to 55,700 cwts, a decrease of 29 per cent as compared with 1916-17 and of 46 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average. The United Kingdom supplied 13,600 cwts, the United States 17,500 cwts, and Holland 1,500 cwts, as against 61,000 cwts, 312 cwts, and 22,000 cwts, respectively, in the pre-war quinquennium. The imports of condensed milk from Australia increased to over 9,600 cwts from 1,000 cwts in 1916-17. The most important imports are set out below :—

Imports of Provisions.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 cwts	Preceding year (1916-17) cwts	Year under review (1917-18) cwts
Farinaceous and patent foods	255,900	238,900	211,300
Canned and bottled provisions	86,100	136,100	81,800
Biscuits and cakes	72,900	83,800	16,300
Milk (condensed and preserved)	103,300	78,000	55,700
Jams and jellies	17,400	28,000	13,400
Bacon and hams	14,500	13,000	4,900
Cocoa and chocolate	4,600	8,300	2,700
Cheese	11,700	7,800	7,100

Motor cars and motor cycles.—The number of motor cars imported decreased by as much as 73 per cent on account of the embargo on the import of motor cars, motor cycles, and parts thereof. The prohibition was, it will be remembered, introduced in December 1916 * on two grounds, namely, (1) to check the increase in the consumption of petrol in India, and to ensure an adequate supply for military requirements and (2) to set free tonnage which is urgently required for other more necessary commodities. The following table shows the number of cars imported since the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Number of Motor cars imported.

	From United Kingdom	From United States	From other countries	Total
1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1,669	868	343	2,880
1914-15	1,350	510	145	2,005
1915-16	787	2,136	198	3,121
1916-17	489	4,169	120	4,778
1917-18	39	1,222	21	1,282

Ninety-five per cent of the total number imported came from the United States as against 87 per cent in the previous year. The interesting feature was the considerable decrease in the number of cars imported from the United Kingdom. Only 39 cars came from England, as against 489 in the previous year and 1,669 in the pre-war year 1913-14. The year was certainly, like its two predecessors, the year of the American motor car in India. The number of motor cycles imported was only 265, valued at £13,000, as against 1,675 and £79,000 in 1916-17. The United States supplied 176 of the total number and the United Kingdom 76 as against 526 and 1,125, respectively, in the previous year. The number of motor cars registered in India † at the end of March, 1918, was 18,680, while that of motor cycles 9,082. The value of the imports of tyres for motor cars and motor cycles increased by 29 per cent to £397,000, while the number decreased from 98,300 to 94,700. There was an increase in the imports of tubes for motor tyres both in number and in value. The number increased to 89,200 from 80,600 in the previous year, and the value to £97,000 from £64,000.

Other articles.—Of the other articles of import not analysed in this chapter the more important are enumerated below :—

	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 £	1916-17 £	1917-18 £
Matches	588,000	771,000	1,566,000
Woollen manufactures	2,056,000	1,314,000	1,398,000
Spices	1,031,000	1,297,000	1,268,000
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	905,000	1,168,000	1,150,000
Tobacco	474,000	834,000	1,133,000
Glass and glassware	1,079,000	1,001,000	1,083,000
Dyeing and tanning substances	887,000	765,000	941,000
Wood and timber	529,000	782,000	885,000
Apparel	978,000	1,053,000	864,000
Soap	412,000	673,000	756,000
Fruits and vegetables	718,000	779,000	688,000
Paints and painters' materials	473,000	765,000	645,000
Haberdashery and millinery	910,000	890,000	583,000
Articles imported by post	1,131,000	1,414,000	2,059,000

* The Embargo was removed on 14th December, 1918.

† The number of cars registered in India was as follows :—In Calcutta 4,695, Bombay 4,540, Madras port 2,125, Madras Presidency other than the port of Madras 737, Burma 1,827, Allahabad (United Provinces) 1,359, Lahore 1,171, Delhi 78, Karachi 324, Assam 236, Bihar and Orissa 888, Nagpur 370, Peshawar 316, and Ajmer 14.

There was a great leap upwards in the imports of matches which increased from 11 million gross in 1916-17 and 14 million gross in the pre-war year, to 17 million gross in the year under review. The value of the imports more than doubled. Japan supplied 91 per cent and Sweden 7 per cent, as against in the pre-war year 53 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom were insignificant—6,500 gross only. The value of woollen piecegoods imported represented 85 per cent of the total value of all woollen manufactures. In the year under review, 9,230,000 yards of piecegoods were imported as against 8,867,000 yards in 1916-17 and 22,420,000, yards the pre-war average. The supplies from the United Kingdom increased by 7 per cent. There has been a remarkable decrease in the imports of woollen shawls since the outbreak of war. Previous to the outbreak of war, these were mainly supplied by Germany. In 1917-18, only 21,000 shawls, valued at £3,500, were imported, mainly from Japan, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, as against 1,668,000, valued at £273,000, the pre-war average. The increase in instruments, apparatus, etc., as compared with the pre-war period, was due to the increase chiefly in electric lamps and electric fans. The diversion of this trade from the United Kingdom to Japan and the United States is not without interest. In the pre-war quinquennium, out of a total import of electrical apparatus valued at over £466,000, the United Kingdom had 82 per cent, the United States 6 per cent, and Japan 4 per cent; in 1916-17 the percentages were 72, 10, and 8 respectively; in 1917-18 these were 32, 17, and 36. On account of the war the value of the total imports had risen to £786,000. Owing to the enormous demand for cigarettes for army purposes the record imports of the previous year were surpassed. The total quantity imported increased from 2,403,000 lbs in 1916-17 and 1,731,000 lbs the pre-war quinquennial average, to 3,491,000 lbs. It is satisfactory to note the large share of this trade enjoyed by the United Kingdom, which supplied 3,358,000 lbs or over 96 per cent of the total imports, an increase over her record shipments in the previous year of 50 per cent. There were no imports from the United States, while those from Egypt were insignificant—only 26,000 lbs. The number of cigarettes was estimated at approximately 1,316 millions, as against 906 millions in the preceding year and 653 millions the pre-war average. The imports of unmanufactured tobacco increased. There was a large decrease in the imports of cigars which amounted to 45,000 lbs as against 79,000 lbs in the pre-war year 1913-14. Imports from Holland decreased to 21,000 lbs from 40,000 lbs. Manila cigars (imported from the Philippines) amounted to 15,900 lbs as against 16,900 lbs in the pre-war year. Imports of cigars from the United Kingdom decreased to 4,700 lbs from 8,200 lbs in the pre-war year. The principal feature of the trade in glass and glassware was the increase in the imports of bottles and phials and also of funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps. Of the total imports of bottles and phials, valued at £247,000, Japan accounted for no less than £168,000 as against £97,000 in the previous year. Sheet and plate glass decreased, due to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and the United States, although Japan exported (3,378,000 supl. feet) more than double the quantity shipped by her in 1916-17. Enemy countries supplied more than 57 per cent of the total imports of all glass and glassware in the pre-war period, and with their compulsory withdrawal from the Indian market and the considerable decrease in the imports from Belgium, Japan increased her share to 71 per cent from 8 per cent the pre-war average. Owing to the rapid development of the synthetic colour industry in the United Kingdom, there was a noticeable growth in the year under review in the imports of British-made aniline dyes. The total quantity imported from all countries increased, as compared with the preceding year, by 170 per cent to 1,979,000 lbs or 22 per cent of the average quantity imported from all countries in the pre-war quinquennial period. Of the imports, no less than 72 per cent or 1,426,000 lbs came from the United Kingdom, as against 268,000 lbs in the previous year and 115,000 lbs the pre-war average. The shipments from the United States and Japan also increased and amounted to 385,000 lbs, and 101,000 lbs, respectively. Alizarine dyes decreased in quantity by 52 per cent to 157,900 lbs. The imports of synthetic indigo were nominal, 4,400 lbs only as against 6,400 lbs in the preceding year. The total value of the imports of wood and timber other than railway sleepers amounted to £885,000 as against £782,000 in 1916-17 and consisted chiefly of deal and pinewood from the United States and Japan, and teakwood from Siam. Imports of fruits and vegetables were on a reduced scale and the quantity of dates imported amounted to 51,000 tons, as against 54,000 tons in 1916-17 and 46,000 tons the pre-war average. There was a noticeable increase, probably the result of the high rate of freights, of over 45 per cent in the value of articles imported by post which amounted to £2,059,000 as against £1,414,000 in 1916-17, and £1,131,000, the pre-war average. Nearly 64 per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom and 10 per cent from France.

Matches.

Woollen manufactures.

Instruments, apparatus, etc.

Tobacco.

Glass and glassware.

Synthetic dyes.

Wood and timber.

Fruits and vegetables.

Articles imported by post.

Imports of Government Stores.—The imports of Government stores are not included in the imports of merchandise referred to above. In the year under review the value of these imports increased to £9,287,000 from £7,076,000 in 1916-17 and £3,882,000 the pre-war average. The most noticeable feature was the increase in the value of arms, ammunition, and military stores imported, which was nearly five times that of the previous year and more than eleven times the pre-war average. The imports of woollen piecegoods and cotton manu-

factures also considerably increased. The United Kingdom was the source of 85 per cent of the imports and Australia 12 per cent, as against 88 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the case of Australia was due to larger imports of unwrought copper, woo len piecegoods, and horses. The value of the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock amounted to £327,000, and, although more than double that of the previous year, was only one-sixth of the pre-war average.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

Owing to the copious monsoon of 1917 and an insistent demand for articles of national importance on the part of the Allies, the export trade of 1917-18 was satisfactory in spite of the scarcity in tonnage. The value of the exports of Indian merchandise was over £155 millions. This was 1 per cent below the value of the previous year but 6 per cent above the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war. The value was the highest ever recorded, with the exception of the two pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14 and the preceding year 1916-17. The course of the export trade since the beginning of the century is given below :—

	£		£
Average of five years ending 1903-04	80,874,000	Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	162,801,000
„ „ „ „ 1908-09	107,896,000	„ 1914-15	118,323,000
„ „ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war year)	146,332,000	„ 1915-16	128,356,000
„ „ „ „ 1917-18	144,630,000	„ 1916-17	158,049,000
		„ 1917-18	155,623,000

The significant features of the returns are (1) the large increase of 52 per cent or over £12,281,000 in the value of foodgrains exported, (2) the increase in the value of raw cotton and manufactured jute, which rose by over £4,371,000 and £781,000, respectively, (3) the large decrease in raw jute—a decrease of no less than 60 per cent or £6,556,000 as compared with the exports of the previous year, and (4) important decreases in seeds £5,622,000 and in raw hides and skins £4,256,000. India's six chief exports are, in order of importance, cotton, raw and manufactured, grain, pulse, and flour, jute, raw and manufactured, tea, hides and skins, raw and tanned, and seeds.

If the trade returns of the past thirty years be examined, it will be found that on eighteen occasions raw and manufactured (chiefly raw) cotton was the principal export. On six occasions, foodgrains and also on six occasions raw and manufactured jute maintained the lead. In the year under review cotton, raw and manufactured, was the chief export as was jute in the two preceding years. The chief increases and decreases in the year 1917-18 as compared with 1916-17 are shown in table No. 7 in Part II of this Review, and detailed statistics of the quantity and the value of the exports will be found in table No. 9. On account of the large exports of wheat, barley, and gram the trade of Sind increased by as much as £4,257,000, and that of Bombay increased by £3,109,000, mainly due to larger exports of raw cotton and wheat. The export trade of Bengal decreased by £6,248,000 owing to the large fall in the exports of raw jute, while that of Madras decreased by £4,335,000.

Cotton and Cotton manufactures.

Cotton and Cotton manufactures.—The total value of raw cotton exported during the year amounted to over £28 millions and that of cotton manufactures to nearly £9 millions. The combined value was the highest recorded and amounted to over £37 millions, an increase of 13 per cent as compared with the previous year and of 25 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. The increase was almost entirely due to the high range of prices of raw cotton. The figures are as follows :—

	Cotton, raw	Cotton manufactures including twist	TOTAL
	£	£	£
Average of five years ending 1913-14	22,185,000	7,604,000	29,789,000
Year 1916-17	24,067,000	9,096,000	33,163,000
„ 1917-18	28,438,000	8,890,000	37,328,000

Raw cotton.

Raw Cotton.—The quantity of raw cotton exported in 1917-18 was 365,400 tons or 2,046,300 bales of 400 lbs each. It was 18 per cent below that of the preceding year in tonnage and 15 per cent below the pre-war quinquennial average. Table No. 18 in Part II on page 56 shows the exports to the principal countries. Before the war, 6 per cent of the exports of raw cotton went to the British Empire, nearly 70 per cent to the Allies, of which Japan took 42 per cent, and 22 per cent to enemy countries. In the year under review, more than 16 per cent went to the British Empire, and 83 per cent to the Allies, of which Japan took 71 per cent. Almost all the principal consumers of Indian cotton did less trade in raw cotton with India during the year, except the United Kingdom which took 38 per cent more than in the preceding year. Japan imports, as a rule, 60 per cent of its requirements from India, 30 per cent from America, and 5 per cent each from Egypt and China. The other principal consumers of Indian cotton, Italy, France, China, and Spain, also took smaller quantities, the decrease being very noticeable in regard to Spain. The outturn of the 1916-17 crop was estimated at 4,489,000 bales of 400 lbs each, while the sum of the net exports and internal consumption was 4,670,000 bales. The 1917-18 crop was estimated to yield 4,035,000 bales

or 10 per cent less than the previous crop. Prices rose to a very high level. The wholesale price of Broach cotton per candy of 784 lbs at Bombay was £27 13*s.* 4*d.* at the beginning of the year and it soared to the extraordinary high level of £46 10*s* 8*d* in March, 1918, which is to be attributed chiefly to unhealthy speculation. The average for the year was £33 16*s*, as against £23 1*s* 4*d* in 1916-17 and £20 4*s* the pre-war average. Had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been £19,735,000 instead of £28,438,000, or in other words, there was an increase of £8,703,000 due to higher prices.

Cotton manufactures.—The production and export of Indian manufactures of cotton were much above the pre-war average, although the high-water mark of the previous year was not reached in exports, presumably owing to the check consumers placed on their purchases by reason of the growing dearness of cloth which had necessarily to be manufactured from dearer raw staple. Cotton manufactures

Cotton yarn.—The production of yarn in Indian mills decreased, as already noted, to 661 million lbs from 681 million lbs in 1916-17. This was accompanied by a depression in the export trade. The principal countries of destination will be found in table No. 22 in Part II of this Review.

The total quantity exported was 122 million lbs, a decrease of 28 per cent as compared with 1916-17 and of 37 per cent with the pre-war average. China, the principal market of Indian twist, took 84 per cent of the total exports, but the quantity exported to that country decreased to the extent of nearly 42 million lbs as compared with 1916-17. This was much below the pre-war normal. The fact may be ascribed to the comparatively cheaper cost of Japanese yarn which has for some years thoroughly established itself in China. As compared with the preceding year, the exports to Egypt and Siam increased, while those to the Straits Settlements, Persia, Arabia, and the United Kingdom decreased. The total value of the exports amounted to over £5,043,000, but had the price of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been £3,816,000, or in other words, there was, due to higher prices, an increase of £1,227,000.

Cotton goods.—The exports of Indian made piecegoods were more than double the pre-war average, the exports amounting to over 189 million yards or more than 13 per cent of the quantity imported from Lancashire. These exports were, however, 28 per cent below those of the previous year for the reason stated above. Piecegoods accounted for 96 per cent or £3,692,000 out of a total export of cotton goods valued at £3,847,000. Prices were higher than those in the previous year, and had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been £2,892,000 instead of £3,692,000. In other words, there was an increase of £800,000 due to higher prices. The exports were as follows:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Grey	47,414,000	157,119,000	76,378,000
White	422,000	1,948,000	2,433,000
Coloured	42,384,000	104,778,000	110,639,000
Total yards	90,220,000	263,845,000	189,450,000
Value in £	1,393,000	3,651,000	3,692,000

The following table shows the descriptions of cotton goods produced and exported:—

	Production in the Indian mills			Exports		
Grey and bleached piecegoods	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 Millions of yards	1916-17 Millions of yards	1917-18 Millions of yards	Grey and bleached piecegoods	1913-14(*) (pre-war year) Millions of yards	1916-17 Millions of yards	1917-18 Millions of yards
Shirtings and longcloth	288·1	427·8	450·6	Shirtings	2·2	14·0	7·8
Dhutis	269·5	300·9	325·0	Chadars and dhutis	7·6	12·5	8·1
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	139·2	192·1	137·4	T. cloth and domestics	21·6	92·7	35·3
Chadars	64·1	67·8	54·0	Drills and jeans	·6	1·6	1·0
Drills and jeans	26·4	56·5	78·6	Other sorts	12·2	38·3	26·6
Other sorts	66·2	91·1	95·3				
Total	854·1	1,136·2	1,140·9	Total	44·2	159·1	78·8
Coloured piecegoods	251·4	441·9	473·1	Coloured piecegoods	45·0	104·7	110·6
Total piecegoods	1,105·5	1,578·1	1,614·0	Total piecegoods	89·2	263·8	189·4

The production in 1917-18 rose by more than 500 million yards, or by 46 per cent above the pre-war average. As compared with the preceding year, the production of grey and bleached goods showed a small increase, while there was an increase of 8 per cent in coloured goods. The decrease in exports was entirely in grey goods. The quantity of coloured goods exported increased by nearly 6 per cent. Indian piecegoods, as noted in the previous year's Review †, compete with imported goods mainly in regard to grey goods, and the area of

* Descriptions of exported piecegoods separately recorded from 1912-13 and the pre-war average is not therefore available.

† Pages 18 and 19 of the Review of Trade for 1916-17.

competition is in grey goods of the coarser counts of yarn, mainly grey shirtings, grey drills, and some classes of dhutis.

Shipments of Indian cloth to almost all the principal purchasing countries decreased with the exception of shipments to Persia, Ceylon, and Egypt. It will be seen from table No. 23 in Part II that business with Persia, Basra and other ports on the gulf has greatly increased since the outbreak of war.

The share of Bombay in the exports of piecegoods was 84 per cent as compared with 88 per cent in 1916-17 and 71 per cent the pre-war average, while that of Madras was 15 per cent, as against 11 per cent in the previous year and 27 per cent the pre-war normal. Karachi exported nearly one per cent in the year under review.

Grain, pulse, and flour.

Grain, pulse, and flour.—The quantity of foodgrains exported showed an increase of no less than 54 per cent over the previous year and 2 per cent above the pre-war average. Large increases took place in the exports of wheat, gram, barley, pulse, and maize. The details of the exports are shown in the appended table :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 Tons	1916-17 Tons	1917-18 Tons
Rice, not in the husk	2,397,900	1,589,000	1,939,400
„ in the husk	41,600	50,800	25,200
„ flour	200	100	100
Wheat	1,308,000	748,900	1,454,400
„ flour	55,000	70,200	71,600
Barley	226,800	209,500	358,700
Gram	132,000	38,200	327,100
Pulse	158,900	167,900	229,700
Jawar and bajra	41,100	36,300	15,300
Maize	(a)	24,900	91,000
Other kinds	49,400	2,000	1,200
Total tons	4,410,900	2,937,800	4,513,700
Value £	30,541,000	23,492,000	35,773,000

Foodgrains bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels are not included in these exports. The value of the total exports increased by 52 per cent to £35,773,000, but had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been £35,940,000. In short, there was a decrease of £167,000 due to lower prices.

Rice.

Rice.—The quantity of rice exported abroad in 1917-18 amounted to 1,939,400 tons, and was 22 per cent above that of the preceding year but 19 per cent below the pre-war normal. The value of the exports increased by 12 per cent to £13,774,000, but had prices remained at the same level as in the previous year, the value would have been £15,045,000. In other words, there was a decrease of £1,271,000 due to lower prices. The overseas exports (in tons) are given below. These figures exclude the coastwise exports to India.

Exports of rice to foreign countries.

	From Burma	From Bengal	From Madras	Total (all ports). Quantity	Total (all ports). Value
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	£
Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1,814,000	374,000	121,000	2,398,000	17,110,000
1913-14 (pre-war year)	1,835,000	327,000	155,000	2,420,000	17,600,000
1914-15	1,115,000	170,000	183,000	1,538,000	11,339,000
1915-16	945,000	75,000	239,000	1,340,000	10,193,000
1916-17	1,187,000	64,000	184,000	1,589,000	12,326,000
1917-18	1,499,000	71,000	173,000	1,939,000	13,774,000

Burma had 77 per cent of the export business and increased her shipments by 26 per cent. Nearly 86,000 tons of rice were exported on military account, of which 71,000 tons were shipped from Burma, and, as already explained, these figures are excluded from the above table. According to the Rice Commissioner the position of the rice markets in Burma at the end of September, 1917, was that there still remained roughly 1,000,000 tons available for export, whereas prices of paddy and rice were roughly two-thirds of the prices on the corresponding date of 1916, and 20 per cent below the prices current in 1914, the previous lowest rates within the last ten years. The position, owing to the shortage of freight, at this period, was extremely critical. Arrangements were made for the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies to buy the Allies' requirements of rice estimated at 100,000 tons monthly from Burma, and this had an immediate effect of causing an appreciable rise in the paddy market. Again at the end of January the Royal Commission placed further extensive contracts up to June-July shipments. Only a small quantity of the 1917-18 crop remained unmarketed at the commencement of the official year 1918-19. The exports from Bengal were less than one-fifth of the pre-war average, although slightly above those of the previous year. Shipments from

(a) Included with other kinds.

Madras decreased, as compared with 1916-17, while those from Bombay and Sind increased. The destinations of the exports in the year as compared with those in 1916-17 and in the pre-war period are of much interest. Table No. 42 in Part II illustrates the diversion of the trade brought about by the war. Before the war, 44 per cent of the exports went to the British Empire, 10 per cent to the Allies, 22 per cent to enemy countries, and the remainder (24 per cent) to Neutrals. In the year under review 70 per cent went to the British Empire, 15 per cent to the Allies, and 15 per cent to other countries. The most interesting feature of the direction of the trade was the increase in the exports to the United Kingdom, which for the first time, so far as records are available, had the largest share of the trade, 26 per cent, as against 7 per cent the pre-war average. Shipments to Ceylon were slightly less than in 1916-17, while those to the Straits Settlements increased by 14 per cent. The coastwise exports of rice and paddy from Burma to Bengal and other parts of India during 1917-18 and in the preceding 33 years are set out below:—

Exports of rice and paddy coastwise from Burma.

	Rice			Paddy		
	To Bengal	To other parts of India	Total	To Bengal	To other parts of India	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of ten years ending 1893-94	3,100	34,700	37,800	6,100	49,000	55,100
„ „ „ 1903-04	65,400	305,500	370,900	16,600	87,800	104,400
„ „ „ 1913-14	190,800	263,400	454,200	60,700	155,100	215,800
Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	129,600	253,800	383,400	32,300	182,100	214,400
Year 1914-15	590,300	316,300	906,600	124,800	191,100	315,900
„ 1915-16	639,900	316,200	956,100	138,700	137,100	275,800
„ 1916-17	512,900	356,300	869,200	75,300	83,400	158,700
„ 1917-18	282,800	218,200	501,000	18,800	25,500	44,300

The coastwise exports of rice (501,000 tons) showed a decrease of 42 per cent as compared with the previous year, but were higher than the pre-war quinquennial average by 31 per cent. Shipments of paddy showed a considerable decrease and amounted to only 44,300 tons. The world's export trade of rice is practically under the control of three countries, India, Indo-China, and Siam—the exports of rice from India amounting to 40 per cent of the total exports of rice-exporting countries, those from French Indo-China 20 per cent, and those from Siam 18 per cent. Burma provides more than three-fourths of the exports of rice from India as a whole and also usually sends to other provinces of India more rice than those provinces export.*

Wheat.—The wheat harvest of 1917 was the best on record and exports were nearly double those of the previous year. The total quantity exported was 1,454,400 tons, which exceeded the pre-war average by 11 per cent. The quantity of wheat exported on military account in 1917-18, which is not included in the above figures, was over 25,600 tons, of which 16,500 tons were shipped from Karachi and 9,100 tons from Bombay. According to the Wheat Commissioner, the total amount of wheat bought for export on behalf of the Royal Commission during 1917-18 was 1,578,385 tons, of which 1,173,891 tons were bought at Karachi, 275,566 tons at Bombay, and 128,928 tons at Calcutta. The amounts drawn from the various provinces, according to the information which the Wheat Commissioner obtained from buying agents, were 814,038 tons from the Punjab, 457,427 tons from the United Provinces, 92,544 tons from the Central Provinces, 57,888 tons from Sind, 41,854 tons from Central India, 15,000 tons from Bombay, 13,312 tons from Bihar and Orissa, 2,422 tons from Bengal, 1,083 tons from Rajputana, and 82,817 tons from other provinces (the Central Provinces and Central India). With the exception of 80,000 tons of Punjab wheat, all the purchases came from the crop of 1916-17. The value of the exports abroad amounted to £12,668,000 as against £6,102,000 in 1916-17. If prices had remained on the same level as in the previous year, the value would have been £11,850,000, *i.e.*, there was an increase of £818,000 on account of higher prices. From 1st November, 1916, it will be remembered, the Royal Wheat Commission assumed control, but in February, 1917, the direct purchasing by the Royal Commission was discontinued and the Wheat Commissioner re-assumed complete control over buying operations in this country on its behalf. Wheat.

The destinations of the exports as compared with the pre-war destinations show that there was an increase in the exports to the British Empire which took more than seven-tenths of the total shipments. The decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom was more apparent than real, since shipments to Egypt and to Sierra Leone were "for orders" and a considerable portion of these exports was for that country. Exports to the Allies were greater than in the previous year or in the pre-war period. Nearly 43,600 tons were exported to Persia,

* *Vide* Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Volume XV, No. 12.

Mesopotamia, and Arabia, as against 13,900 tons in 1916-17 and 5,200 tons the pre-war average. The exports were as follows:—

Exports of Wheat.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	Tons	Tons	Tons
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	985,100	412,100	73,500
Sierra Leone	...	...	41,900
Egypt	3,900	11,600	920,800
Other parts of the British Empire	3,000	21,900	10,700
Total British Empire	992,000	445,600	1,046,900
Allies—			
France	105,600	159,800	177,900
Italy	34,000	129,500	154,800
Belgium	137,900	...	...
Other Allies	200	...	30,500
Total Allies	277,700	289,300	363,200
Germany	16,300	...	...
Other countries	22,000	14,000	44,300
Total (all countries) tons	1,308,000	748,900	1,454,400
Value in £	9,313,000	6,102,000	12,668,000

The exports of wheat flour on private account amounted to 71,500 tons, only 2 per cent more than in the previous year, but 30 per cent above the pre-war average. Egypt was the best customer and purchased 21,500 tons. Ceylon took 9,500 tons, Mauritius 6,100 tons, the Straits Settlements and Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia) 5,900 tons each, and Persia 5,700 tons. In addition, there were large shipments to Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Salonika on behalf of the Army Department not included in the figures above. The exports of wheat flour (including atta) on military account in the official year 1917-18 amounted to 123,100 tons, of which 65,400 tons went from Bombay and 57,700 tons from Karachi. If these figures are included, the total export of wheat flour during the year was the largest on record. A census of the milling capacity of flour mills in India working under the approved roller system, was undertaken by this Department during the year. The general results showed that if all the 35 mills worked full time, *i.e.*, 24 hours a day, excluding Sundays, the annual production would be flour 390,000 tons, atta 200,000 tons, bran 138,000 tons, and others 19,000 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that on the assumption that the annual exports of wheat are on an average 1,400,000 tons, the capacity of Indian mills is a little more than one half of the annual exports.

Other food grains.

Other food grains.—The statistics of the exports of other food grains, mainly barley, gram, maize, and pulse, have already been set out above. It remains only to make a brief commentary on the large exports of the year. The exports, 1,023,000 tons, were more than double those of the preceding year, and also 68 per cent above the pre-war average. The purchases of barley, gram, and maize were made almost entirely under the orders of the Wheat Commissioner in India acting on instructions received first from the War Office and subsequently from the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in London. Approximately 91 per cent of barley, 96 per cent of gram, and 79 per cent of maize were consigned to Egypt "for orders." The exports of barley were nearly twice those of the previous year, and one and a half times above those of the pre-war quinquennium. The exports of gram were nearly nine times those of the previous year, and thrice the pre-war average. The statistics given above do not, as already pointed out, include purchases made on account of the Army Department in India and shipped on Government or chartered vessels. In the official year 1917-18, the exports from Bombay and Karachi of barley on military account amounted to nearly 71,000 tons and of gram to 61,000 tons. In spite of the large exports of both barley and gram, gram was in price less than ten per cent above the level of the previous and of the pre-war year, while barley rose by only 5 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. Beans, lentils, peas, and dal, which are included under the comprehensive head "pulse," were shipped to the extent of 230,000 tons or 37 per cent above the level of the preceding year. The exports of beans, mainly white beans, from Burma increased to 72,800 tons, valued at £953,000, from 68,000 tons, valued at £760,000, in 1916-17.

Jute and jute manufacture.

Jute and Jute Manufactures.—The value of the exports of raw jute amounted to £4,303,000 and manufactured jute to £28,562,000. The combined value amounted to £32,865,000, a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the previous year, but an increase of 16 per cent over the pre-war average. The value was 21 per cent of the total value of the exports of Indian merchandise, as compared with 24 per cent in the preceding year and 19 per cent the pre-war average. The decrease compared with the preceding year, as will be seen from the following table, was due entirely to the decrease in the exports of raw jute:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	£	£	£
Jute, raw	14,802,000	10,859,000	4,303,000
,, manufactures	13,499,000	27,781,000	28,562,000
TOTAL	28,301,000	38,640,000	32,865,000

The phenomenal increase in the production of manufactured jute since the outbreak of war is clearly brought out in this table. Bengal accounted for over 99 per cent of these exports.

Raw Jute.—The main feature of the trade was a considerable decrease in the quantity exported, which amounted to 278,100 tons, the lowest on record since 1877-78. The exports were prohibited to all destinations except under a license granted by the chief customs officer at the place of export. There was a fall in quantity of 48 per cent as compared with the previous year, and of 64 per cent with the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of the exports decreased by 60 per cent to £4,303,000. Had the level of prices of 1916-17 continued, the value would have been £5,595,000, or in other words, there was a decrease of £1,292,000 due to lower prices. The table below shows the exports of raw jute to the more important destinations :— Raw Jute.

Exports of raw jute.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	301,900	260,200	67,800
Other parts of the British Empire	800	2,000	1,700
Total British Empire	302,700	262,200	69,500
United States	95,600	123,700	94,200
France	76,500	44,800	28,200
Italy	38,100	38,500	24,800
Brazil	2,000	13,200	16,600
Japan	3,600	4,200	7,700
Other Allies	14,200	11,800	200
Total Allies	230,000	236,200	171,700
Spain	21,800	37,700	34,800
Germany	164,400	...	...
Austria-Hungary	44,600	...	...
Other countries	900	3,700	2,100
Total tons	764,400	539,800	278,100
Total value in £	14,802,000	10,859,000	4,303,000

In the pre-war period, nearly 40 per cent of the total exports went to the British Empire, of which the United Kingdom took more than 39 per cent, 30 per cent to the Allies, 27 per cent to enemy countries, and the remainder 3 per cent to other countries. In the year under review, 25 per cent went to the British Empire, of which over 24 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 62 per cent to the Allies, and 13 per cent to other countries, mainly to Spain. The importation of raw jute into the United Kingdom was prohibited, except under license, from 23rd February, 1917, and the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to only 68,000 tons in the year under review, as against 260,000 tons in the previous year and 302,000 tons the pre-war quinquennial average. More than one-third of the total quantity exported went to the United States, which took for the first time the lead with 94,000 tons. France, Spain, and Italy took less, while Brazil and Japan imported greater quantities than in 1916-17. The yield of the crop in 1917 as estimated in the forecast was 7 per cent above that of the previous year, *viz.*, 1,594,000 tons or 8,929,000 bales*.

The table below shows the rapid increase in the mill consumption of raw jute since the outbreak of war :—

Season July—June.	Mill consumption July—June 1,000 bales	Actual exports July—June 1,000 bales
1912-13	4,435	4,966
1913-14	4,374	4,310
1914-15	4,944	3,046
1915-16	5,770	3,157
1916-17	5,678	2,840
1917-18	5,447	1,752

During the season 1916-17 the mills consumed twice as much jute as was exported from India. The mill consumption in 1917-18 was 54 lakhs of bales and exports (July 1917 to June 1918) were over 17 lakhs of bales. Mills at the present time are consuming 3 times as much jute as is being exported. In pre-war times the proportion was about half and half. According to the Report of the Departmental Committee on the textile trades, appointed by the Board of Trade, about 80 per cent of the raw material is manufactured in the British Empire and Allied countries, 12 per cent in enemy countries, and 8 per cent in neutral countries. Calcutta exports 60 per cent of her production, a production which constitutes about 52½ per cent of the world's output of jute goods. Dundee exports 40 per cent of the output of the United Kingdom, equivalent to 12½ per cent of the world's production.

Jute manufactures.—One of the chief features of the trade in 1917-18 was the rise in the price of the manufactured article. The value of the exports, notwithstanding the decrease Jute manufactures.

* Including 11,000 tons or 64,000 bales of jute, the average imports from Nepal during the three years ending 1916-17, but excluding the comparatively unimportant Bimlipatam jute grown in the Madras Presidency.

in the quantities shipped, rose by 3 per cent to nearly £29 millions, a figure more than double the average value of the exports in the pre-war quinquennium. The detailed figures are set out in the appended table :—

Exports of Jute manufactures.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Number of bags exported	339,122,000	805,095,000	758,391,000
Weight „ „ tons	325,700*	464,700	406,900
Yards of cloth exported	969,971,000	1,230,951,000	1,196,826,000
Weight „ „ tons	275,200*	318,500	307,100
Weight of other kinds exported „	4,200*	5,400	5,500
Total weight of Jute manufactures tons	605,100*	788,600	719,500(a)
Value of bags exported £	6,260,000	14,228,000	12,982,000
„ cloth „ „	7,172,000	13,398,000	15,382,000
„ other kinds „	67,000	155,000	198,000
Total value of Jute manufactures £	13,499,000	27,781,000	28,562,000

The increase in value was more than accounted for by an increase of nearly £1,984,000 in the value of gunny cloth exported, which amounted to £15,382,000. Had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value of gunny cloth would have been £13,031,000, *i.e.*, there was an increase of no less than £2,351,000 on account of higher prices. Prices for ready delivery of the standard hessian cloth 40″ 10½ oz increased from 18*s.* 0*d.* in July, 1914, to £3 18*s.* 8*d.* per 100 yards in March, 1918, but the prices for forward delivery were all along considerably lower than for ready delivery. The value of bags exported decreased by £1,246,000 to £12,982,000. Of the principal importing countries of gunny bags, the United Kingdom, Australia, France, China, and Chile took less than in the previous year, and there were practically no exports to Russia, while there were larger exports to the United States, the Argentine Republic, Japan, Egypt, and South Africa. The United Kingdom took two-fifths of the total number of bags exported. Shipments of gunny cloth to the United States, France, and Canada increased, while there was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom, Russia, and the Argentine Republic. Two-thirds of the total quantity of gunny cloth exported went to the United States. The percentage shares of the more important countries are given below :—

	Gunny bags Percentage shares in the total number of bags exported.		Gunny cloth Percentage shares in the total yardage of cloth exported.	
	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1917-18	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1917-18
United Kingdom	9·0	40·0	4·4	8·7
Egypt	3·5	10·2	·1	·5
Russia	·1	—	·02	·2
Australia	16·0	8·8	2·2	2·4
Chile	11·1	5·8	·1	—
United States	14·4	6·0	68·4	66·6
France	·2	1·6	...	7·7
Cuba	3·0	2·9	...	...
Java	3·8	2·7	·02	...
Argentine Republic	·6	2·4	17·8	6·3
Other countries	38·3	19·6	6·96	7·6
	100	100	100	100
Total number / Total yards	339,122,000	758,391,000	969,971,000	1,196,826,000
Value in £	6,260,000	12,982,000	7,172,000	15,382,000

The above figures include shipments on Government account, and the following table shows the magnitude of Government orders since Government placed such orders in the market :—

	Government orders placed.		Shipments on Government Account.	
	Bags. (Millions.)	Cloth. (Million yards.)	Bags. (Millions.)	Cloth. (Million yards.)
1915-16	272	41	297	35
1916-17	403	148	385	135
1917-18	498	267	391	205
Three years' total	1,173	456	1,073	375

The coastwise exports from Bengal were chiefly gunny bags. Thirty-four million bags were exported in 1917-18 as against 35 million bags in the previous year. Ninety-seven per cent of these exports went to Burma and 2 per cent to Madras.

There were 76 mills at work with 40,639 looms and 834,055 spindles. The number of persons employed was 266,038. In the pre-war year 1913-14 the number of mills was 64 with 36,050 looms and 744,289 spindles. Difficulties with freight and exchange prevented free exports of jute manufactures with the result that the Bengal mills worked only 5 days per week

* Figures of exports during 1913-14, the pre-war average figures not being available.

(a) The exports from Bengal which are included in these figures amounted to 404,000 tons of gunny bags, 307,000 tons of gunny cloth and over 5,000 tons of other kinds of jute manufactures, or over 99 per cent of the total exports.

instead of 6 during the first nine months of the period under review. From January, however, to the end of the year under review they resumed full time working. An estimate of jute profits was made in this Department from a detailed analysis of the published accounts of 42 companies, 36 of which were registered under the Indian Companies Act, four in Scotland, one in England, and one in France, its factory being situated at Chandernagore. The compilation of the data was made uniform as far as practicable, and the 42 companies were regarded as one concern. In all cases the profits were shown after deduction of Indian Income tax and Super tax because the amount of tax paid was not always shown separately in the balance sheets but lumped with other items of expenditure under the head of "Manufacturing and other expenses." In the case of sterling companies, the British Income tax and British excess profits duty were deducted as well as the Indian Income tax and Super tax. The profits are shown before and after deduction of interest on debentures. Some companies have paid off their debentures, others are paying off these, while others again have created debenture redemption funds out of surplus profits. Debenture interest is not shown separately in all the published accounts, but the amounts were ascertained as correctly as possible. No allowance has been made for depreciation as no uniform practice of writing off depreciation is followed by jute mills in Bengal. The results are summarised in the following table :—

Profits of Jute Mill Companies after deduction of Income tax, Super tax and also, in the case of sterling companies, excess profits duty.

	1914	1915	1916	1917
	£	£	£	£
1. Total Profits	982,000	4,820,000	6,309,000	4,447,000
2. Debenture interest	159,000	159,000	154,000	142,000
3. Net profits (subject to depreciation)	823,000	4,661,000	6,155,000	4,305,000
4. Ratio of net profits (No. 3) to paid-up capital	10	58	75	49

Space will not permit of showing in detail the position of the mills before and since the war. Were it possible the impregnable strength of the mills as a result of the war would be as clear as sunlight, and this will be still further strengthened by the results of 1918* which promise to be a high record. Further evidence of the prosperity of the trade can be obtained from the phenomenal increases in the reserves and depreciation funds of the different companies as shown in the published accounts. The statistics of production, export, profits, number of persons employed, etc., given above lead one to the irresistible conclusion that the introduction of the jute industry into Bengal was one of Scotland's greatest gifts to India.

Tea.—The year's trade in tea was of compelling interest. The quantity exported was the highest on record,—359 million lbs, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year and of as much as 35 per cent above the pre-war average. The value of the exports amounted to £11,782,000, and had the level of the previous year's prices prevailed, the value would have been £13,792,000, *i.e.*, there was a decrease of £2,010,000 due to lower prices. The average price realised in Calcutta at the auction sales during 1917-18 was $7\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb, as against $8\frac{2}{3}d$ in 1916-17, and was the lowest since 1912-13. The estimated outturn in India in 1917, based on returns received in this Department, is 370 million lbs as against 368 million lbs in the previous season. The difficulties in obtaining tonnage were the controlling factor in the trade of the year. A scheme for purchasing and shipping Indian tea between November 1st, 1917, and May 31st, 1918, devised by the tea industry and accepted by the Food Controller, relieved the Indian market during the latter half of the season. The Food Controller originally contracted for 40 per cent of the Indian crop, but ultimately contracted for 25 million lbs in excess of this amount and finally took all the tea that was offered in order to fill the available tonnage. Of the total shipments from India, 90 per cent was from Bengal, 7 per cent from Madras, and almost the whole of the remainder from Bombay. The main features of the export trade were (1) the large increase in the shipments to the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, (2) the increase in the exports to Australia, Egypt, Cape Colony, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia), and (3) the great decrease in the exports to Russia and China. The destinations of the exports by sea to the chief consuming countries are set out in detail on page 61 of this Review. The exports to the United Kingdom were higher by 42 million lbs or 19 per cent than those in 1916-17, and were 37 per cent above the pre-war average. It has to be borne in mind that a large part of this increase made up for the smaller exports in the previous years. The direct shipments to the United States were nearly seven times those of 1916-17, and more than eight times the pre-war average, while those to Canada more than doubled. This was due to the stoppage of exports from the United Kingdom, and the requirements of these countries as also of South Africa and South America were met by direct shipments from India. The increase in the demands from North America by 30 million lbs as compared with the previous year is a satisfactory feature of the trade, in spite of Java possessing a shorter sea-route to America than India. At the same time the re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to these markets decreased in the calendar year 1917 to 1,419,000 lbs, from 8,014,000 lbs in 1916. Java has been a keen rival of India in the American market, and the prohibition of imports of tea from Java into the United Kingdom and Australia is said to have considerably increased the imports from that source into America. Business with South

Tea.

* In the first half of 1918 the net profits (subject to an allowance for depreciation) of the 36 jute mill companies, whose accounts were closed during that period, were £4,790,000 or 73 per cent of their paid-up capital. This is easily a record figure.

America, especially with Chile, was also well maintained. The depression in the trade with Australia in 1916-17 was made good in the year under review, and the exports exceeded the pre-war average by nearly one million lbs. The increase in the demands from South Africa was a new feature of the trade, while the increased exports to Egypt were due to the large shipments "for orders." Persia almost trebled her requirements and the shipments to the Persian Gulf ports, mainly for the Indian Army, also increased. Towards the close of the year there was a very brisk demand in the local sales for tippy teas for the Persian Gulf. Buyers, however, had great difficulty in getting the teas away. The Persian Gulf wants golden tipped leaf (which is by no means the best). This demand and the sudden demands for considerable quantities for the Indian Army Department raised prices, which were in the opinion of the trade exceedingly low when the tea purchase scheme was launched. The tea exported from India to Ceylon, it may be noted, is almost entirely transhipped at Colombo to other countries, and during the official year 1917-18 the quantity of Indian tea transhipped at Colombo amounted to 9,722,000 lbs,* of which 2,539,000 lbs went to the United Kingdom, 2,732,000 lbs to the United States, 2,483,000 lbs to Australia, and 1,294,000 lbs to Canada. There was a suspension in the usual demands from Russia which took a little more than eight million lbs,or only 27 per cent of the pre-war average. These statistics of exports by countries are direct exports as declared in India, and do not include re-exports from the United Kingdom. In the calendar year 1917, there was a great decrease in the re-exports of foreign and colonial tea from the United Kingdom, the total amounting to 14 million lbs as against nearly 58 million lbs in the pre-war year. Of this amount only 3 million lbs of Indian tea were re-exported as against 22 million lbs in the pre-war year. In addition to the exports by sea, about 1,340,000 lbs of Indian tea were exported across the land frontier, of which 1,060,000 lbs were green tea and 280,000 lbs black tea. The imports of tea into India by sea from foreign countries increased in the year under review to 9,666,000 lbs from 4,568,000 lbs in the previous year, mainly owing to larger imports of black tea from Ceylon and green tea from China. The total imports of black tea were 4,781,000 lbs and of green tea 4,885,000 lbs. The total quantity imported was only 2·7 per cent of the exports of Indian tea. The imports of tea from Ceylon amounted to 5,113,000 lbs, as against 1,986,000 lbs in the previous year and 1,593,000 lbs the pre-war average, while those from Java were 65,000 lbs, as against 123,000 lbs in the pre-war quinquennium. China and Hongkong supplied 4,150,000 lbs, as against 1,969,000 lbs in 1916-17 and 2,485,000 lbs, the average of the pre-war quinquennium. Foreign tea is blended under bond with Indian tea for re-exports abroad, and 218,600 lbs were thus blended under special license in Calcutta during the year under review. Imports of tea across the frontier amounted to 5,463,000 lbs, of which 4,981,000 lbs were black. Of these, 5,068,000 lbs were imported from the Shan States in Burma.

Hides and skins.

Hides and skins.—The main features of the year's trade were a considerable decrease in the exports of raw hides, an increase in the exports of tanned hides, and a decrease in the exports of raw and tanned skins. Table No. 50 in Part II shows the exports in the year under review as compared with the previous year and the pre-war quinquennium. The quantity of raw hides exported was less than one-half of that of the preceding year and only 42 per cent of the pre-war average. Of these, exports of cow hides amounted to 15,879 tons, valued at £1,547,000, being 54 per cent of the preceding year's exports of 29,082 tons, valued at £3,336,000. The export of raw cow hides was very largely under Government control, the quality suitable for Army selection leather, after meeting the requirements of Indian tanners, being purchased for the British and Italian Governments. The decrease in exports is accounted for partly by the great increase in the tanning of cow hides in India for Army purposes, and partly by the greater scarcity and cost of freight which limited the export of inferior qualities of hides. Government control, which included a prohibition of export on private account of weights suitable for Army work, accounts also for the change in the direction of the trade and the decrease in the exports to the United States of America, which took 500 tons only as against 10,400 tons in 1916-17. The largest exports were to Italy 7,600 tons (7 per cent less than in the preceding year), and the United Kingdom came next with 7,400 tons as against 5,300 tons in 1916-17 and 700 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14.

Exports of raw buffalo hides (4,245 tons, valued at £425,000) were 33 per cent only of the preceding year's figures (13,055 tons, valued at £1,352,000). The decline was due principally to freight difficulties and the weakness of the United States market. There has, however, also been a great increase in the quantity of buffalo hides tanned in India, particularly at Cawnpore, for soles of Army boots and for equipment. The United States was, as usual, the biggest buyer, but took only 2,741 tons as against 10,786 tons in 1916-17. The United Kingdom was second with 1,429 tons as against 1,871 tons in 1916-17.

Raw skins decreased in quantity by 21 per cent to 22,400 tons, mainly accounted for by smaller exports to the United States. Eighty per cent of the quantity exported went to the United States as against 87 per cent in the previous year. The remainder was shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom and Australia, which took 2,600 tons and 1,000 tons, respect-

* These figures include tea exported on through bills of lading from India transhipped at Colombo.

ively, as against 2,100 tons and 300 tons in the preceding year. Nine-tenths of the shipments of raw skins consisted of goat skins. Table No. 49 in Part II shows the chief importing countries of Indian raw hides and skins. The quantity of tanned hides exported increased by 13 per cent to over 18,300 tons and was double the pre-war quinquennial average. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. Nearly 95 per cent of the exports was tanned cow hides, the shipments of which increased in the year under review to 17,300 tons from 14,300 tons in the previous year and 7,900 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. According to the Controller of Hides, at least three-fifths of the upper leather used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of boots for the British and Allied armies is supplied from Indian tanned cow hides, almost all of which were tanned in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The statistics of exports given do not fully represent the increase in hide tanning during the year, since large stocks were held by Government at Madras and Bombay at the close of the year awaiting facilities for export, and in addition about 40,000 hides monthly were supplied from Bombay tanneries to Cawnpore for Army work in India. Owing to decreased imports of leather and leather manufactures, a much larger quantity of hides is being tanned for local consumption.

An important development has been the increased use by Southern India tanneries of the best class hides from Northern India which used to be exported to Germany and Austria. This movement can be seen from the following table which shows the imports by rail of raw hides into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies :—

Imports by rail of raw hides from Northern India.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Into Madras Presidency	700	1,500	3,300	5,600
„ Bombay „	600	1,900	2,700	4,700

Exports of tanned skins amounted to 1,700 tons, a decrease of 79 per cent as compared with 1916-17 and of 75 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took 1,200 tons and the United States 400 tons, as against 5,500 tons and 2,300 tons, respectively, in 1916-17. The decrease can be accounted for by the Government prohibition of skin tanning and export in April 1917, which was imposed with the object of preserving stocks of tanning bark for tanners of hides and of utilising the full capacity of Southern Indian tanneries in the tanning of hides for the British War Office.

Oil seeds.

Oil seeds.—The main features of the trade were (1) the remarkable fall in the exports, which were the lowest on record since 1879-80, and (2) the large increase in the share of the United Kingdom in the trade as compared with the pre-war period. The exports amounted to 457,700 tons, a decrease of 51 per cent as compared with 1916-17 and of 68 per cent with the pre-war average. The value of these exports amounted to £5,481,000, and had the level of prices of 1916-17 prevailed, the value would have been £5,360,000, or in other words, there was an increase of £121,000, due to higher prices. Of the total quantity exported, linseed was 32 per cent, groundnuts 25 per cent, castor 21 per cent, and rape and sesamum together 16 per cent. The shipments of linseed (146,100 tons) were 63 per cent below those of the preceding year and 61 per cent below the pre-war average. Over three-fourths of the total exports went to the United Kingdom which reduced her demands by nearly two-thirds. Australia was the second largest importer of Indian linseed in 1917-18, while France and Italy reduced their imports. Groundnuts were shipped to the extent of 115,300 tons, a decrease of 22 per cent as compared with 1916-17. France took 38,800 tons, or nearly one-third of the quantity shipped in the previous year, while the exports to the United Kingdom again increased from 16,500 tons to 18,000 tons. The pre-war average exports were nearly 2,000 tons. As noted in the previous year's Review,* these seeds being very light can be shipped, especially in these days of high freights, with ores at favourable rates. Nearly 51,000 tons of groundnuts were also shipped to the Straits Settlements, and most of these exports were for re-export to Hongkong and America.

The exports of castor seed to the United Kingdom increased to 57,000 tons from 39,000 tons in 1916-17, and the total shipments to all countries increased by 5 per cent. There was a considerable reduction in the exports of sesamum, which were less than one-fifth of those in 1916-17. France was the largest purchaser with 4,500 tons, while the United Kingdom reduced her demands to an appreciable extent. As in the preceding year, the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser of rape seed. The shipments to English ports, however, were reduced to 37,000 tons, *i.e.*, by no less than 59 per cent. The noticeable feature in the exports of rape seed was, on the one hand, the increase in the exports to Japan, and on the other, the decrease in the shipments to France and Italy. The quantity of copra exported was less than one-fifth of the pre-war average, and the principal purchasers were the United Kingdom and France. In pre-war years Germany had the largest share in this trade. The exports of cotton seed in the year were insignificant, and the decrease is due to several factors, *viz.*, the smaller crop, the fact that this seed is extensively used in India for cattle-feeding, and

* *Vide* page 25 of the Review of the Trade of India in 1916-17.

the low oil value of the seed which tends to prohibit its being carried in times of phenomenally high freights.

Table No. 46 in Part II on pages 60—61 of this Review shows the value of the more important seeds exported with the percentage shares in the total value.

The following percentage shares of the chief consuming countries in the total exports illustrate the diversion of the trade since the outbreak of war :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
United Kingdom	31	55·7	50
France	27·7	31·7	17
Italy	4·1	5·3	2
Belgium	16·3	...	...
Germany	12·2	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	13
United States	2·3	2·7	4
Others	6·4	4·6	14
	100	100	100

The increase in the share of the Straits Settlements in the year under review was mainly due to large exports of groundnuts, considerable quantities of which were re-exported from the Straits to Hongkong and America owing to the failure of Chinese crops. The Straits Settlements also consumed greatly increased quantities for oil-crushing.

The share of Bombay in the total quantity of seeds exported was 59 per cent as against 65 per cent in the previous year, Madras over 19 per cent against 11 per cent, Calcutta 14 per cent against 12 per cent, and Karachi nearly 8 per cent against 12 per cent.

Raw Wool.

Raw wool.—The exports abroad of raw wool excluding re-exports, amounted to nearly 43 million lbs, a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with the previous year and of 22 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The decrease was due to the greater consumption of Indian wool in the country both by woollen mills and by handloom weavers, * engaged in the manufacture of blankets and other Army material. The exports were made entirely to the United Kingdom. The value of these exports amounted to £2,716,000, and had the previous year's prices prevailed, the value would have been £2,241,000, *i.e.*, there was an increase of £475,000 due to higher prices. Nearly 64 per cent of the total quantity shipped was exported from Bombay and 36 per cent from Karachi. The exports from Calcutta were negligible owing to the prohibition regarding Tibetan wool. The exports of woollen carpets decreased by nearly £92,000 to £99,000, this being nearly two-thirds of the value of the pre-war average exports. The imports of foreign wool by sea were 2,651,000 lbs, a decrease of 35 per cent as compared with the previous year and of 17 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. Persia supplied 86 per cent of the total imports, Maskat territory and Trucial Oman 7 per cent, and Victoria 4 per cent. Tibetan wool is dealt with in Chapter V and the re-exports of foreign wool will be found on page 26.

Other articles.—Of the other articles not analysed in this chapter, the more important articles are enumerated below :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	£	£	£
Lac	1,468,000	1,869,000	2,518,000
Metals and Ores—			
Manganese Ore	658,000	836,000	571,000
Wolfram	(a)	700,000	724,000
Others	469,000	942,000	666,000
Opium	6,641,000	1,398,000	1,605,000
Dyes—Indigo	199,000	1,408,000	1,019,000
„ Other sorts	567,000	612,000	465,000
Oils	613,000	1,011,000	1,373,000
Rubber	263,000	1,056,000	1,082,000
Paraffin wax	367,000	678,000	740,000
Spices	573,000	730,000	728,000
Coffee	917,000	718,000	662,000
Saltpetre	233,000	704,000	592,000
Mica	239,000	341,000	575,000
Hemp, raw	522,000	1,074,000	530,000
Provisions and oilman's stores	304,000	473,000	469,000
Coal and coke	505,000	508,000	159,000
Articles exported by post	605,000	933,000	976,000

Shellac.

Under a scheme introduced in January, 1917, with the object of providing the British Government with the shellac required for munitions purposes, of suitable quality and at a fixed price, all shippers of shellac guaranteed to Government suitable shellac, in quantities representing 20 per cent of their shipments on private account, and at a fixed *f.o.b.* price of £2 16*s.* 0*d.* per maund (82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs). This has secured adequate supplies for the Ministry of Munitions. The total quantity exported fell from 324,300 cwts in the previous year to 289,700 cwts. The value of the exports, however, rose to £2,394,000. The declared value per cwt rose to £8 5*s.* 4*d.* from £5 4*s.* 10*d.* in 1916-17. Seventy-two per cent of the total quantity was shipped to the United States, 18 per cent to the United Kingdom, and 5 per cent to Japan.

* According to the Controller (Textiles), Indian Munitions Board, a large demand has been made upon hand weavers ever since January, 1918, and the output of blankets from this source, including supplies from Jails, is now approximately 50,000 blankets monthly, which would consume 500,000 lbs of wool monthly. This manufacture is in addition to the previously existing manufacture of cumblis (rough blankets) and may be taken therefore as an additional employment of wool.

(a) Included in "Others."

Metals and ores.—Manganese ore accounted for 95 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported and the shipments decreased by nearly one-third to 433,300 tons. Nearly 72 per cent of the total quantity went to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to France, the United States, Japan, and Italy. Almost the entire quantity of wolfram ore exported (4,782 tons) was shipped from Burma with the exception of 38 tons from Bengal. The United Kingdom took the total quantity shipped. Exports of chrome iron ore increased to nearly 15,000 tons from 6,000 tons in 1916-17 and 3,500 tons the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took nearly 82 per cent and the remainder went to Italy and Japan. The total quantity of pig iron exported amounted to 49,800 tons or less than one-half of the quantity shipped in the previous year. Nearly four-fifths of the exports went to Japan and the remainder mainly to Australia, New Zealand, and Hongkong. The production of iron and steel at the two premier works, *viz.*, the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron and Steel Works, was 731,200 tons, as compared with 630,000 tons in 1916-17 and 305,000 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. The production in 1917-18 consisted mainly of pig iron (251,000 tons), steel (174,000 tons), and blooms and billets (149,000 tons). Shipments of pig lead from Burma, mainly to Ceylon and the United Kingdom, increased by 2 per cent to 10,600 tons. The total increase in the exports of lead from Burma, owing to the development of the mines at Namtu by the Burma Mines Co., Ltd., does not appear in these foreign sea-borne trade figures as considerable quantities are exported coastwise to India. Exports of lead, coastwise, from Burma to other parts of India amounted to 5,800 tons in 1917-18, as against 2,900 tons in the preceding year. **Metals and Ores.**

The exports of opium on private account again decreased in the year under review and amounted to 8,408 chests or 12,322 cwts. Indo-China (including Cochin-China) took 3,050 chests, Java 1,800 chests, and Siam 1,650 chests. The other principal importing countries in order of importance were Japan, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and the United Kingdom. The exports on Government account, which are not included in the above figures, were 3,051 chests from Bombay and 5,194 chests from Bengal. These exports were to the United Kingdom, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements. **Opium.**

The total production of indigo in 1917-18 was 88,300 cwts as against 95,700 cwts in the previous year. The exports amounted to 31,100 cwts, a decrease of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year, but these were more than double the pre-war average. The United Kingdom, it will be remembered, considerably increased her demands of Indian indigo on the outbreak of war. She imported 30,600 cwts in 1915-16 as against 3,400 cwts the pre-war average, but there has been a rapid falling-off during the last two years and only 5,500 cwts were exported from India in 1917-18. This is largely due to the development of the synthetic colour industry in the United Kingdom. For the first time, the United States took the largest quantity 13,000 cwts. Japan also increased her demands from 500 cwts in 1916-17 to 2,800 cwts and Persia from 2,400 cwts to 2,600 cwts, while shipments to Egypt decreased. The average declared value decreased from £41 2*s* 8*d* per cwt in 1916-17 to £32 16*s* 0*d* in 1917-18. **Indigo.**

The main features of the trade in oils were an increase in the exports of coconut and castor oils, and a decrease in the shipments of petrol and benzine. Over two million gallons of castor oil, nearly double the pre-war average, were exported and more than one-half of these exports went to the United Kingdom. The exports of coconut oil exceeded 3 million gallons and about 80 per cent of these exports was shipped to the United Kingdom. The most important mineral oil exported was dangerous petroleum flashing below 76°F. (benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirits) and the exports decreased to 18,935,000 gallons from 24,638,000 gallons in 1916-17. The shipments were entirely from Burma to the United Kingdom (80 per cent), Egypt, and Italy. The production of petroleum in India including Burma during the year 1917 was estimated, from returns received, at 283 million gallons. Nearly 132 million gallons of kerosene and 33 million gallons of petrol and benzine were made during the year in India. The exports of petrol coastwise from Burma to other parts of India were 5,188,000 gallons as against 6,631,000 gallons in 1916-17. **Oils.**

The exports of paraffin wax increased to 24,200 tons, valued at £740,000, from nearly 23,000 tons in the previous year and 12,200 tons the pre-war average. Japan took 5,500 tons or 23 per cent of the total quantity exported, the United Kingdom 4,700 tons or 19 per cent, and the other principal importing countries in order of importance were Australia, Egypt, South Africa, the United States, and Portuguese East Africa. The quantity of paraffin wax made in India including Burma in the calendar year 1917 was, as estimated from the returns of manufacturers, nearly 25,000 tons. **Paraffin wax.**

The exports of rubber have remarkably increased since the outbreak of war and the total quantity shipped in 1917-18 amounted to 8,430,000 lbs, the highest on record. This was nearly eight times the annual average exports during the pre-war quinquennium. Nearly seven-tenths of the exports went from Madras, and the remainder almost entirely from Burma. **Rubber.**

The total exports of saltpetre amounted to 22,700 tons, a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the total exports was due mainly to the untimely rains in the north of India which seriously affected the output. The United **Saltpetre.**

Kingdom took nine-tenths of the total quantity exported and the remainder went mainly to Japan and the United States. A comparatively small amount was exported to Australia and Mauritius. There were no exports to Russia or Ceylon.

Coffee. The noticeable feature in regard to coffee was the increase in the exports to Asiatic Turkey, mainly Mesopotamia, which amounted to 56,000 cwts as against nearly 17,000 cwts in 1916-17 and 4,500 cwts in the pre-war year 1913-14. The total exports to all countries were 196,000 cwts as against 198,000 cwts in 1916-17. The shipments to the United Kingdom on account of the prohibition on importation decreased by 64 per cent to 23,400 cwts. France and Australia also took less, while Arabia, Ceylon, and Bahrein Islands increased their demands.

Mica. Owing to its excellent insulating properties, Indian mica is in considerable demand for munitions purposes. A scheme of purchase on Government account was brought into force in June, 1916. Shipments on private account are still freely permitted, purchases on Government account being confined to stocks unreasonably withheld from the market. Government assistance is also given, where necessary, for the development of areas hitherto untouched or not yet scientifically developed. The shipments increased to nearly 3,300 tons, valued at £575,000, from 3,000 tons in the previous year and 2,500 tons the pre-war average. The entire quantity was exported to the United Kingdom. In order to ensure adequate supplies to the British Government, exports to destinations other than the United Kingdom have been prohibited since September, 1915, and all possible steps have been taken to encourage production and shipment.

Provisions. Of the total value of provisions exported, ghi accounted for 54 per cent and butter 20 per cent. More than one-third of the total quantity (5,513,200 lbs) of ghi exported went to the Straits Settlements. The United Kingdom took 462,000 lbs of butter. The total exports of butter from India were 1,523,000 lbs as compared with 527,000 lbs the pre-war average.

Coal and coke. The exports abroad of coal by sea amounted to nearly 256,000 tons, a decrease of 69 per cent as compared with the previous year and also with the pre-war average. The exports were almost entirely from Bengal. These figures do not represent the total quantity of Indian coal exported, as coal bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels is not recorded in the trade returns. Exports of coke were nearly 500 tons or one-sixth of those of 1916-17. Owing to freight difficulties the coastwise exports from Bengal decreased to 221,000 tons from 501,000 tons in 1916-17. Ninety-one per cent of these exports went to Burma. The quantity sent by rail and river from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in 1917-18 amounted to 11 million tons.* The exports of bunker coal were 1,922,000 tons as against 1,241,000 tons in 1916-17. The production in 1917 was estimated at 18,213,000 tons as against 17,254,000 tons in 1916.

Articles exported by post. The value of articles exported by post increased by 5 per cent to £976,000. Forty-four per cent went to the United Kingdom, 20 per cent to Ceylon, 9 per cent to the Straits Settlements, and 7 per cent to Hongkong.

Re-exports.

The total value of the exports of foreign merchandise, that is, re-exports, amounted in the year under review to £6,081,000, an increase of £696,000 or 13 per cent over the previous year's record figure of £5,385,000. The increase was mainly accounted for by higher prices, especially of cotton piecegoods and by the large re-exports of sugar. While the quantity of cotton piecegoods re-exported (85 million yards) decreased by 13 per cent, the value of these showed an increase of 33 per cent due to higher prices. There was an increase in the quantities exported to Aden, Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, and Mauritius, while all other principal purchasers reduced their demands. The total value of the re-exports in the last two years as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average was :—

	£
Average of five years ending 1913-14	3,079,000
Year 1916-17	5,385,000
„ 1917-18	6,081,000

Over nine-tenths of the trade passed through Bombay and Karachi. The share of Bombay increased to 72 per cent from 70 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium, and that of Karachi to nearly 21 per cent from 14 per cent.

The re-exports of cotton goods have already been referred to in the preceding paragraph. The quantity of sugar re-exported increased by 69 per cent to 42,000 tons, of which 24,000 tons went to Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The re-exports of wool, *i.e.*, wool brought across the frontier and subsequently exported abroad by sea amounted to 12,817,000 lbs as against 13,121,000 lbs in 1916-17 and 8,580,000 lbs the pre-war quinquennial average. The entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. The share of Karachi was 98 per cent and Bombay 2 per cent as against 78 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, in 1916-17. There

* The total quantity of coal exported from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to the port of Bombay by the East Indian Railway was 1,722,000 tons in the calendar year 1917 as against 1,036,600 tons in the preceding year. The Bengal Nagpur Railway carried 757,300 tons as against 498,700 tons in the previous year.

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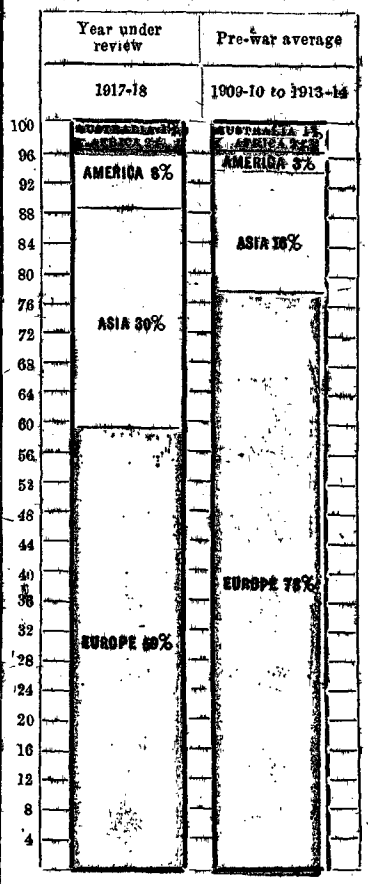
4. SHARE OF CONTINENTS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE IN 1917-18, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14

IMPORTS

1917-18
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	64
ALLIES	24
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	12
	100

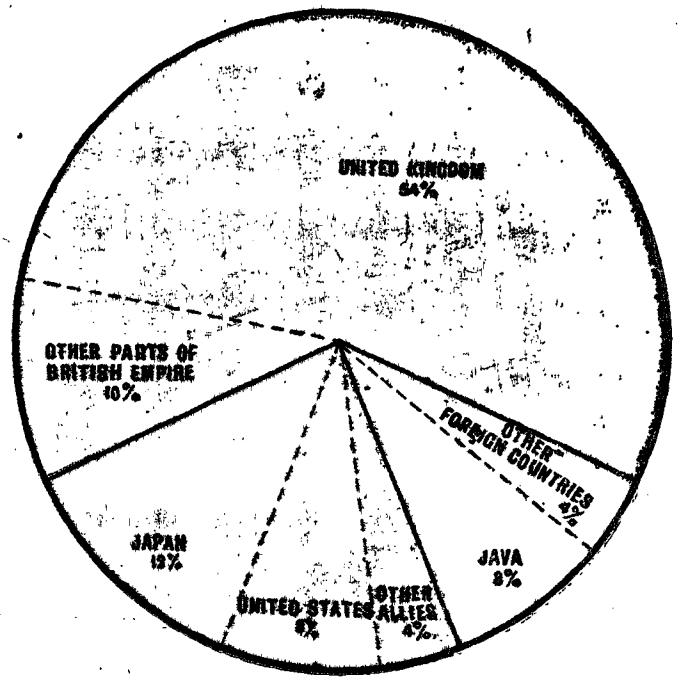
(1) SHARE OF CONTINENTS



1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

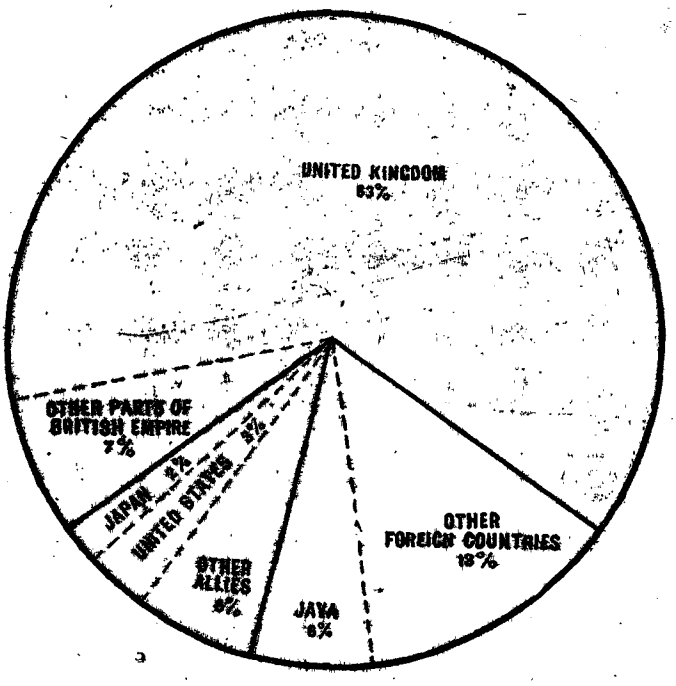
	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	70
ALLIES	11
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	19
	100

(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
1917-18
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)



Note (*a*) the decreased share of the British Empire, and
(*b*) the increase in the share of Japan and of the United States in the total import trade, as compared with the pre-war period (see diagram below).

1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)



5. SHARE OF CONTINENTS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE IN 1917-18, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14

EXPORTS.

1917-18
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE .	53
ALLIES	37
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	10
	100

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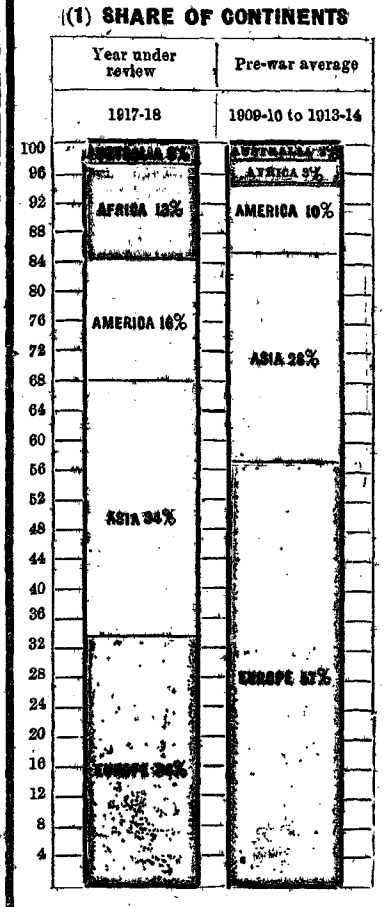
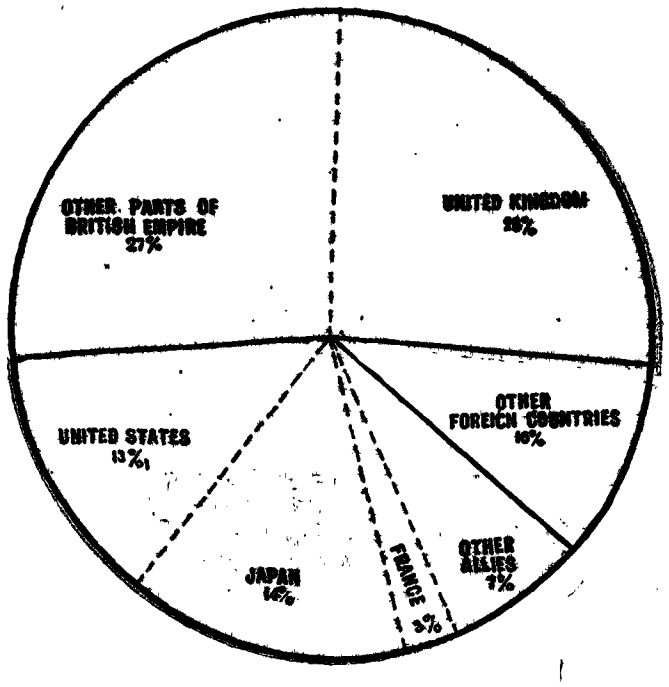


1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

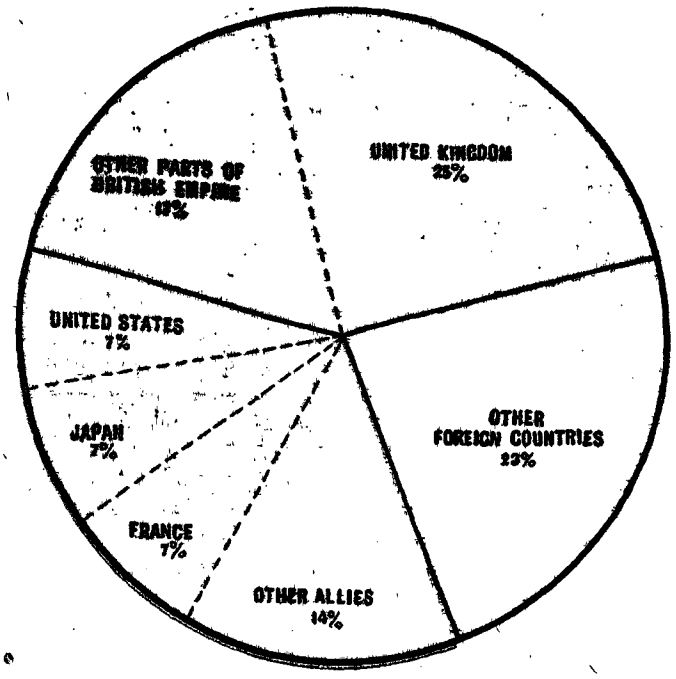
	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE .	42
ALLIES	35
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	23
	100

(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
1917-18
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)



Note the increase in the share of the British Empire, of the United States, and of Japan in the total export trade, as compared with the pre-war period (see diagram below).

1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)



were no re-exports from Bengal in the year under review. Other noticeable variations were a decrease in fruits and vegetables, provisions, metals, especially copper and iron and steel, and an increase in raw hides and skins and in articles re-exported by post. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade are given below; those for the previous year are in brackets: the United Kingdom 20 (24); Persia 25 (18); Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia) 11 (11); Aden 10 (8); East Africa 7 (11).

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Trade in 1917-18.

The direction of trade in the year under review is of unusual interest as it shows the effect of the war in increasing the trade of India with other parts of the British Empire. In the year ending 31st March, 1918, the share of the British Empire rose to 57 per cent from 53 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium, while that of foreign countries decreased to the corresponding extent (4 per cent) from 47 per cent to 43 per cent. Another noticeable feature of the trade is the extent to which the place of enemy countries has been taken by the British Empire and the Allies. Over 11 per cent of the total trade of India in the pre-war period was with enemy countries, and this has now been taken partly by the British Empire and also by Japan and the United States. In imports, the share of the British Empire decreased from a pre-war normal of 70 per cent to 64 per cent in 1917-18. This was chiefly due to the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom, the producing capacity of which was confined largely, if not entirely, to commodities of national importance. The share of other parts of the British Empire and of the Allies increased, while that of neutrals, although less than that of the previous year, exceeded the pre-war average. In the pre-war period, enemy countries had 9 per cent of the import trade of India, and their place has been taken mainly by Japan and to a less extent by the United States. Before the war, iron and steel manufactures, glass and glass-ware, synthetic dyes, hardware, machinery and millwork, paper and pasteboard, building and engineering materials, and coloured cotton piecegoods were largely imported from enemy countries. As will be seen from table No. 16 in Part II of the Review, there has been a considerable increase in the imports of these commodities from Japan and the United States. In the direction of the export trade there has also been an important change since the outbreak of war. In the pre-war period, the total share of foreign countries was no less than 58 per cent of the total exports. Enemy countries took nearly 14 per cent of the exports, chiefly raw materials for their industries, for example, 27 per cent of the exports of raw jute, 21 per cent of raw cotton, 15 per cent of oilseeds, and 37 per cent of raw hides and skins. In the year under review, the share of the British Empire in the export trade has risen to 53 per cent from nearly 42 per cent in the pre-war period. The place of enemy countries has been taken in the export trade mainly by the British Empire. The following table illustrates the percentage shares of the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire, the Allies, and Neutrals in the trade of India in the year under review as compared with the previous year and the pre-war quinquennium :—

	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.		
	Pre-war average	1916-17	1917-18	Pre-war average	1916-17	1917-18	Pre-war average	1916-17	1917-18
	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share percent
United Kingdom	63	59	54	25	33	26	40	43	37
British Possessions	7	7	10	17	17	27	13	13	20
Total British Empire	70	66	64	42	50	53	53	56	57
Allies	11	21	24	35	40	37	26	33	32
Neutrals	10	13	12	9	10	10	10	11	11
Enemy countries	9	...	...	14	...	...	11	...	...
Total Foreign countries	30	34	36	58	50	47	47	44	43
Total value of trade in thousands of £	97,231	99,757	100,283	149,411	163,434	161,704	246,642	263,191	261,987

It is neither possible nor convenient to deal in detail with the trade of each principal country. The chief imports and exports are set out in table No. 15 on pages 49-55 in Part II of this Review. A general commentary, however, may be made on the figures given in these tables. The value of the trade with the British Empire was £149,137,000, and exceeded by one per cent the previous year's record figure of £147,556,000. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £54,514,000, as against £58,521,000 in 1916-17 and £61,051,000 the pre-war average. The most important decreases occurred under imports from the United Kingdom of metals, machinery, paper, provisions, railway plant and rolling-stock, and hardware. These six articles together accounted for only 12 per cent of the total imports from the United

Kingdom as against 21 per cent in the previous year, and decreased in value by no less than £6 millions. On the other hand, the imports of woollen piecegoods, cigarettes, and synthetic dyes were on a much larger scale than in 1916-17. Higher prices accounted for an increase in the value of imported cotton manufactures and liquors, and it is interesting to note that 61 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom was accounted for by cotton manufactures, as against 52 per cent in 1916-17. In spite of the war, the United Kingdom held the premier place in the imports of cotton manufactures, metals, railway plant and rolling-stock, machinery, woollen goods, soap, and tobacco, and also, in regard to liquors, hardware, paints and colours, chemicals, tea-chests, stationery, and articles by post.

Next as to the exports to the United Kingdom. These amounted to £41,369,000 in 1917-18, as against £54,029,000 in the preceding year and £37,530,000 the pre-war average. The decrease in the direct trade was the result of shipments to Egypt "for orders" on account of the exceptional circumstances arising out of the war. Tea, foodgrains, jute and jute manufactures, tanned hides, oilseeds, and raw wool accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total value of the exports. The exports of tea were a record quantity, although in value they did not reach the level of the previous year. The exports of tanned hides were double those of the pre-war average, being 18,200 tons as against 9,000 tons in the pre-war period. The value of these exports increased to £3,261,000 as compared with the pre-war normal of £1,017,000. There was a remarkable decrease in the exports of raw jute, the quantity amounting to only 380,000 bales, valued at £1,093,000, or nearly one-fourth of the quantity in the preceding year. This was mainly due to the prohibition on the importation of jute into the United Kingdom. The value of linseed decreased by as much as 62 per cent and of tanned skins, on account of the prohibition on export, by 72 per cent. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in the value of the exports of raw cotton, which more than doubled, tanned hides, shellac, and mica. As stated above, the exports to Egypt were abnormally large. The share of Egypt in the export trade rose from less than one per cent in the pre-war period, and just over 1 per cent in the previous year, to 10 per cent in the year under review. The total value of the exports was £16,434,000, as against £2,139,000 in the previous year and £1,270,000 in the pre-war quinquennium. Of these exports 82 per cent was foodgrains, chiefly wheat, gram, and barley. The increase in the trade with the Straits Settlements was mainly due to the imports of a large quantity of Java sugar which was transhipped at Singapore, and also to a considerable increase in the exports of groundnuts from Madras, the bulk of which was re-exported to Hongkong and America. The imports from Australia of canned and bottled provisions and condensed milk increased, while those of biscuits, jams and jellies, horses, and raw wool decreased. Australia took larger quantities of tea, rice, and raw skins, but a less quantity of gunny bags. Owing to an increase in the imports of copra from Ceylon, the value of the imports from that country nearly doubled. Larger quantities of rice, tea, and jute manufactures went to South Africa. The trade with British East Africa and Zanzibar, which has increased since the outbreak of war, did not reach the level of the previous year, chiefly on account of smaller exports from India of cotton goods. Mauritius took less rice, wheat-flour, and jute manufactures, and supplied sugar to a greater extent than in the previous year, although the imports were very much below the pre-war average, the imports of Mauritius sugar being 32,000 tons as against 23,000 tons in the previous year and 129,000 tons, the pre-war average. Our trade with Aden showed a decrease owing to a fall in the exports from India of cotton goods as compared with the previous year, but the trade was well above the pre-war average. The imports of salt from Aden again showed an increase in 1917-18. There was a large increase in the direct exports of tea to Canada as well as of gunny cloth in the same period, one of the many satisfactory features of this year's trade.

Our trade with the Allies outside the British Empire was 32 per cent of the total trade of India, and the value amounted to £84 millions, as against £86 millions in the previous year and £64 millions the pre-war average. The decrease as compared with 1916-17 was more than accounted for by the decrease in the trade with France and Russia. The percentage shares of the Allies in the import and export trade as compared with the preceding year and the pre-war average were as follows :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Pre-war average	1916-17	1917-18	Pre-war average	1916-17	1917-18
	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent.	Share per cent
Japan	2·5	8·9	12·1	7·5	11·5	14·1
United States	3·1	7·3	7·9	7·5	12·7	12·6
France	1·5	1·4	1·1	6·6	5·9	3·6
Italy	1·0	1·7	1·2	3·2	4·0	3·5
China	1·1	1·1	1·4	3·9	2·5	1·8
Cuba	...	...	...	·2	·9	·8
Russia	·1	·2	·1	·9	2·3	·3
Belgium	1·9	...	...	5·3	...	...
Others	·1	...	...	·1	·2	·6
Total	11·3	20·6	23·8	35·2	40·0	37·3

The most interesting fact that emerges from an examination of this table is the large increase in our trade with Japan and the United States. The total trade with Japan in

1917-18 exceeded that with any other country except the United Kingdom. Japan now holds the second place in India's import and export trade. Mr. J. E. O'Conor, late Director-General of Statistics, in his Review of the Trade of India for the year ending 31st March, 1889, wrote "Imports from Japan are quite trifling, averaging less than three lakhs (£20,000) annually in the last five years, and there are no indications of an increase unless the imports of copper should be resumed." When the long list of imports at the present time is examined, the progress in our trade with Japan cannot be termed other than phenomenal. The value of the imports from Japan in 1917-18 was 400 per cent above the pre-war quinquennial average, while the exports increased by 103 per cent. Cotton manufactures accounted for more than 28 per cent of the total import trade, matches 11 per cent, metals and manufactures thereof and silk manufactures 9 per cent each, and glass and glassware 6 per cent. The expansion in the imports of cotton piecegoods is set out in the following table:—

Imports of cotton piecegoods from Japan.

	Grey (unbleached).	White (bleached).	Coloured, printed, or dyed
	yards	yards	yards
Average of five years ending 1913-14	2,559,000	48,000	521,000
Year 1914-15	15,265,000	68,000	709,000
„ 1915-16	34,852,000	901,000	3,349,000
„ 1916-17	75,621,000	2,558,000	21,937,000
„ 1917-18	73,278,000	2,602,000	18,676,000

It will be seen that the quantity in 1917-18 was thirty times the quantity imported in the pre-war period. Other important increases were in matches, metals, instruments, paper and pasteboard, glass and glassware, chemicals, tea chests, silk manufactures, hardware, and beer, while there were decreases under cotton hosiery, sugar, woollen manufactures, and haberdashery. Raw cotton accounted for 90 per cent of the total value of the exports (£23 millions), and although the quantity shipped decreased by 16 per cent, the value increased on account of higher prices. The exports to Japan of gunny bags, rice, shellac, rapeseed, opium, and paraffin wax increased, while the exports of pig iron and tanned skins decreased.

Our trade with the United States was double that in the pre-war period and second only to that with Japan. The total value amounted to £28,254,000, almost the same as in the preceding year, of which imports were £7,876,000 and exports £20,378,000. As compared with the pre-war quinquennium, imports increased by 163 per cent and exports by 81 per cent. Half of the import trade was made up of iron, steel, and mineral oil. Machinery, hardware, provisions, motor cars, and cotton piecegoods accounted for another one-fourth. The remarkable increase in the imports of iron and steel is apparent from the fact that the value of these in the year under review amounted to £2,241,000 or nearly seven times the pre-war average. The quantity of mineral oil imported decreased to 34 million gallons from 51 million gallons in the pre-war period, while the value of the imports increased by £153,000, on account of higher prices, to £1,621,000. American canned and bottled provisions, condensed milk, and farinaceous foods have greatly grown in popularity. The imports of hardware, machinery, and electrical instruments have also increased. Owing to the prohibition on the imports of motor cars, the imports of these decreased as compared with the previous year. Raw and manufactured jute, raw hides and skins, and shellac accounted for 86 per cent of the exports to the United States. There was a noticeable increase in the exports of jute manufactures and indigo and also in the direct exports of tea, while the shipments of hides and skins and raw jute fell off considerably. Our trade with France and Italy was less than in the preceding year mainly on account of the decrease in the exports of raw materials. There was a decrease in the exports to France of copra, sesamum, rape seed, and linseed, raw jute, raw silk, and raw hides and skins. The exports of foodgrains, mainly rice and wheat, and of gunny cloth increased. Italy imported from India more foodgrains, mainly rice and wheat, but less oilseeds, raw cotton, raw jute, and raw hides. There was a significant decrease in the trade with Russia, which fell from £3,947,000 in 1916-17 to £578,000 only in 1917-18. The share of neutral countries in the total trade was 11 per cent and remained practically unchanged during the year. Business with neutrals in Europe decreased as was to be expected, while the trade with Persia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia increased. In the exports of coffee, tea, and wheat, there were noticeable increases. The total trade with South America, although less than in the previous year, exceeded the pre-war average. The decrease as compared with 1916-17 was largely due to smaller exports of jute manufactures to the Argentine Republic and Chile.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier, Inland, and Coasting Trade.

I.—Frontier Trade.

The frontier trade of British India is carried on with adjoining countries across a land frontier of no less than 6,800 miles,* or slightly greater than the distance between Bombay and

*Taken from the 32-mile map of India prepared by the Survey of India. The figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

London *viâ* the Canal route. The total value of the trade in 1917-18 was the highest on record and amounted to £19 millions, an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year and of 50 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of this trade is, however, comparatively small, as it was only 6 per cent of the total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under review. The following table shows the total value of both merchandise and treasure :—

	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	6,872,000	5,729,000	12,601,000
Year 1916-17	8,558,000	6,898,000	15,456,000
„ 1917-18	9,851,000	9,034,000	18,885,000

The registration of the trade, as noted on page 31 of the previous year's Review, includes much that is not really frontier trade. The trade, for example, of the Shan States (which are part of Burma) should, correctly speaking, not be treated as trans-frontier trade and the registration posts now maintained in British territory should be removed to the eastern frontier of these States. This fact is no longer of theoretical importance in view of the large output of the mines near Namtu belonging to the Burma Mines Company, Ltd. The production of lead and silver* from these mines has increased greatly in the last two years. As a result of the discussion with the local authorities in Burma, when I was last on tour, it was decided, as an experimental measure, to register the true frontier trade which crosses the frontier between China and the Northern Shan States at Namhkan and Kongmong. An improvement has also been effected during the year in the returns of Burma by the inclusion of the imports of specie received through the Northern Shan States, which were formerly excluded from these returns. The tables on page 78 in Part II show the detailed statistics of imports and exports.

A remarkable growth took place in the trade with the Shan States mainly due, as already noted, to the considerable increase in the output of the mines at Namtu. The total value of the trade excluding treasure amounted to £6,207,000, as against £4,173,000 in 1916-17 and £2,562,000 in the pre-war year 1913-14. The imports from the Shan States amounted to £2,954,000, of which £1,756,000 were metals and manufactures thereof, chiefly lead ore and silver. The imports of metals from these States in 1916-17 were valued at £634,000 and in 1913-14 at only £112,000. Nepal, which previous to 1916-17 had the largest share in the frontier trade of India, took the second place, the value of the total trade decreasing to £3,968,000 from £4,008,000 in 1916-17. The trade with Afghanistan increased, mainly on account of the large imports into India of fruits and vegetables and nuts. The trade with Bhutan, Siam, Western China, Tibet, and also Persia increased. There was a recovery in the trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, which, in the previous year, decreased to a considerable extent owing to some unrest in tribal country beyond the border of British India, and more especially to the blockade of Swat and Bajaur.

Wool is one of the important articles imported across the land frontier, and the quantity imported was only one per cent less than in 1916-17, but exceeded the pre-war average by 37 per cent. The imports of Tibetan wool again increased in the year under review, mainly on account of large imports *viâ* Kalimpong where all arrivals were purchased by the Indian Government. The imports of Tibetan wool by this route were higher by 23 per cent than those in 1916-17 and more than double the pre-war average. The imports of wool from Afghanistan decreased by 11 per cent as compared with the previous year, but exceeded the pre-war average by 25 per cent. The table of these imports will be found on page 79. Imports and exports of tea across the frontier have already been referred to in Chapter III, page 22.

II.—Inland Trade.

The inland trade of India is registered from invoices by the audit offices of railways, by inland steamer agencies, and by registration posts at selected river stations. The statistics relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, and the whole country, with the exception of Burma, is divided off into seventeen trade blocks, which are further sub-divided into minor or internal blocks. India has a large internal trade, and the total value of the imports and exports by rail and river is nearly two and a half times that of its foreign commerce. This, however, does not take into account the trade by rail and river between the internal divisions of provinces, as also the unrecorded rail-borne traffic between one station and another within the same internal division of a province or within an Indian State. Despite the restrictions on the movement of traffic in the year, the total imports and exports as shown in table No. 83 on page 80 of this Review are 67 million tons, estimated to be valued at £731 millions, as against 67 million tons, valued at £663 millions, the actual figures of 1916-17, and 60 million tons and £546 millions, the pre-war quinquennial average. Detailed statistics showing the trade in principal agricultural staples imported into the ports, together with the provinces from which exported, will be found in tables Nos. 86-93 on pages 81-82.

In view of the exceptional circumstances arising out of the war, the movements of certain commodities, *e.g.*, cotton piecegoods, raw hides, kerosene oil, salt, coal, foodgrains, tea, oilseeds, were of great interest and importance in the year under review.

* The production of refined lead increased from 6,947 tons in 1915 to 16,957 tons in 1917 and of refined silver from *nil* to 1,525,844 ounces.

The net imports (imports *minus* exports) of cotton piecegoods into India (excluding Burma) in the year 1917-18, as compared with the preceding year and the pre-war year 1913-14, are set out in table No. 84 in Part II of this Review. In 1917-18 there was a decrease of 60 per cent as compared with the pre-war year. Of the chief consuming provinces, Bengal and Madras showed a decrease of 42 per cent each, the United Provinces 28 per cent, the Punjab 14 per cent, Bihar and Orissa 31 per cent, and Sind and British Baluchistan 11 per cent.

As stated in Chapter III, the exports of raw hides from Northern India considerably increased to meet the requirements of the tanneries in Madras and Bombay. The quantity exported to these two Presidencies in 1917-18 was nearly eight times the average annual exports during the pre-war period. Madras took 5,600 tons and Bombay 4,700 tons in 1917-18, as against 3,300 tons and 2,700 tons, respectively, in the previous year. In the pre-war period, the average annual imports were, respectively, 700 tons and 600 tons as will be found in the table printed on page 23 in Chapter III.

Salt is exported chiefly from Calcutta, Bombay, Rajputana and Central India, Madras, and the Punjab. In 1916-17, the exports from the Punjab more than doubled, while those from Rajputana and Central India increased by 64 per cent, as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14. Bombay and Madras also sent larger supplies, while Calcutta showed a decrease of 20 per cent. In 1917-18, the exports by rail from Calcutta amounted to 277,000 tons, a decrease of 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 36 per cent with the pre-war year 1913-14. Bombay exported 230,000 tons in 1917-18 as against 236,000 tons in 1916-17, and Rajputana and Central India 195,000 tons as against 241,000 tons. The exports from Madras (156,000 tons) increased by 11 per cent over the preceding year and by 16 per cent over the pre-war year 1913-14.

The net imports (imports *minus* exports) of kerosene oil in the year 1917-18, as compared with 1916-17 and the pre-war year 1913-14, are set out in table No. 85 in Part II of this Review. In the year under review the net imports showed a decrease of 22 per cent as compared with the pre-war year. Of the chief consuming provinces, Bengal showed a decrease of 30 per cent, Madras 17 per cent, Bihar and Orissa 14 per cent, the United Provinces 14 per cent, Bombay 7 per cent, and the Punjab 17 per cent.

There was a noticeable increase in 1917-18 in the imports of wheat, gram, and pulse, and tea into the ports from up-country on account of the increased demands for shipments abroad. The imports of wheat increased, as compared with the previous year, by 50 per cent to 1,847,000 tons, and nearly three-fifths of the total quantity went to Karachi. The Punjab supplied 47 per cent and the United Provinces 23 per cent. As already noted in Chapter III, page 17, according to the Wheat Commissioner the total amount of wheat bought for export on behalf of the Royal Wheat Commission during the last season was 1,578,385 tons, of which nearly 75 per cent was bought at Karachi. The amounts drawn from the various provinces will be found printed on the same page. Gram and pulse were imported to the extent of 874,000 tons as against 489,000 tons in 1916-17, while the imports of tea increased by 25 per cent to 316 million lbs. In regard to oilseeds, the quantity of linseed imported (154,000 tons) was less than a half of that in the previous year, and rape and mustard seed decreased by 28 per cent to 125,000 tons.

The exports of manufactured tobacco, other than cigars, from the Bihar block have considerably increased during the last decade, and the exports in the year under review were over 10 million lbs, as against 1,738,000 lbs in 1907-08 and 7,205,000 lbs the pre-war quinquennial average. The quantity exported was, however, slightly less than in the preceding year. The output of the tobacco factory at Monghyr (which commenced business in 1908) was in the year under review 2,260 million cigarettes and 187,000 lbs of smoking tobacco, as against 2,400 million cigarettes and 126,000 lbs of smoking tobacco in 1916-17.

Railway earnings are also a valuable index to the general movement of the inland trade of the year. The earnings in 1917-18 were £50,373,000 as against £46,760,000 in 1916-17, an increase of £3,613,000 or 8 per cent. As compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the increase was £8,433,000 or 20 per cent.

III.—Coasting Trade.

The total value of the coasting trade again showed a leap upwards in the year under review. The value of the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure amounted to £81 millions,* as against £76 millions in the preceding year and £73 millions the pre-war quinquennial average. As compared with the previous year the increase was one of 6 per cent. The increase is to a large degree due to the rise in value, especially of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piecegoods. The value of the trade of Bombay, Madras, and Sind increased, while that of Bengal and Burma decreased. The coasting trade of Bihar and Orissa, which is of little importance, was almost on the level of the previous year. The increase in the case of Bombay was due mainly to (1) higher prices of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods exported, and (2) larger imports of raw cotton, mainly from

* Excluding stores and treasure on Government account.

Sind. In regard to Sind and Madras, higher prices of cotton piecegoods and twist were mainly responsible for the increase in the import trade. The coastwise exports of raw cotton from these two provinces also considerably increased. The quantity of rice shipped from Burma to other parts of India, as already noted in Chapter III, decreased, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, by 42 per cent as compared with 1916-17, and of paddy by 72 per cent. The exports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper amounted to 107 million gallons as against 115 million gallons in the preceding year, a decrease of 7 per cent, and the shipments of petrol decreased from 6,631,000 gallons to 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18. The value of teakwood exported amounted to £980,000, a decrease of 11 per cent. Smaller shipments of coal and gunny bags mainly accounted for the decrease in the coasting trade of Bengal. The exports of coal from Bengal amounted to 221,000 tons, as against 501,000 tons in 1916-17 and 2,159,000 tons the pre-war average, while the value of gunny bags exported coastwise decreased by nearly 12 per cent to £867,000. As compared with the previous year, the most important increases in value under coastwise exports were in raw cotton £1,367,000 and in cotton piecegoods £533,000, while rice showed a decrease of no less than £3,367,000 and coal of £153,000.

The value of the total trade in merchandise of the different provinces is shown on page 79 in Part II of this Review.

CHAPTER VI.

Customs Revenue, Shipping, Gold and Silver, and the Balance of Trade.

I.—Customs Revenue.

The rates of customs duty on imported articles remained unchanged during the year under review, as did also the duties on exports, *viz.*, those on jute, rice, and tea. The total gross sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue *) amounted to as much as £11,047,000, an increase of £2,389,000 or 28 per cent over the preceding year and of £4,487,000 or 68 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. Of the total revenue realised in 1917-18, import duties contributed £7,997,000 or 72 per cent, export duties £2,217,000 or 20 per cent, the excise duty on cotton manufactures £519,000 or 5 per cent and on motor spirit £169,000 or 2 per cent; land customs and miscellaneous yielded £145,000 or one per cent. The jute cess which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust amounted, in the year under review, to £49,000, and the tea cess collected by Government on behalf of the tea industry to £31,000. For the details of customs revenue collected on principal articles, a reference should be made to table No. 69 on page 71 in Part II of this Review, while the revised Tariff Schedules in force from 1st March, 1916, and as amended on 1st March, 1917, will be found on pages 73-76.

II.—Shipping.

The shipping tables showing the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast are set out on pages 76-77 in Part II of this Review. The total register tonnage of vessels including native craft was 10,868,000,† a decrease of 9 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and of 33 per cent with the pre-war quinquennial average. Steamers accounted for 95 per cent of this total and sailing vessels 5 per cent The average tonnage per steamer was 1,868 in 1917-18, as against 1,979 in the previous year and 2,582 the pre-war average. The total number of vessels, however, increased to 11,459 from 10,386 in 1916-17, and 8,567 the pre-war average. The clearances of vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in overseas trade were :—

Tonnage clearances ‡ with cargoes and in ballast.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (Peace conditions)		1916-17 (War conditions)		1917-18 (War conditions)	
	Tons	(per cent)	Tons	(per cent)	Tons	(per cent)
British ships (including British Indian)	6,412,000	(79)	4,881,000	(81)	3,990,000	(71)
Foreign ships	1,688,000	(21)	1,182,000	(19)	1,628,000	(29)
Total	8,100,000	(100)	6,063,000	(100)	5,618,000	(100)

There has thus been a decrease of 30 per cent in the clearances of 1917-18 as against the pre-war average. This shows clearly the difficulties in regard to tonnage, and the surprising fact is not that the tonnage figures were so low but that, all things considered, they were so high. The share of British ships decreased in the year under review, while that of foreign ships increased. These figures, however, do not include the tonnage of the large number of

* The salt revenue (including salt import duty) amounted to £5,499,000 in 1917-18, as against £4,826,000 in the preceding year.

† Of this total 5,250,000 tons were entries and 5,618,000 tons clearances. The total tonnage of native craft in the foreign trade which is included in these figures was 403,000 only.

‡ Net register tonnage.

Government vessels and hired transports which carried goods bought by Government and shipped on such vessels.

The clearances to the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan, and the United States are appended below. In the case of Egypt, the tonnage of vessels that cleared during the year was nearly double the pre-war average and this was due to large shipments "for orders." This fact also accounts for the apparent decrease in the clearances to the United Kingdom.

Tonnage clearances * with cargoes and in ballast.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14		1916-17		1917-18	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
To United Kingdom	465	1,579,000	593	1,943,000	336	1,222,000
„ Egypt	213	545,000	83	100,000	393	1,025,000
„ Japan	138	417,000	188	519,000	147	390,000
„ United States	95	294,000	108	320,000	92	284,000
„ Other countries	3,340	5,265,000	4,406	3,181,000	4,992	2,697,000
Total	4,251	8,100,000	5,378	6,063,000	5,960	5,618,000

The percentage share of Bengal in the total tonnage of entries and clearances was 22 as against 25 in the pre-war quinquennium, Bombay 23 against 24, Sind 22 against 12, Madras 16 against 24, and Burma 17 against 15. There was again an increase as compared with the pre-war quinquennium in the share of Karachi in the total shipping of the year. The tonnage of entries and clearances of native craft (403,000 tons) is included in the above figures and, mainly in view of the increased trade with the Persian Gulf and Arabia, more than trebled as compared with the pre-war average.

The nationality of the vessels will be found on page 77 in Part II of this Review. The tonnage of British vessels decreased, while there was a noticeable increase in Japanese, Italian, French, Greek, Chinese, Portuguese, and Dutch vessels.

Coasting Shipping.

The total tonnage of vessels excluding native craft that entered and cleared with cargoes in the coasting trade in 1917-18 was 10 millions or a third of that in the pre-war quinquennium and 26 per cent less than in the previous year. British vessels had 75 per cent of this total, British Indian vessels 16 per cent, and foreign vessels 9 per cent of which Japan had 4 per cent. The tonnage of native craft in the coasting trade, which is not included in the above figures, was 2,969,000 as against 2,954,000 in the previous year and 3,066,000 in the pre-war quinquennium.

III.—Gold and Silver (coin and bullion).

A special feature of the year was the issue of the Gold (Import) Ordinance, No. III, dated the 29th June, 1917, which has been superseded by the Gold (Import) Act, XXII of 1917,† for the acquisition by Government of gold imported into British India. Gold thus acquired by Government has been recorded as private imports since such imports were brought into India by banks, etc., in the ordinary way for the partial liquidation of the excess of exports over imports. In regard to silver, an Ordinance (No. IV of 1917) was similarly issued on the 11th July, 1917, but this was not re-enacted, and no silver was acquired under this Ordinance. The Government of India (Finance Department) Notification No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July, 1917, however, prohibited the import of silver into India except in the case of (*a*) current silver coin of the Government of India, (*b*) silver coin or bullion imported on Government account, and (*c*) silver coin or bullion imported under license.

Gold.—The imports of gold on private account showed a great increase over those of the preceding year, although still much below the pre-war average. The net imports of gold on private account amounted to £13 millions, as against £9 millions in 1916-17 and £19 millions, the pre-war average. These figures take into account the imports and exports of gold bullion into and from Bombay on behalf of the Bank of England,‡ which, however, do not affect India's balance of trade. Such gold is not in settlement of India's trade balance, but is imported, refined, and warehoused in Bombay on behalf of the Bank. The imports on Government account consisted mainly of sovereigns and the net imports on Government account in 1917-18 were valued at £3,493,000, as against a net export of £27,000 in the previous year and of £476,000, the pre-war average. The absorption of gold coin and bullion, as will be seen from table No. 54 on page 65, was £10,221,000. During the last quinquennium, that is from 1913-14, India has absorbed not less than £54 millions worth of gold or over one-half of the world's yearly production.

Silver.—In regard to silver, the price again advanced in the year under review and the price per ounce in London was $36\frac{13}{16}d.$ on the 2nd April, 1917, and rose to $55d.$ by the 21st September, a figure that has not been exceeded since February, 1878. On the 2nd April, 1918, the price was $45\frac{5}{8}d.$ The imports of silver on private account were above those of the previous year but much lower than the pre-war average, while those on Government account were less than in the previous year but considerably above the pre-war average. The net

* Net register tonnage.

† The Gold Import Act, XXII of 1917, remains in force during the war and for six months thereafter.

‡ Imports of gold bullion on behalf of the Bank of England were valued at £6,054,000 in 1916-17 and £1,472,600 in 1917-18, and exports were valued at £2,486,000 in 1917-18.

imports of silver on private account amounted to £457,000 in the year under review as against a net export of £2,214,000 in 1916-17. The exports of *piastres* coined in the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government and of silver 20 and 10 cent pieces for the Straits Government are included in the above figures. These exports of *piastres*, however, do not affect India's balance of trade as the coinage was from silver imported on Government account. In the pre-war quinquennium the annual average net imports of silver on private account were £4,806,000. The net imports on Government account in 1917-18 were valued at £12 millions, as against nearly £15 millions in 1916-17 and over £2 millions, the pre-war average. The net imports of silver during the last quinquennium amounted to £44 millions, or nearly twice the world's yearly production.

IV.—The Balance of Trade.

In setting out the available statistics of exports, imports, and the trade balance in the customary table (table No. 55), I propose this year to keep to the statistics in the table, and not to deal with the fascinating question of the detailed adjustment of the balance of trade, since this has been dealt with more appropriately in the Report of the Controller of Currency. No reference is accordingly made to the estimating of the hazy and hazardous unrecorded or "invisible" imports, to the oft-told tale of the accuracy or inaccuracy of the trade statistics in the table,* or to the impossibility of reducing to the dullness of a statistical statement all the goods and services that were exchanged during the year between India and countries abroad.

The main features of the table † are summarised as follows:—

	Pre-war average £(1,000)	Preceding year £(1,000)	Year under review £(1,000)(*g*)
(1) Gross exports—private merchandise	149,411	163,434	161,703
(2) Gross imports— „ „	97,232	99,757	100,283
(3) Net exports— „ „	**52,179**	**63,677**	**61,420**
(4) Imports of Treasure and funds (private account)	**52,464**	**33,282**	**49,830**
(*a*) Net imports of Gold	19,242	2,797	14,306
(*b*) „ „ „ Silver	4,806	—1,440(*f*)	971
„ „ „ Treasure	24,048	1,357	15,277
(*c*) „ „ „ Government Securities‡	878	542	737
(*d*) Council Bills	27,538(*e*)	31,383	33,816
Balance of trade in favour of India	...	**30,395**	**11,590**
„ „ „ against India	**285**	...	...

The record gap between exports and imports of private merchandise was a unique feature of the previous year's trade. In the year under review, the gap decreased by over £2,000,000 to over £61 millions. Nevertheless, the difference was higher than the pre-war average by £9,241,000. The net import of gold and silver during the year was £15,277,000, as against £1,357,000 in the preceding year. These figures exclude such transactions as the imports and exports of gold bullion on behalf of the Bank of England and the exports of coined silver on behalf of the Egyptian Government referred to in an earlier part of this Chapter, which do not enter into India's balance of trade. The net imports of those securities which are known (*i.e.* only those which pass through the Public Debt Office) increased. Council Bills paid in India amounted to £33,816,000, a record figure, as against £31,383,000 in 1916-17 and £27,569,000, the pre-war average. The net balance *in favour of* India was £11,590,000, as against £30,395,000 in 1916-17, £17,153,000 in 1915-16, and £17,842,000 in 1914-15. The pre-war average was £285,000 *against* India. The decrease of no less than £18,805,000 in the favourable balance of trade in the year under review as compared with its predecessor, and the smallness of this balance as against that of the three preceding years, are of more than ordinary interest. For reasons given above the explanation of this is not within the scope of the Review of Trade, and it must suffice to affirm at the risk of wearying the reader with so many repetitions on this subject that there are more things in regard to India's balance of trade than are dreamt of in the philosophy of the Indian trade returns.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

August, 1918.

* An over-valuation of one per cent for exports and an under-valuation to the same extent for imports would affect the net balance in favour of India by over £2,500,000. It is possible that the true balance may have in reality been less than £11,590,000, because, for statistical purposes, the declared value of exports is taken at the market value quoted at the time of export, irrespective of the price at which the goods are sold. In the case of jute manufactures, in particular, this produces a considerable error in the values, since by far the greater part of these goods exported on private account in the year under review was sold forward at prices lower than the current prices quoted for ready goods.

† For details see table No. 55, page 65.

‡ Including interest.

(*e*) Reverse bills £31,000 have been deducted from the total payments of £27,569,000.

(*f*) Net exports.

(*g*) See footnote on the rate of conversion, page 1.

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No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1917-18 compared with 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1917-18 compared with 1916-17
IMPORTS.	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	Per cent	Per cent
Private merchandise	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	—18	+·5
Government Stores	5,373	4,668	4,122	7,076	9,287	+72·8	+31·3
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	127,538	96,621	92,113	106,833	109,570	—14·1	+2·5
EXPORTS.							
Private merchandise—							
Indian produce	162,801	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623	—4·4	—1·5
Foreign goods (re-exports)	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081	+94·9	+13
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	165,919	121,061	131,587	163,434	161,704	—2·5	—1·1
Government Stores	86	390	1,400	1,440	1,559	+1,700	+8·3
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	166,005	121,451	132,987	164,874	163,263	—1·7	—1
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)	293,543	218,072	225,100	271,707	272,833	—7	+·4
Net imports of Treasure—							
Private — Gold (net imports)	15,550	5,637	—765(*b*)	8,851	13,292	—14·5	+50·1
Private — Silver „	4,163	6,676	3,717	—2,214(*b*)	457	—89·1	—
Government — Gold „	—	—538(*b*)	25	—27(*b*)	3,493	—	—
Government — Silver „	4,526	—761(*b*)	—497(*b*)	14,747	12,238	+170·4	—17
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold „	15,550	5,099	—740(*b*)	8,824	16,785	+7·9	+90·1
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver „	8,689	5,915	2,220	12,533	12,695	+46·1	+1·3
Total „	24,239	11,014	2,480	21,357	29,480	+21·6	+38·1
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	36,467	24,830	40,374	58,041	53,693	+39·6	—7·5
Excess of Exports(*a*)	14,228	13,816	38,394	36,684	24,213	+70·2	—34

(*a*) Includes Government stores and treasure on Government account. For net exports *vide* Table 55 (Balance of Trade)
(*b*) Net exports

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during half a century

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average— 1864-65 to 1868-69	£ (1,000) 29,898	£ (1,000) 54,703	£(1,000) 84,601	£(1,000) 17,278	£ (1,000) 1,760	£ (1,000) 15,518	£(1,000) 103,639	£(1,000) 6,038	£ (1,000) 314	£ (1,000) 5,724
1869-70 to 1873-74	30,084	51,639	81,723	7,718	1,433	6,285	90,874	3,107	179	2,928
1874-75 to 1878-79	33,530	52,810	86,340	8,608	2,433	6,175	97,381	1,482	888	594
1879-80 to 1883-84	41,294	64,798	106,092	9,594	1,094	8,500	116,780	3,477	83	3,394
1884-85 to 1888-89	45,125	65,135	110,260	10,052	1,207	8,845	121,519	2,537	239	2,298
1889-90 to 1893-94	47,726	70,752	118,478	11,967	2,411	9,556	132,856	2,936	1,374	1,562
1894-95 to 1898-99	43,538	64,707	108,245	9,128	3,871	5,257	121,244	3,404	1,894	1,510
1899-1900 to 1903-04	56,452	83,281	139,733	17,341	7,767	9,574	164,841	8,666	4,544	4,122
In the year 1904-05	69,607	105,147	174,754	26,340	11,027	15,313	212,121	14,540	8,073	6,467
„ 1905-06	74,740	107,893	182,633	21,100	10,313	10,787	214,046	9,834	9,527	307
„ 1906-07	78,193	118,020	196,213	29,720	3,813	25,907	229,746	12,353	2,453	9,900
„ 1907-08	91,098	118,323	209,421	28,189	3,632	24,557	241,242	13,835	2,257	11,578
„ 1908-09	85,858	102,095	187,953	15,168	4,213	10,956	207,329	5,603	2,699	2,904
Quinquennial average— 1904-05 to 1908-09	79,899	110,296	190,195	24,102	6,599	17,503	220,896	11,233	5,002	6,231
In the year 1909-10	81,767	125,312	207,079	25,015	4,266	20,749	236,360	16,687	2,234	14,453
„ 1910-11	89,137	139,974	229,111	26,491	4,751	21,740	260,353	18,595	2,609	15,986
„ 1911-12	96,037	151,993	248,030	35,647	6,916	28,731	290,593	27,662	2,489	25,173
„ 1912-13	111,086	164,146	275,232	41,221	7,088	34,133	323,541	27,527	4,860	22,667
„ 1913-14	127,538	166,005	293,543	28,960	4,721	24,239	327,224	18,818	3,268	15,550
Quinquennial average— 1909-10 to 1913-14	101,113	149,487	250,600	31,467	5,548	25,919	287,615	21,858	3,092	18,766
In the year 1914-15	96,621	121,451	218,072	14,639	3,525	11,014	236,136	7,136	2,037	5,099
„ 1915-16	92,113	132,987	225,100	7,964	5,484	2,480	238,548	3,521	4,261	—740
„ 1916-17	106,833	164,874	271,707	25,635	4,278	21,357	301,620	8,892	68	8,824
„ 1917-18	109,570	163,263	272,833	(*a*)	(*a*)	29,480	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	16,785

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table 2
(*a*) Figures temporarily discontinued

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1917-18 as compared with the three preceding years 1914-15 to 1916-17.—Imports and Re-exports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Months	Imports				Exports, Foreign Merchandise (re-exports)			
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
April	9,664	6,232	7,347	6,840	262	152	201	427
May	9,060	6,296	8,421	7,331	233	211	368	377
June	8,455	7,001	7,550	6,716	270	282	403	409
July	9,335	7,487	9,630	6,706	294	299	381	232
August	8,618	8,282	8,577	9,676	154	286	482	353
September	4,933	8,570	8,698	8,608	269	241	537	307
October	8,241	7,703	8,184	9,340	242	274	457	481
November	7,958	8,085	9,530	11,197	230	196	452	651
December	6,801	5,546	6,981	7,560	222	311	398	436
January	6,706	7,894	9,458	10,209	117	252	487	668
February	5,940	7,693	6,836	8,825	235	476	473	835
March	6,242	7,202	8,545	7,275	210	251	746	905
Total	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1917-18 as compared with the three preceding years 1914-15 to 1916-17.—Exports and total Imports and Exports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Months	Exports, Indian Merchandise				Total Imports and Exports			
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
April	13,607	8,189	11,175	11,256	23,533	14,564	18,723	18,523
May	14,029	10,265	12,597	14,075	23,322	16,772	21,386	21,782
June	14,286	11,823	11,455	11,278	23,011	19,106	19,408	18,403
July	12,751	9,761	12,246	10,112	22,380	17,547	22,227	17,050
August	6,368	9,869	11,915	12,403	15,140	18,437	20,974	22,432
September	5,044	11,310	13,944	12,153	10,246	20,121	23,179	21,068
October	6,664	11,911	13,488	13,289	15,147	19,888	27,829	23,110
November	10,471	9,270	14,835	13,132	18,659	17,551	24,817	24,980
December	8,547	10,024	12,491	12,978	15,570	15,881	19,870	20,974
January	7,523	9,469	14,146	14,679	14,346	17,615	24,091	25,556
February	9,845	14,005	12,351	13,701	16,020	22,174	19,660	23,361
March	9,188	12,469	17,736	16,567	15,640	19,922	27,027	24,747
Total	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623	213,014	219,578	263,191	261,937

No. 4.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Percentage share of main classes in total trade in 1917-18
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	16,441	13,055	18,394	18,165	18,624	18·0
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	7,038	6,213	5,684	6,687	6,536	6·5
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	96,770	71,112	62,342	72,975	73,283	73·1
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,916	1,573	1,571	1,930	2,440	2·4
TOTAL	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	100
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	43,163	32,647	35,377	37,846	50,519	32·5
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	81,642	53,381	46,414	67,430	55,306	35·5
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	36,394	31,056	42,143	51,319	48,484	31·2
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,602	1,239	1,422	1,454	1,314	·8
TOTAL	162,801	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623	100
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	388	908	843	1,369	1,869	30·7
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	561	490	830	951	907	14·9
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,064	1,268	1,466	2,949	3,131	51·5
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	105	72	92	116	174	2·9
TOTAL	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081	100
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	288,084	213,014	219,578	263,191	261,987	—
Government Stores	*5,459*	*5,058*	*5,522*	*8,516*	*10,846*	—

No. 5.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Sugar	9,971	7,015	11,079	10,300	10,213
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,649	1,405	1,408	1,873	1,182
Liquors	1,252	1,033	1,069	1,334	1,440
Spices	1,155	1,046	1,248	1,297	1,268
Tobacco	502	482	534	834	1,133
Fruits and vegetables	754	762	827	779	688
Tea	152	177	225	379	406
Grain, pulse, and flour	186	311	543	122	52
Fish (excluding canned fish)	208	195	165	119	91
Other food and drink	612	529	1,296	1,328	1,551
TOTAL, CLASS I	16,441	13,055	18,394	18,165	18,024
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	2,935	3,118	2,832	3,118	2,585
Silk	839	756	721	738	774
Wood and timber	515	486	451	676	769
Gums, resins, and lac	176	86	126	193	194
Seeds	53	180	138	169	616
Wool	133	110	155	167	85
Hides and skins, raw	101	72	94	152	118
Tallow, stearine, and wax	151	134	130	151	73
Cotton	182	194	65	146	274
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool	50	67	64	102	131
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	711	523	181	103	50
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	42	22	33	25	15
Miscellaneous	150	465	694	947	852
TOTAL, CLASS II	7,038	6,213	5,684	6,687	6,536
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	44,203	32,666	28,850	35,377	37,802
Silk	2,067	1,293	1,839	1,394	1 902
Wool	2,568	1,256	639	1,313	1,398
Haberdashery and millinery	1,067	578	649	439	583
Others	458	399	483	1,229	544
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	10,663	6,500	6,124	5,912	5,160
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	5,508	4,308	3,505	4,010	3,490
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	4,291	2,860	2,725	3,528	3,210
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,606	1,484	1,915	2,329	2,867
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,525	1,226	1,340	2,071	1,971
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,423	920	1,058	1,617	674
Dyes and colours	1,511	1,008	865	1,555	1,605
Apparel	1,669	1,079	1,176	1,414	1,053
Glassware and earthenware	1,729	945	1,023	1,339	1,346
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,011	2,658	1,306	1,220	1,678
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,690	6,722	2,812	1,046	331
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	267	195	222	268	255
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	237	214	196	236	192
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	224	165	169	232	194
Miscellaneous	5,056	4,641	5,436	5,936	7,028
TOTAL, CLASS III	96,770	71,112	62,342	72,975	73,283
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,916	1,573	1,571	1,930	2,440
TOTAL	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283

No. 6.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Grain, pulse, and flour	30,094	19,366	19,381	23,492	35,773
Tea	9,983	10,352	13,321	11,181	11,782
Spices	609	639	619	730	728
Provisions and oilman's stores	363	303	351	473	469
Fruits and vegetables	413	343	400	412	351
Tobacco	320	245	293	353	340
Fish (excluding canned fish)	262	236	284	308	300
Sugar	92	59	63	178	107
Liquors	2	..	4	..	..
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,025	1,104	661	719	669
TOTAL, CLASS I	43,163	32,647	35,377	37,846	50,519
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	27,362	22,326	16,619	24,067	28,438
Seeds	17,117	9,769	6,748	11,103	5,481
Jute	20,551	8,607	10,428	9,613	5,357
Hides and skins, raw	7,815	5,212	6,530	10,859	4,303
Wool	1,670	1,580	2,527	1,928	2,587
Gums, resins, and lac	1,377	1 109	1,178	2,569	2,716
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,035	712	928	1,621	1,395
Hemp	682	663	684	1,011	1,373
Oils	657	701	813	1,074	530
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	461	352	492	356	348
Wood and timber	702	616	525	466	269
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	165	109	188	508	159
Tallow, stearine, and wax	72	40	37	77	58
Miscellaneous	1,976	1,585	1,717	2,178	2,292
TOTAL, CLASS II	81,642	53,381	49,414	67,430	55,306
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	18,849	17,213	25,319	27,781	28,562
Cotton	8,086	5,340	6,404	9,095	8,890
Wool	167	114	161	209	107
Silk	38	23	22	36	22
Others	14	10	6	17	9
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	2,334	3,173	3,759	6,393	4,184
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,637	1,574	1,628	2,498	2,486
Dyes and colours	696	1,079	2,093	2,037	1,488
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	295	190	265	485	356
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	133	163	264	373	211
Apparel	107	75	58	93	72
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	51	24	28	37	15
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	5	3	7	22	24
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	40	27	25	22	18
Railway plant and rolling-stock	10	9	13	10	9
Glassware and earthenware	13	8	6	9	11
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	1	1	1	5	3
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	2	1	1	2	4
Miscellaneous	2,422	2,029	2,083	2,195	2,013
TOTAL, CLASS III	36,394	31,056	42,143	51,319	48,484
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,602	1,239	1,422	1,454	1,314
TOTAL	162,801	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623

No. 7.—Increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles of Imports and Exports in 1917-18 as compared with 1916-17.

IMPORTS

Increases as compared with 1916-17

	£(1,000)	Percentage		£(1,000)	Percentage
Cotton, grey piece goods	1,042	9	Dyeing and tanning substances	176	23
„ white „	941	11	Cotton, raw	128	88
„ coloured „	705	7	Spirits	123	15
„ twist and yarn	164	6	Copper, wrought	121	55
Matches	794	103	Silk piece goods	98	8
Articles imported by post	645	45	Wood (timber)	92	14
Chemicals	564	45	Glass and glassware	82	8
Cigarettes	268	39	Soap	82	12
Woollen piece goods	247	26	Cement	80	19
Salt	191	15			

Decreases as compared with 1916-17

Motor cars and motor cycles		948	66	Canned and bottled provisions	176	35
Railway carriages and wagons		258	54	Molasses	176	54
„ locomotive engines and tenders, etc.		65	47	Boots and shoes	173	48
„ materials for construction		392	91	Horses	129	27
Kerosene oil		535	30	Gold and silver thread	114	37
Machinery, etc.—prime movers, etc.		117	39	Iron or steel—pipes and fittings, cast	107	46
„ electrical machinery		100	34	Bars and channel (steel)	100	31
„ textile „	(cotton)	81	9	Paints and colours	92	14
„ „ „	(jute)	257	36	Paper (excluding pasteboard)	88	6
Haberdashery and millinery		307	35	Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	88	36
Biscuits and cakes		305	84	Stationery	87	17
Hardware		262	13	Earthenware and porcelain	72	22
Cotton, hosiery		259	27	Toys and requisites for games	68	28

EXPORTS

Increases as compared with 1916-17

	£(1,000)	Percentage		£(1,000)	Percentage
Grain, pulse, and flour	12,281	52	Tea	601	5
Cotton (raw)	4,371	18	Hides, tanned or dressed	274	9
Jute manufactures	781	3	Opium	207	15
Lac	650	5	Coconut oil	117	41
			Wool (raw)	148	6

Decreases as compared with 1916-17

Jute (raw)		6,556	60			
Seeds—Linseed		3,051	63	Cotton twist and yarn	256	5
Sesamum		862	79	Hemp (raw)	545	51
Rape		599	50	Coal, coke, etc.	349	69
Copra or coconut kernel		526	79	Fodder, bran, etc.	240	76
Groundnuts		461	27	Oilcakes	190	29
Cotton		194	95	Coir goods	129	30
Hides (raw)		2,938	59	Manures (bones)	107	49
Skins („)		1,316	29	Teakwood	112	35
Skins, tanned or dressed		2,405	73	Saltpetre	112	16
Dyes, etc.—				Wool, carpets and rugs	91	48
Indigo		390	28			
Myrobalans		104	25			

No. 8.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Cotton, raw . . . . Cwt.	56	86	25	33	52	182	194	65	146	274
„ waste . . . . „	2	5	3	2	..	3	6	4	3	1
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey . Yds.	1,534,189	1,320,235	1,148,247	846,990	625,475	16,987	14,192	12,057	11,247	12,288
„ white . „	793,345	604,221	611,405	589,833	502,353	9,523	7,239	7,122	8,529	9,470
„ coloured . „	831,770	494,775	358,739	454,959	395,594	11,905	6,976	5,704	10,054	10,764
Twist and yarn . . lb	44,171	42,864	40,427	29,530	19,400	2,776	2,568	2,451	2,699	2,163
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	798	527	427	942	683
Handkerchiefs and shawls No.	33,088	17,398	8,306	8,386	6,173	593	301	100	119	106
Fents . . . Yds.	37,824	26,430	29,709	41,740	32,086	361	236	291	596	628
Thread, sewing . . lb	1,705	1,191	1,920	2,384	1,755	260	193	292	369	413
Other sorts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,013	434	406	816	586
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	44,384	32,866	28,919	35,525	38,076
Sugar—										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above Cwt.	15,902	8,471	10,185	8,664	9,411	9,447	6,456	10,471	9,722	10,025
„ 15 D. S. and below „	158	91	133	138	3	79	61	80	105	2
Molases . . . „	1,804	2,402	2,501	2,013	783	260	385	392	327	151
Confectionery . . . „	73	38	36	29	5	175	107	121	139	34
Saccharin . . . „	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	15	7	1
TOTAL „	17,937	11,002	12,855	10,844	10,202	9,971	7,015	11,079	10,300	10,213
Metals—										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised . . Tons	278	157	55	9	6	3,585	1,996	879	253	210
Tinned . . . „	53	50	47	44	32	835	752	894	1,210	1,125
Not galvanised or tinned „	101	51	42	25	19	823	408	483	532	684
Bars and channel (steel) . „	205	94	51	19	7	1,377	610	544	320	220
„ „ (iron) . „	27	10	10	18	10	232	103	134	335	225
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework . . „	90	57	26	5	1	770	485	278	77	27
Pipes and fittings, cast . „	47	29	22	15	7	483	279	257	230	123
Tubes and fittings, wrought „	27	27	33	21	14	432	420	583	599	526
Hoops and strips . . „	31	24	31	32	22	288	237	427	704	747
Angle and spring . . „	44	28	22	9	4	312	190	229	156	86
Nails, rivets, and washers „	25	13	23	21	10	334	185	453	582	437
Screws . . . . „	2	2	2	1	..	78	64	77	69	24
Rice-bowls . . . „	7	4	3	1	1	93	50	37	25	10
Steel (cast) . . . „	4	3	2	2	1	87	49	43	73	45
Other sorts . . . „	78	60	56	35	18	948	685	806	785	673
TOTAL „	1,019	609	425	257	152	10,672	6,513	6,128	5,020	5,172
Tin . . . . Cwt.	43	38	29	29	25	435	320	246	264	278
Brass, etc. . . . „	29	19	29	56	56	114	71	121	255	359
Copper, wrought . . „	667	443	96	27	32	2,433	1,605	413	218	339
„ unwrought . . „	80	67	20	7	20	307	244	81	34	118
TOTAL „	747	510	116	34	52	2,745	1,849	494	252	457
Lead . . . . „	124	93	116	94	88	149	120	171	198	214
Zinc . . . . „	135	44	16	28	71	191	65	49	118	224
Aluminium . . . „	26	15	15	1	1	143	87	95	12	15
German silver . . „	26	13	2	1	..	148	77	14	6	4
Others . . . Tons	1	1	1	..	1	86	69	115	114	127
TOTAL OF METALS „	1,076	647	442	270	168	14,683	9,170	7,434	7,140	6,850
TOTAL OF ORES „	3	1	1	..	..	33	9	28	17	3
Machinery and millwork—										
Textile, Cotton . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,192	1,006	890	858	777
„ Jute . . .	—	—	—	—	—	971	584	624	719	481
„ Other sorts . .	—	—	—	—	—	23	19	26	14	21
Prime-movers . . .	—	—	—	—	—	676	538	340	302	184
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	345	354	219	293	193
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	271	238	199	392	327
Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	237	192	141	126	67
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	142	111	93	147	84
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	96	98	132	105	36
Typewriters . . . No.	6	5	4	6	8	67	61	51	67	107
Rice and flour mill machinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	107	60	34	37	30
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,045	766	526	572	602
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	5,172	4,027	3,185	3,632	2,949
Silk, raw . . . . lb	2,564	2,308	2,240	1,965	1,832	839	755	720	733	774
„ waste . . . . „	79	135	80	81	78	8	12	2	5	9
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods . . Yds.	27,338	17,690	25,997	19,545	18,124	1,279	890	1,354	1,271	1,369
Yarn, noils, and warps . lb	1,168	863	887	723	737	305	227	246	259	295
Mixed goods . . Yds.	3,164	3,089	4,240	4,771	2,138	464	161	216	325	208
Other sorts . . . lb	60	59	63	93	38	20	15	23	39	30
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	2,915	2,060	2,561	2,332	2,685
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene . . Gals.	68,850	80,591	68,828	49,107	31,384	1,904	2,195	1,995	1,778	1,243
„ other kinds . . „	26,173	26,189	27,155	39,049	31,413	840	743	682	1,182	1,184
Animal . . . „	972	809	724	556	270	76	85	70	73	49
Vegetable . . . „	552	477	387	275	490	76	64	56	52	75
Essential . . . „	15	16	18	19	23	39	31	29	32	34
TOTAL „	96,562	108,082	97,112	89,006	63,580	2,935	3,118	2,832	3,117	2,585
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . Cwt	663	730	824	616	1,013	221	262	350	389	770
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	456	421	622	862	1,045
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	677	683	972	1,251	1,815

No. 8—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	272	225	210	211	245
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	350	176	192	256	221
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	164	95	115	146	122
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	107	85	68	93	77
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	184	67	58	132	124
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	125	62	51	59	44
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,430	997	893	1,175	977
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,632	1,707	1,587	2,072	1,810
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,795	1,665	1,623	1,560	1,357	853	757	795	1,024	1,154
Ale, beer, and porter „	4,626	3,564	2,921	2,586	1,858	439	317	302	339	349
Wines „	338	274	267	297	215	194	141	148	186	159
Cider „	27	12	15	15	13	5	3	4	4	4
TOTAL „	6,786	5,515	4,826	4,458	3,443	1,491	1,218	1,249	1,553	1,666
Matches Gross	13,894	15,415	18,305	11,159	17,227	598	753	922	771	1,566
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	1,058	879	962	1,554	1,541
Wool, raw lb	3,749	3,317	4,709	4,076	2,651	133	110	155	167	85
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods Yds.	27,329	12,570	4,872	8,867	9,230	1,684	872	422	940	1,186
Shawls No.	2,101	576	263	77	21	376	112	50	16	3
Carpets and rugs lb	1,980	1,455	586	562	373	150	103	49	75	49
Hosiery „	537	331	163	301	247	96	68	43	85	88
Yarn and knitting wool „	1,059	392	189	336	217	164	58	39	100	47
Other sorts „	1,593	685	436	1,184	230	97	44	36	98	25
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,701	1,366	794	1,481	1,483
Salt Tons	607	466	549	445	337	584	494	1,264	1,276	1,467
Spices—										
Betelnuts lb	127,464	140,298	131,112	128,278	115,617	819	868	850	871	815
Cloves „	9,050	8,140	10,702	10,966	8,431	225	190	235	249	264
Others „	6,264	5,242	9,756	7,927	8,221	111	87	163	177	189
TOTAL „	142,778	153,680	151,570	147,171	132,269	1,155	1,145	1,248	1,297	1,268
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	130	97	103	136	82	378	297	322	508	332
Biscuits and cakes lb	9,345	7,150	6,624	9,389	1,823	299	234	235	304	60
Farinaceous and patent foods Cwt.	298	269	252	239	211	318	283	290	311	320
Milk, condensed and preserved lb	14,682	12,014	9,770	8,742	6,236	277	247	222	246	232
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	377	344	339	444	298
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,649	1,405	1,408	1,873	1,182
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	716	563	571	770	786
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	153	81	75	84	69
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	92	69	64	80	99
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	81	58	61	80	92
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	172	120	98	154	104
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,214	891	869	1,168	1,150
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb	1,591	1,440	1,686	2,408	3,491	390	376	420	687	956
Others „	867	779	751	975	1,316	112	106	114	147	177
TOTAL „	2,458	2,219	2,437	3,378	4,807	502	482	534	834	1133
Glass and Glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	536	183	154	289	232
Bottles and phials Gross	357	306	337	291	524	146	111	112	164	247
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	32	27	16	18	17	163	109	73	138	157
Sheets and plates Sup. feet	17,958	9,906	8,221	10,344	7,867	149	85	123	189	152
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	120	67	129	77	126
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	183	88	119	144	169
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,297	643	710	1,001	1,083
Dyes—										
Aniline lb	9,203	4,160	553	732	1,979	512	211	95	362	574
Alizarine „	6,470	3,757	162	330	158	188	102	19	74	78
Others	—	—	—	—	—	243	165	190	329	289
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	943	478	304	765	941
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor lb	1,363	1,628	2,081	2,007	1,661	96	122	153	182	240
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	176	129	137	153	146
Quinine salts lb	117	89	95	48	65	102	85	110	107	106
Cassia lignea Cwt.	46	41	56	28	34	72	56	66	40	57
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	334	293	354	447	340
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	780	685	820	929	889
Wood and Timber—										
Timber C. tons	96	77	70	86	80	498	474	435	662	753
Others	—	—	—	—	—	82	76	90	120	132
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	580	550	525	782	885
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	555	350	436	538	473
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	303	193	320	305	191
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	141	98	81	122	100
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	71	43	45	39	60
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	71	32	44	49	40
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,141	716	926	1,053	864

No. 8—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
							£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Rubber raw and manufactured		—	—	—	—	—	358	382	609	650	772
Soap	Cwt.	363	404	374	380	352	500	555	564	673	756
Building and Engineering materials—											
Cement	Cwt.	2,930	2,899	2,633	1,788	1,675	429	449	469	425	565
Bricks and tiles	No.	25,037	20,853	19,242	17,297	12,740	165	101	141	111	136
Others		—	—	—	—	—	103	98	101	101	114
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	707	648	711	637	755
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates	Cwt.	918	784	1,066	1,086	1,025	402	353	481	490	490
Almonds	,,	57	90	81	63	36	168	232	212	180	124
Others	,,	65	78	85	71	24	57	67	79	62	36
Fresh fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	132	109	55	47	38
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	754	761	827	779	688
Paints and painter's materials—											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	384	317	263	266	201	427	395	447	636	545
Painter's materials		—	—	—	—	—	122	108	94	129	100
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	549	503	541	765	645
Tea-chests		—	—	—	—	—	349	297	549	581	630
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	1,067	578	649	890	583
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	282	240	309	369	537
Motor cars and Motor cycles—											
Motor cars	No.	3	2	3	5	1	756	505	627	1,027	269
Motor cycles	,,	1	1	1	2	..	71	60	52	79	13
Motor wagons	,,	..	..	..	..	..	38	23	66	113	7
Parts and accessories	,,	—	—	—	—	—	157	95	117	210	192
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,022	683	862	1,429	1481
Precious stones and pearls, unset		—	—	—	—	—	715	136	317	412	444
Stationery		—	—	—	—	—	467	347	379	517	430
Tea	lb	4,773	5,477	6,202	4,568	9,666	152	177	225	179	406
Animals, living	No.	13	14	10	18	11	270	321	315	495	362
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	3,131	3,026	965	479	222
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	1,269	1,600	966	137	72
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Cwt.	2,229	2,487	612	330	4	878	900	309	200	4
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	,,	1,819	1,344	689	90	..	645	460	298	47	..
Sleepers of wood	,,	1,050	991	140	60	1	255	242	35	12	...
Bridgework	,,	180	217	84	34	10	138	149	57	25	12
Other kinds	,,	540	476	245	103	12	374	345	187	136	21
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,690	6,722	2,812	1,046	331
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt.	31	27	27	28	29	329	305	278	298	317
Jute, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	...	18
,, manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	171	158	216	324	272
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	173	158	220	324	290
Flax, raw	lb	23	..	..	..	2	1	...	..	..	...
,, manufactures—											
Canvas	Yds.	3,700	3,064	2,205	2,810	1,207	154	136	153	294	162
Piece goods	,,	2,944	2,156	1,201	1,162	679	74	50	38	47	38
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	56	51	69	98	75
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	285	237	260	439	270
Earthenware and porcelain		—	—	—	—	—	423	294	312	320	248
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		—	—	—	—	—	237	214	196	235	193
Boots and shoes	Pairs	3,295	2,122	1,419	1,586	713	528	363	250	362	189
Toilet requisites		—	—	—	—	—	147	108	126	156	178
Ships, parts of		—	—	—	—	—	151	201	95	69	174
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	294	156	207	240	173
Ivory		—	—	—	—	—	153	131	131	189	172
Gums and resins	Cwt.	140	72	113	95	99	149	83	120	143	162
Umbrellas and fittings		—	—	—	—	—	354	239	211	244	156
Cycles		—	—	—	—	—	231	148	141	124	146
Hides and skins, tanned	Cwt.	5	3	4	3	5	102	73	86	94	136
Hides and skins, raw	,,	33	24	29	41	31	101	72	94	152	118
Cordage and rope	,,	27	27	28	27	24	89	84	81	104	118
Paper-making materials	,,	248	180	211	170	72	116	93	121	202	115
Polishes		—	—	—	—	—	73	57	66	107	111
Cutlery		—	—	—	—	—	189	99	73	101	107
Clocks and watches and parts		—	—	—	—	—	178	94	133	125	104
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	193	189	158	125	87	208	195	165	119	91
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	160	100	95	127	79
Pitch, tar, and dammer	Cwt.	285	244	263	261	184	83	77	91	91	74
Tallow and stearine	,,	67	60	52	49	20	139	126	119	134	63
Grain, pulse, and flour	,,	370	774	1,143	254	88	187	311	543	122	52
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	559	392	432	49	25	711	523	181	103	50
Carriages and carts		—	—	—	—	—	169	90	54	64	47
Manures	Tons	9	4	6	5	2	69	33	48	49	45
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,647	1,479	1,249	1,753	649	75	63	62	90	44
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	131	92	69	49	35
Articles imported by post		—	—	—	—	—	1,625	1,236	1,242	1,414	2,059
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,332	1,185	1,319	1,920	2,244
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	1,22,165	91,953	87,901	99,757	1,00,283

No. 8—*concluded*

Government Stores

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	26	37	42	354	733
Flax „	—	—	—	—	—	24	39	91	503	526
Wool „	—	—	—	—	—	40	54	75	246	955
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90	130	208	1,103	2,214
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	350	216	129	396	1,826
Metals—										
Iron and steel . . . . Tons	28	24	25	16	14	260	211	312	318	302
Copper . . . . Cwt.	42	50	123	66	79	170	194	369	321	437
Others . . . . Tons	2	2	5	7	3	102	80	240	373	282
TOTAL „	32	28	36	26	21	532	482	921	1,012	1,021
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	39	58	92	453	579
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	227	284	296	541	334
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,215	970	462	89	119
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	612	612	450	18	184
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates . Cwt.	881	929	101	1	..	385	337	38	1	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	472	354	29	55	24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,684	2,273	979	163	327
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	137	183	174	268	326
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	26	8	13	568	324
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	86	30	117	179	244
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	204	213	129	138	177
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	101	102	80	125	150
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	42	42	66	134	111
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	135	120	109	208	99
Coal, coke, and patent fuel Tons	205	29	5	2	6	276	58	17	6	11
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	494	469	792	1,782	1,544
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,373	4,668	4,122	7,076	9,287

No. 9.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

Cotton, raw	Cwt.	10,626	10,349	8,854	8,912	7,308	27,362	22,326	16,619	24,067	28,438
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods { Grey	Yds.	43,717	32,971	53,994	157,119	76,378	474	345	598	1,700	1,159
Piece goods { Coloured	„	45,038	34,003	59,069	104,778	110,639	939	708	1,129	1,919	2,477
Twist and yarn	lb.	197,978	133,619	160,232	168,980	121,798	6,555	4,191	4,615	5,299	5,043
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	112	96	152	178	211
TOTAL COTTON, EXCLUDING KAPOK		—	—	—	—	—	35,442	27,666	23,023	33,163	37,328
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Cwt.	610	472	552	1,016	501	138	99	111	220	100
Rice (not in the husk)	„	48,397	30,766	28,796	31,780	38,789	17,600	11,339	10,193	12,326	13,774
Wheat	„	24,044	14,128	13,058	14,978	29,687	8,756	5,547	5,627	6,102	12,668
Wheat flour	„	1,588	1,080	1,172	1,403	1,431	834	612	747	865	1,046
Pulse	„	2,293	1,762	2,201	3,359	4,594	711	676	972	1,750	2,439
Barley	„	3,808	586	3,315	4,190	7,174	1,044	174	1,168	1,510	2,603
Gram	„	1,392	466	650	765	6,541	415	156	225	275	2,328
Jawar and bajra	„	1,686	2,104	837	726	306	576	743	288	261	120
Other sorts	„	77	54	138	539	1,848	20	20	56	183	605
TOTAL	„	83,895	51,418	48,719	58,756	90,274	30,094	19,366	19,381	23,492	35,773
Jute, raw	Tons	768	505	600	540	278	20,551	8,607	10,428	10,859	4,303
„ manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	368,759	397,565	794,153	805,095	758,391	8,353	8,396	13,436	14,228	12,982
Gunny cloth	Yds.	1,061,152	1,057,324	1,102,257	1,230,951	1,196,826	10,396	8,739	11,780	13,398	15,382
Rope and twine	Cwt.	83	64	76	77	69	96	76	88	101	127
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	4	2	15	54	71
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	—	39,400	25,820	35,747	38,640	32,865
Tea	lb	289,474	309,733	338,470	291,403	359,174	9,983	10,352	13,321	11,181	11,782
Seeds, essential	Cwt.	162	134	155	163	218	97	94	163	191	218
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	8,277	6,432	3,866	7,984	2,922	4,458	3,502	1,983	4,836	1,785
Groundnuts	„	5,558	2,766	3,509	2,949	2,307	3,254	1,516	1,669	1,700	1,228
Rapeseed	„	4,980	1,938	1,904	2,445	1,186	2,852	1,084	939	1,157	588
Sesamum (Til)	„	2,244	934	276	1,683	324	1,797	712	164	1,092	230
Castor	„	2,698	1,656	1,759	1,863	1,961	1,337	773	802	964	1,177
Copra	„	764	637	314	532	117	1,040	822	582	666	140
Cotton	„	5,687	4,156	1,913	793	34	1,417	1,004	445	204	10
Mustard	„	102	51	64	124	38	71	40	56	120	41
Mowa	„	666	149	82	85	..	364	51	24	26	..
Poppy	„	380	140	137	110	41	311	96	82	63	28
Other sorts	„	135	85	24	53	5	119	75	39	54	31
TOTAL	„	31,653	19,078	13,999	18,784	9,153	17,117	9,769	6,748	11,103	5,481

No. 9—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
							£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Cwt.	743	481	689	582	318	3,937	2,478	3,744	3,336	1,547
Buffalo hides	„	346	212	162	261	85	1,469	922	622	1,352	425
Goat skins	„	453	382	400	523	409	2,085	1,561	1,836	4,282	3,032
Calf skins	„	26	21	30	51	15	122	99	157	306	85
Other kinds	„	64	44	50	55	44	202	152	171	337	268
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.	„	1,632	1,140	1,332	1,472	871	7,815	5,212	6,520	9,613	5,357
Leather—											
Cow hides	„	158	192	247	287	347	983	1,447	1,893	2,697	3,143
Buffalo hides	„	16	25	24	32	19	75	157	145	241	126
Goat skins	„	74	61	71	86	14	1,074	883	987	1,734	433
Sheep skins	„	50	46	49	67	14	639	589	658	1,443	416
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	62	97	76	278	66
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,833	3,173	3,759	6,393	4,184
Wool, raw	lb	48,922	44,610	65,024	48,830	42,598	1,670	1,579	2,527	2,569	2,716
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,641	1,044	1,582	1,923	777	153	1,02	145	191	99
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	14	11	16	18	9
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	1,837	1,692	2,688	2,778	2,824
Lac	Cwt.	339	367	417	381	322	1,310	1,070	1,145	1,869	2,518
Opium	„	17	16	13	13	12	2,280	1,176	980	1,398	1,605
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	„	11	17	42	34	31	142	600	1,386	1,408	1,019
Myrobalans	„	1,236	1,164	1,393	1,094	816	380	350	470	419	315
Turmeric	„	115	64	68	103	77	87	44	58	107	94
Others	„	105	90	177	79	51	84	84	178	86	56
TOTAL	„	1,467	1,335	1,680	1,310	975	693	1,078	2,087	2,020	1,484
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	718	441	472	637	433	809	502	554	836	571
Others	„	8	8	6	13	21	222	210	374	752	818
TOTAL	„	726	449	478	650	454	1,031	712	928	1,588	1,389
Oils—											
Essential	Gals	72	38	56	59	58	114	57	73	128	221
Mineral		22,399	26,200	28,139	24,964	19,043	143	170	183	168	127
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	1,007	898	1,452	1,725	2,085	92	83	129	174	255
Coconut	„	1,091	1,825	2,045	2,051	3,174	155	246	261	289	406
Others	„	1,512	1,285	1,389	2,112	2,539	153	145	167	252	364
TOTAL	„	25,991	30,246	33,081	30,911	26,899	657	701	813	1,011	1,373
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	23	33	47	67	75	524	622	844	1,054	1,081
Paraffin wax	„	363	373	374	455	484	449	548	542	678	740
Spices—											
Pepper	lb	13,880	15,985	15,225	13,982	11,098	290	309	308	412	346
Chillies	„	16,103	16,014	15,289	15,852	14,128	134	173	180	190	176
Ginger	„	9,214	7,529	6,290	6,181	7,027	123	87	71	84	112
Others	„	1,040	1,090	952	953	1,616	62	70	60	44	94
TOTAL	„	40,237	40,618	37,756	36,968	33,869	609	639	619	730	728
Saltpetre	Cwt.	268	328	414	527	454	206	286	459	704	592
Coffee	„	260	290	177	198	196	1,024	1,102	658	718	662
Hemp, raw	„	712	670	608	732	307	682	663	684	1,074	630
Mica	„	54	33	34	60	66	303	191	208	341	575
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	Tons	85	53	73	115	53	299	190	265	406	217
Other metals	„	11	11	11	15	10	133	163	264	485	355
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	„	96	64	84	130	63	432	353	529	891	572
Oilcake	Cwt.	3,506	2,739	3,006	2,505	1,731	920	709	757	663	473
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	lb	5,569	4,940	5,291	5,403	5,513	233	194	205	221	252
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	130	109	146	252	217
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	363	303	351	473	469
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh		—	—	—	—	—	200	196	257	224	241
Dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	239	190	181	218	173	213	147	143	187	110
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	413	343	400	411	351
Silk, raw	lb.	1,203	516	1,263	1,544	805	165	79	161	329	320
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	38	23	22	36	23
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	203	102	183	365	343

No. 9—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured . . lb.	27,817	16,490	24,250	27,742	20,244	212	145	201	253	237
Cigars . . . . ,,	1,826	1,734	1,558	1,135	1,004	102	93	84	67	67
Others . . . . ,,	380	458	538	735	616	6	7	8	33	36
TOTAL . ,,	30,023	18,682	26,346	29,612	21,864	320	245	293	353	340
Manures—										
Bones . . . Tons	105	64	51	42	22	522	320	236	216	109
Other kinds . . . ,,	22	11	9	20	18	108	58	60	159	207
TOTAL . ,,	127	75	60	62	40	630	378	296	375	316
Coir . . . . . Cwt.	787	481	549	575	402	604	384	431	440	309
Fish (excluding canned fish)—										
Dry, salted . . ,,	185	138	141	175	204	141	119	136	180	199
Fishmaws and sharkfins . ,,	9	9	11	8	7	78	72	89	63	63
Others . . . . ,,	58	61	78	87	48	48	45	59	65	38
TOTAL . ,,	252	208	230	270	259	262	236	284	308	300
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . C. Tons	51	45	32	25	15	524	565	404	321	208
Sandal . . . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	129	36	104	130	52
Other kinds . . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	61	25	24	20	15
TOTAL WOOD, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	714	626	532	471	275
Candles . . . . lb.	8,395	7,992	6,224	6,548	9,517	158	150	117	124	183
Drugs and medicines . . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	138	98	155	351	173
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . . Tons	724	594	805	832	256	461	352	492	508	159
Animals, living . . . . No.	448	282	309	334	255	245	142	131	159	153
Sugar . . . . . Cwt.	192	109	85	268	102	92	59	63	178	107
Bristles . . . . ,,	4	5	4	4	3	93	92	83	88	93
Cordage and rope . . ,,	60	45	60	59	59	70	57	70	74	81
Fibre for brushes and brooms ,,	80	81	91	98	53	89	104	116	134	77
Fodder, bran, and pollards . .	—	—	—	—	—	516	450	492	315	75
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	101	68	54	86	64
Tallow, stearine, and wax . . Cwt.	19	9	9	18	15	72	40	37	77	58
Horns, tips, etc. . . . ,,	80	49	23	29	20	106	58	39	53	35
Articles exported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	805	602	766	933	976
All other articles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	925	744	537	669	769
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	162,801	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623

No. 10.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey . . Yds.	4,584	2,704	4,335	27,961	33,856	55	32	52	432	768
{ White . . ,,	8,818	6,212	9,210	19,647	13,223	110	78	119	296	277
{ Coloured . ,,	48,618	26,264	27,873	49,641	37,965	762	402	437	904	1,122
Twist and yarn . . . lb	962	652	764	1,526	573	57	37	42	88	40
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	56	30	86	148	121
TOTAL COTTON .	—	—	—	—	—	1,040	579	736	1,868	2,328
Sugar . . . . . Cwt.	194	807	216	500	843	139	671	240	597	1,136
Wool, raw . . . . lb	10,246	9,923	16,842	13,121	12,817	330	334	681	693	698
,, manufactures . . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	29	36	96
TOTAL WOOL .	—	—	—	—	—	357	353	710	729	794
Fruits and vegetables . . .	—	—	—	—	—	78	87	317	352	334
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	71	41	43	56	36	88	51	54	108	79
Silk, raw . . . . lb	21	14	162	17	20	7	5	32	5	9
,, manufactures—										
Piece goods . . Yds.	1,010	685	980	920	603	58	35	48	55	56
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	3	13	10
TOTAL SILK .	—	—	—	—	—	74	41	83	73	75
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	20	4	5	11	1	70	35	50	129	41
Others . . . . ,,	1	1	1	1	..	78	55	44	110	23
TOTAL METALS AND ORES ,,	21	5	6	12	1	148	90	94	239	64
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	95	69	56	89	56
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	79	86	90	69	49
Haberdashery and millinery . .	—	—	—	—	—	30	39	16	22	19
Articles re-exported by post . .	—	—	—	—	—	100	69	82	109	155
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	830	603	753	1,130	992
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	3,118	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081

No. 11.—Value of Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

A.—IMPORTS

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries.	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	50,732	48,891	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959	52,206	58,521	54,514
Straits Settlements	2,108	1,890	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502	2,589	3,498
Ceylon	451	443	472	461	504	539	528	637	828	1,604
Hongkong	652	599	778	609	635	655	632	884	746	900
Mauritius	1,706	1,671	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419	550	723
Aden and Dependencies	222	212	231	295	353	292	523	321	472	661
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar)	217	229	218	270	223	259	209	322	477	605
Australia	682	638	757	731	636	611	568	447	648	595
Other countries of the British Empire	338	430	324	376	661	666	268	796	749	1,151
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	57,103	55,003	59,590	63,639	74,856	85,377	68,095	59,534	65,580	64,251
Foreign countries—										
Japan	1,481	1,681	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966	4,998	8,889	12,175
United States of America	2,194	2,453	2,325	3,527	3,469	3,193	3,120	5,247	7,304	7,876
Java	4,135	5,297	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959	8,842	7,811
China	890	883	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045	1,288	1,098	1,382
Italy	699	621	856	838	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337	1,649	1,181
France	1,172	1,171	1,504	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,329	1,358	1,087
Persia	294	350	413	405	473	475	469	454	465	735
Sweden	346	269	300	381	416	344	341	514	583	518
Norway	107	121	121	137	161	155	175	367	441	434
Holland	645	698	711	804	972	1,035	855	801	661	410
Turkey, Asiatic	445	375	420	413	375	379	219	301	449	391
Russia	230	107	175	76	345	39	24	58	164	87
Austria-Hungary	2,437	1,714	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	861	3	10	42
Germany	4,875	4,307	5,596	5,969	6,869	8,444	3,100	307	52	7
Belgium	1,548	1,313	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,338	1,086	154	26	4
Other countries	2,299	1,677	1,702	1,788	2,068	2,281	1,927	2,345	2,186	1,892
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	23,747	23,037	26,646	28,744	32,476	36,788	23,858	28,457	34,177	36,032
GRAND TOTAL	80,850	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,332	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283

B.—EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries.	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	24,724	32,780	34,688	40,055	41,226	38,902	38,424	49,955	54,029	41,369
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	2,139	16,434
Ceylon	3,972	4,331	5,309	5,695	6,119	6,026	5,140	6,257	7,016	6,665
Straits Settlements	3,504	4,076	5,186	5,857	6,129	4,524	3,469	3,501	4,271	4,608
Australia	1,532	1,796	2,120	1,857	1,958	2,732	2,631	2,970	3,223	3,666
Hongkong	5,416	6,461	7,370	5,495	6,336	5,214	2,883	2,824	3,006	2,819
Canada	352	471	585	678	957	952	760	1,062	969	1,548
Aden and Dependencies	633	671	708	880	986	931	888	954	1,758	1,519
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar)	490	441	566	644	634	678	539	692	1,305	911
Other countries of the British Empire	2,190	2,298	2,549	2,880	3,146	2,969	3,095	3,218	4,266	5,347
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	42,873	53,325	59,076	64,041	67,491	62,928	57,829	72,894	81,976	84,886
Foreign countries—										
United States of America	8,872	9,677	9,067	10,445	12,586	14,567	11,611	14,176	20,835	20,378
Japan	4,808	8,425	9,003	11,163	12,489	15,130	10,443	12,302	18,835	22,774
France	6,177	7,745	10,140	9,178	10,524	11,813	5,896	6,285	9,561	5,761
Italy	3,398	4,109	5,364	4,225	4,629	5,262	4,578	5,989	6,479	5,705
Persia	648	749	801	828	748	938	725	1,205	2,367	3,637
China	6,579	5,788	5,443	6,735	7,348	3,809	2,690	3,588	4,082	2,920
Turkey, Asiatic	1,291	1,447	1,435	1,561	1,597	1,957	1,136	738	1,766	2,397
Java	414	986	2,394	2,851	2,168	1,297	1,235	1,233	1,895	1,790
Cuba	184	263	212	220	285	372	534	922	1,486	1,395
Argentine Republic	1,609	1,225	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080	1,712	1,252
Indo-China	384	429	508	492	286	510	709	488	1,056	1,105
Chile	349	531	575	482	604	709	511	755	1,070	952
Spain	1,080	1,188	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,486	1,217	1,399	1,718	563
Russia	752	1,019	1,280	1,167	1,355	1,650	1,246	3,623	3,783	491
Holland	1,195	1,587	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944	802	145	266	52
Belgium	4,037	6,774	7,378	8,905	8,778	8,064	3,514	154	..	..
Egypt (a)	1,381	1,143	1,251	1,164	1,280	1,512	1,208	(a)	(a)	(a)
Germany	10,341	12,033	13,171	15,106	16,622	17,613	6,798	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	3,248	4,340	4,950	5,076	4,856	6,674	3,020	..	..	..
Other countries	2,399	2,476	3,339	3,829	4,545	4,594	3,728	3,611	4,547	5,637
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	59,146	71,932	80,846	87,856	96,568	102,991	63,282	58,693	81,458	76,818
GRAND TOTAL	102,019	125,257	139,922	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,587	163,434	161,704

No. 12.—Value of Total Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

A.—Value

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL.	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	61,051	37,530	98,581	52,206	49,955	102,161	58,521	54,029	112,550	54,514	41,369	95,883
Ceylon	484	5,496	5,980	637	6,257	6,894	828	7,016	7,844	1,604	6,665	8,269
Straits Settlements	2,057	5,154	7,211	2,502	3,501	6,003	2,589	4,271	6,860	3,498	4,608	8,106
Australia	674	2,093	2,767	447	2,970	3,417	648	3,223	3,871	595	3,666	4,261
Hongkong	655	6,175	6,830	884	2,824	3,708	746	3,006	3,752	900	2,819	3,719
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,761	867	2,628	1,419	838	2,257	550	1,114	1,664	723	881	1,604
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	67,837	62,642	130,509	59,534	72,894	132,428	65,580	81,976	147,556	64,251	84,886	149,137
Foreign Countries—												
Japan	2,429	11,242	13,671	4,998	12,302	17,300	8,889	18,835	27,724	12,175	22,774	34,949
United States of America	2,994	11,268	14,262	5,247	14,176	19,423	7,304	20,835	28,139	7,876	20,378	28,254
Java	6,234	1,939	8,173	8,959	1,233	10,192	8,842	1,895	10,737	7,811	1,799	9,610
France	1,470	9,880	11,350	1,320	6,235	7,614	1,358	9,561	10,919	1,087	5,761	6,848
Italy	966	4,718	5,684	1,337	5,989	7,326	1,649	6,479	8,128	1,181	5,705	6,886
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,053	5,825	6,878	1,283	3,588	4,871	1,098	4,082	5,180	1,382	2,920	4,302
Persia	423	813	1,236	454	1,205	1,659	465	2,367	2,832	735	3 637	4,372
Russia	149	1,294	1,443	57	3,623	3,680	164	3,783	3,947	87	491	578
Holland	844	2,228	3,072	801	145	946	661	266	927	410	52	462
Belgium	1,840	7,979	9,819	154	154	308	26	..	26	4	..	4
Germany	6,237	14,909	21,146	307	..	307	52	..	52	7	..	7
Austria-Hungary	2,125	5,179	7,304	3	..	3	10	..	10	42	..	42
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	29,364	86,769	116,133	28,457	58,693	87,150	34,177	81,458	115,635	36,032	76,818	112,850

(a) Included in British Empire from 1915-16

NOTE.—The conversion rate R15=£ has been retained throughout the Review as section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 (Act III of 1906.) is still in force, although the rate of sterling exchange has been above 1s-4d for a considerable portion of the year under review.

No. 12.—Value of Total Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries—*continued.*

B.—Percentages

Countries	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	59·4	38·0	46·6	58·7	33·1	42·8	54·4	25·6	36.6
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	·7	4·7	3·1	·8	4·3	3·0	1·6	4·1	3·1
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·6	2·6	3·5	2·9	3·1
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·5	2·2	1·6	·7	2·0	1·5	·6	2·3	1·6
Hongkong	·7	4·4	2·7	1·0	2·1	1·7	·7	1·8	1·4	·9	1·7	1·4
Mauritius, and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	1·6	·6	1·0	·5	·7	·6	·7	·5	·6
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69·8	41·9	52·9	67·7	55·4	60·4	65·7	50·2	56·1	64·1	52·5	57·0
Foreign Countries—												
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	5·7	9·4	7·9	8·9	11·5	10·5	12·1	14·1	13·3
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	6·6	10·8	8·8	7·3	12·7	10·7	7·9	12·6	10·8
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	10·2	·9	4·7	8·9	1·2	4·1	7·8	1·1	3·7
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·5	4·8	3·5	1·4	5·9	4·1	1·1	3·6	2·6
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·5	4·5	3·4	1·7	4·0	3·1	1·2	3·5	2·6
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·5	2·7	2·2	1·1	2·5	2·0	1·4	1·8	1·6
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·5	·9	·8	·5	1·4	1·1	·7	2·2	1·7
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·1	2·7	1·7	·2	2·3	1·5	·1	·3	·2
Holland	·9	1·5	1·3	·9	·1	·4	·7	·2	·3	·4	..	·2
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	·2	·1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	6·4	10·0	8·6	·3	..	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	2·2	3·5	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30·2	58·1	47·1	32·3	44·6	39·6	34·3	49·8	43·9	35·9	47·5	43·0

No. 13.—Trade with the British Empire, Allies, Neutrals, and Enemy countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			TOTAL TRADE		
	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	61,051	58,521	54,514	37,530	54,029	41,369	98,581	112,550	95,883
Other British Possessions	6,816	7,059	9,737	25,112	27,947	43,527	31,928	35,006	53,254
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	67,867	65,580	64,251	62,642	81,976	84,886	130,509	147,556	149,137
Allies	10,948	20,509	23,827	52,608	65,454	60,333	63,556	85,963	84,154
Neutrals	10,050	13,606	12,162	18,917	16,004	16,485	23,977	29,610	28,647
Enemy countries	8,366	62	49	20,234	..	..	28,600	62	49
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	29,364	34,177	36,032	86,769	81,458	76,818	116,133	115,635	112,850
GRAND TOTAL	97,231	99,757	100,283	149,411	163,434	161,704	246,642	263,191	261,987

No. 14.—Total imports and exports of Merchandise of certain principal countries and British India during the Calendar years 1915, 1916, and 1917 *

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	752,831	850,940	995,704	384,868	506,280	525,309
France	441,432	606,376	—	157,495	204,628	—
Spain	38,710	36,539	27,288(*g*)	49,698	54,721	48,319(*g*)
Egypt (*a*)	19,832	31,691	32,668	27,751	38,438	42,119
British South Africa	32,954	42,071	38,441	15,249	21,926	26,522
Japan (*b*)	54,070	77,066	105,144	71,453	44,001	161,750
Canada	92,613	157,559	206,598	126,238	224,406	318,065
United States of America	370,541	498,257	615,097	727,756	1,129,717	1,283,790
Brazil	30,088	40,369	44,510	52,970	55,010	59,875
Russia (*c*)	73,015	181,188	107,735(*h*)	33,146	50,275	21,074 (*h*)
Switzerland	67,201	95,140	93,195	66,802	97,899	91,417
Italy (*d*)	188,142	335,611	309,288	101,338	123,533	90,357
Australia	69,199	81,646	43,790(*f*)	67,526	73,224	44,235 (*i*)
New Zealand	20,659	25,045	20,742	29,253	31,692	15,897(*j*)
India (*e*)	83,321	103,703	107,843	120,168	150,966	156,298

*Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London

(*a*) Including bullion
(*b*) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries
(*c*) European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers
(*d*) Including silver bullion
(*e*) Inclusive of Government stores
(*f*) Figures for nine months
(*g*) " " eleven "
(*h*) " " seven "
(*i*) " " six "
(*j*) " " five "

No. 15.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
UNITED KINGDOM.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	481	331	373	454	389
Arms, ammunition, etc.	212	202	151	213	169
Belting for machinery	256	222	291	344	510
Books and printed matter	315	295	268	282	303
Boots and shoes	481	342	228	300	157
Building materials	5	527	507	470	577
Carriages and carts	1	65	45	48	36
Chemicals, etc.	5	557	799	869	1,220
Coal and coke, etc.	24	227	63	15	17
Cotton—					
Raw	134	7	5	..	..
Twist and yarn	2,378	2,231	2,251	2,293	2,284
Piece goods—					
Grey	16,684	13,845	11,417	9,929	10,484
White	9,287	7,078	6,942	8,359	9,290
Coloured, etc.	10,224	6,181	4,772	8,482	9,619
Other manufactures	1,261	911	918	1,608	1,530
Cutlery	78	62	52	57	46
Cycles and parts	222	146	138	111	119
Drugs and medicines	401	354	425	499	354
Dyeing and tanning substances	38	39	61	234	391
Earthenware and Porcelain	245	206	209	150	129
Flax manufactures	264	228	246	402	234
Glass and glassware	175	140	160	224	198
Haberdashery and millinery	442	292	344	404	326
Hardware	1,505	1,203	1,058	1,223	749
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	911	757	697	845	475
Ivory	77	90	86	95	93
Jewellery, etc.	84	43	40	28	18
Jute manufactures	95	101	145	191	87
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	222	167	184	212	185
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	330	260	250	246	173
Spirit	515	477	501	677	832
Wines	94	78	91	113	97
Machinery and millwork	4,639	3,722	2,879	3,206	2,066
Metals—					
Copper	1,354	956	309	153	33
Iron	242	147	204	430	244
Iron or steel	6,810	4,640	3,686	3,261	1,947
Lead	120	113	150	169	106
Steel	402	247	353	351	152
Others	409	252	286	253	132
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	724	540	372	396	104
Oils, mineral	155	185	128	211	135
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	142	147	130	117	83
Paints and colours	341	351	406	552	405
Paper and pasteboard	595	579	563	738	413
Polishes	66	54	64	102	102
Provisions	1,607	912	919	1,232	288
Railway plant, etc.	6,219	6,286	2,729	968	311
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	211	270	345	418	465
Salt	136	97	152	319	108
Ships, parts of	142	197	91	63	143
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	186	74	88	183	88
Soap	457	529	519	632	709
Starch and farina	16	24	58	70	3
Stationery	332	273	282	335	260
Sugar	186	109	125	135	45
Tallow	82	87	82	114	37
Tea-chests	331	270	438	365	271
Tobacco	419	415	476	729	1,036
Toys and requisites for games	112	83	81	81	63
Umbrellas	126	102	71	86	94
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,482	899	478	1,083	1,277
Other articles	2,142	1,741	2,025	2,392	2,298
TOTAL	78,388	61,959	52,206	58,521	54,514
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	817	156	1,152	1,296	88
Bran and pollards	254	247	361	195	4
Bristles and fibres	85	135	182	88	93
Coffee	369	354	302	251	87
Coir, and manufactures of	192	191	259	326	202
Cotton, raw	957	1,411	1,371	1,791	3,966
,, twist and yarn	9	13	56	70	28
,, manufactures	54	57	95	42	23
Drugs, medicines, etc.	27	31	71	175	34
Dyeing and tanning substances—					
Cutch and gambier	35	45	113	48	24
Indigo	43	560	967	698	223
Myrobalans	143	176	318	320	281
Gram	69	..	73	19	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	295	445	594	982	435
Hides and skins—					
Raw	315	706	566	1,082	1,244
Dressed or tanned	2,435	2,319	3,143	5,304	3,917
Horn and hornmeal	34	40	36	33	27
Jute, raw	7,826	4,496	6,153	5,473	1,093
,, Gunny bags	613	907	3,227	3,247	2,214
,, ,, cloth	558	545	1,875	1,935	1,013
Lac	400	293	285	222	453
Manures	78	60	71	58	..
Manganese ore	281	265	439	552	385
Other metals and ores	352	459	451	866	898
Mica	183	123	176	259	575
Oils	155	358	417	655	751
Paraffin wax	129	161	216	174	141
Provisions and oilman's stores	30	33	47	108	95
Pulse	285	354	540	966	1,448
Rice (not in the husk)	1,130	1,381	1,988	2,135	3,103
Rubber, raw	336	468	600	739	675
Saltpetre	39	168	382	612	534
Seeds—					
Castor	544	324	383	406	688
Cotton	1,391	977	432	192	..
Linseed	1,648	2,220	1,478	3,745	1,406
Rape	180	248	474	848	354
Copra	9	206	173	80	55
Others	30	95	50	532	293
Silk, raw	26	49	73	42	223

Articles	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*					
Spices	79	101	169	140	189
Sugar	31	12	2	1	..
Tea	7,232	8,162	9,801	8,671	8,535
Wheat	5,695	4,753	5,223	3,222	705
Wood (mainly teak)	339	395	366	328	94
Wool, raw	1,621	1,542	2,502	2,568	2,717
,, manufactures	122	70	90	39	6
Other articles	743	647	1,046	1,132	836
TOTAL	38,257	37,258	48,788	52,717	40,155
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	41	60	45	26	6
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	..	492	..	..	..
Wool, raw	292	295	611	684	698
Other articles	332	319	511	602	510
TOTAL	665	1,166	1,167	1,312	1,214
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	55	18	..	..	4
Boots and shoes	21	6	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	184	42	..	2	11
,, twist and yarn	41	18	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	583	160	..	2	5
Haberdashery and millinery	149	44	..	..	1
Hardware	223	71	..	1	3
Matches	64	36	..	1	..
Metals	115	41	..	1	4
Paper and pasteboard	88	32	..	..	1
Sugar	922	258	..	..	1
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	77	21	1	1	5
Other articles	388	111	2	2	7
TOTAL	2,860	861	3	10	42
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	49	33	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	1,949	1,428	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	1	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins	1,241	334	..	..	..
Indigo	22	1	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,319	339	..	..	..
Lac	27	14	..	..	..
Seeds	580	183	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,370	636	..	..	..
Other articles	92	44	..	..	..
TOTAL	6,650	3,012	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	24	8	..	..	..
BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	502	169	26	3	..
Cutlery	12	5	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	90	37	9	6	..
Earthenware and porcelain	24	15	1	..	..
Glass and glassware	129	54	6	6	1
Hardware	42	15	2	..	..
Machinery and millwork	15	9	1	..	..
Matches	14	8	2	..	..
Metals—					
Copper	61	12	10	..	..
Iron	102	13	..	..	..
Iron or steel	430	150	35	3	..
Steel	702	292	39	1	..
Paper and pasteboard	36	16	3	2	2
Railway plant, etc.	50	15	..	..	..
Other articles	629	276	20	5	1
TOTAL	2,838	1,086	154	26	4
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	145	6	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,821	1,909	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	47	35	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	129	72	..	..	..
Hides and skins	147	73	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	115	41	..	..	..
,, raw	105	17	..	..	..
Manganese ore	212	72	..	..	..
Manures	166	68	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	130	34	154	..	..
Seeds—					
Castor	138	56	..	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	138	60	..	..	..
Groundnuts	199	40	..	..	..
Linseed	424	278	..	..	..
Mowa	49	6	..	..	..
Poppy	80	19	..	..	..
Rape	1,131	306	..	..	..
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)	558	92	..	..	..
Others	17	9	..	..	..
Wheat	1,010	197	..	..	..
Other articles	267	116	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,043	3,506	154	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	21	2	..	..	..

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
FRANCE.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	299	195	347	346	221
Clocks and watches	17	4	6	3	..
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	25	9	6	7	12
Dyeing and tanning substances	43	35	50	52	19
Fruits and vegetables	52	72	64	56	18
Liquors	279	221	243	287	250
Metals—copper	170	126	7	15	8
Provisions	20	12	14	15	6
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	164	77	105	156	108
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	166	91	26	6	2
Other articles	559	333	461	415	443
TOTAL	1,794	1,175	1,329	1,358	1,087
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	383	504	171	143	95
Gram	219	87	90	29	..
Cotton, raw	1,349	1,230	330	648	621
Hides and skins, raw	193	87	113	390	84
Horn and hornmeal	38	6	3	19	7
Jute, raw	2,045	571	580	984	488
„ bags and cloth	21	63	1,444	855	1,099
Lac	50	40	40	41	35
Manganese ore	128	56	23	76	68
Manures	79	55	20	16	2
Pulse	..	1	127	370	215
Rice (not in the husk)	153	93	151	28	220
Seeds—					
Castor	207	108	129	175	186
Groundnuts	2,621	1,221	1,577	1,396	518
Linseed	1,367	451	208	652	157
Mowa or mowra	5	8	19	26	..
Poppy	174	56	79	60	20
Rape	612	242	386	240	30
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	344	202	104	646	59
Others	148	159	247	644	85
Silk, raw	123	26	83	279	97
Wheat	1,169	391	105	1,330	1,497
Other articles	460	230	241	491	166
TOTAL	11,788	5,887	6,270	9,538	5,745
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	25	9	15	23	12
GERMANY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	104	24	6	1	..
Chemicals	84	37	6	..	..
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	945	149	24	8	2
Cutlery	82	23	1	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	622	247	27	1	..
Glass and glassware	191	60	5	1	..
Haberdashery and millinery	186	61	8	2	1
Hardware	482	173	13	4	..
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	102	34	3	1	..
Liquors	158	71	4	2	..
Machinery, etc.	288	79	8	1	..
Matches	17	8	1	..	..
Metals	2,573	1,092	99	8	..
Oils	216	115	5	6	..
Paper and pasteboard	183	78	7	2	..
Salt	62	36	..	..	..
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	149	27	4	..	..
Sugar	12	3	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	72	20	3	1	..
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	716	180	64	10	1
Other articles	1,195	583	26	4	3
TOTAL	8,444	3,100	307	52	7
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	7	..	..	..	..
Coir, and manufactures of	159	53	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	4,002	2,968	..	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	106	49	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	49	7	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	69	49	..	..	..
Indigo	1	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	2,121	872	..	..	..
Jute, raw	4,499	881	..	..	..
„ gunny bags	114	48	..	..	..
„ „ cloth	87	25	..	..	..
Lac	183	81	..	..	..
Manures	64	21	..	..	..
Oils	69	25	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,096	753	..	..	..
Seeds, Rape	651	99	..	..	..
„ Copra or coconut kernel	658	261	..	..	..
„ Linseed	537	120	..	..	..
„ Mowa	310	2	..	..	..
„ Poppy	53	14	..	..	..
„ Sesamum (til)	271	30	..	..	..
„ Others	261	69	..	..	..
Tea	25	7	..	..	..
Wood (chiefly teak)	142	46	..	..	..
Other articles	1,046	316	..	..	..
TOTAL	17,571	6,785	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	42	13	..	..	..
HOLLAND.					
Imports therefrom					
Cotton manufactures—					
„ twist and yarn	620	495	485	412	242
Other articles	87	107	56	25	..
	328	253	260	224	168
TOTAL	1,035	855	801	661	410

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
HOLLAND—*contd.*	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	73	37	3	5	..
Hides and skins, raw	355	110	..	..	..
Lac	14	15	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	2,026	409	34	221	52
Seeds, Linseed	106	13	..	..	..
„ Rape	39	..	..	..	..
Wheat	6	..	47	..	..
Other articles	325	218	61	40	..
TOTAL	2,944	802	145	266	52
ITALY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	77	53	43	55	32
Chemicals	35	36	45	70	6
Cotton manufactures	603	284	431	747	455
„ twist and yarn	58	49	38	2	2
Dyeing and tanning substances	12	18	2	..	1
Fruits and vegetables	83	132	90	65	45
Haberdashery and millinery	50	41	82	93	44
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	128	71	109	146	101
Other articles	418	331	497	471	495
TOTAL	1,464	1,015	1,337	1,649	1,181
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	2,121	2,466	2,105	2,490	2,268
Hides and skins, raw	564	385	2,195	1,008	777
Jute, raw	1,138	746	1,118	884	413
Pepper	61	53	14	36	7
Rice (not in the husk)	6	6	..	166	535
Seeds—					
Castor	114	99	73	110	57
Linseed	324	326	127	264	51
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	223	132	20	117	15
Others	196	234	98	88	2
Wheat	288	..	9	1,128	1,325
Other articles	189	123	193	280	234
TOTAL	5,224	4,570	5,952	6,471	5,684
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	38	8	37	8	21
NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Carbide of calcium	3	8	14	11	1
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	17	26	50	52	45
Matches	47	42	45	31	46
Milk, condensed or preserved	4	7	10	18	5
Paper and pasteboard	54	61	166	286	307
Pulp of wood for making paper	6	8	51	10	..
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	15	12	11	14	15
Other articles	9	16	20	19	15
TOTAL	155	175	367	441	434
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	10	17	12	11	21
Hides (raw)	..	11	45	66	3
Linseed	..	11	37	15	..
Cotton (raw)	7	16	9	12	5
Jute (raw)	..	8	14	4	25
Other articles	16	14	9	30	69
TOTAL	33	77	126	137	123
ROUMANIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chiefly kerosene	1	..	..	..	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	205	33	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	42	83	21	..	..
Other articles	12	5	..	..	..
TOTAL	259	121	21	..	..
RUSSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	25	18	..	..	..
Tea-chests	14	6	54	148	87
Other articles			4	16	..
TOTAL	39	24	58	164	87
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	72	142	2	75	173
Jute, raw	266	88	66	252	..
„ goods	1	158	1,920	2,198	25
Rice (not in the husk)	39	26	115	..	..
Tea	1,110	667	1,411	1,028	266
Other articles	148	166	109	228	22
TOTAL	1,636	1,240	3,623	3,781	491
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	6	..	2	..

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
SPAIN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	83	34	315	233	214
Other articles	42	28	52	58	69
TOTAL	125	62	367	291	283
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	449	506	445	700	53
Hides and skins, raw	296	254	166	248	..
Jute, raw	584	387	687	740	502
Other articles	157	70	101	30	8
TOTAL	1,486	1,217	1,399	1,718	563
SWEDEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	60	41	73	68	54
Matches	182	179	162	124	167
Paper and pasteboard	34	39	117	129	201
Other articles	68	82	162	262	96
TOTAL	344	341	514	583	518
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	21	56	33	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	151	71	95	33	..
Wheat	82	33	..	..	..
Other articles	28	139	76	13	..
TOTAL	282	299	204	46	..
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	..	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures	36	16	..	..	..
Other articles	36	12	..	..	..
TOTAL	72	28	..	..	..
CAPE COLONY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	1	1	3	1
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	130	136	161	115	259
Rice (not in the husk)	41	37	35	32	74
Other articles	75	84	86	152	226
TOTAL	246	257	282	299	559
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).					
Imports therefrom—					
Ivory, unmanufactured	17	6	34	62	48
Spices (mainly cloves)	218	188	236	245	264
Other articles	24	15	52	170	293
TOTAL	259	209	322	477	605
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures	78	52	100	425	162
Grain and pulse—					
Rice (not in the husk)	211	173	156	234	214
Other sorts	81	81	75	83	90
Other articles	136	97	140	189	178
TOTAL	506	403	471	931	644
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	73	39	92	183	76
Other articles	99	97	129	191	191
TOTAL	172	136	221	374	267
EGYPT.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	29	17	14	8	2
Salt	76	103	320	333	493
Sugar	2	40	67	9	79
Other articles	93	78	73	77	118
TOTAL	200	247	474	427	692

Articles	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
EGYPT—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	52	47	165	256	438
Indigo	14	6	76	229	176
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	371	298	267	27	20
Wheat	13	31	..	103	7,963
Others	392	313	239	696	5,552
Jute, gunny bags	384	313	420	365	1,066
Seeds	54	92	3	6	72
Other articles	180	99	267	426	1,010
TOTAL	1,460	1,199	1,437	2,108	16,267
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	52	9	24	31	167
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	1	..	..	33
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	82	39	..	1	6
Grain, pulse, and flour	128	48	..	1	31
Other articles	44	15	..	2	20
TOTAL	254	102	..	4	57
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	38	17	..	1	5
Other articles	24	12	..	2	15
TOTAL	62	29	..	3	20
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	45	36	138	99	169
Other articles	8	6	7	8	8
TOTAL	53	42	145	107	177
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	147	170	24	12	24
Other articles	29	22	53	45	30
TOTAL	176	192	77	57	54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	11	11	10	11	10
MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	1,676	1,152	1,414	547	720
Other articles	9	6	5	3	3
TOTAL	1,685	1,158	1,419	550	723
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Rice (not in the husk)	504	588	350	507	383
Wheat flour	58	78	92	120	83
Other sorts	57	81	58	85	92
Jute manufactures	52	95	95	137	59
Oils, vegetable	42	50	46	51	50
Other articles	109	119	129	153	161
TOTAL	822	1,011	770	1,053	828
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	21	23	68	60	52
NATAL.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	143	37	12	36	3
Other articles	5	4	31	19	34
TOTAL	148	41	43	55	37
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	204	212	189	237	249
Jute, gunny bags	169	240	317	290	474
Oils, vegetable	18	21	23	24	33
Provisions	18	12	12	6	24
Other articles	142	153	181	359	448
TOTAL	551	638	722	916	1,258

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	100	95	77	36	39
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	60	48	60	106	58
Grain, pulse, and flour	98	59	40	64	231
Jute, gunny bags	124	152	73	27	45
Oils	2	2	2	1	3
Other articles	41	33	26	52	58
TOTAL	325	294	201	250	395
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	53	28	36	44	20
Other articles	29	19	22	31	21
TOTAL	82	47	58	75	41
RÉUNION.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	..	1	1	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	26	..	..	21	..
Other articles	7	2	5	30	4
TOTAL	33	2	5	51	4
CANADA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	30	6	6	50
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny cloth	375	295	638	542	828
Tea	430	395	333	317	671
Other articles	147	70	91	110	49
TOTAL	952	760	1,062	969	1,548
UNITED STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chemicals	2	11	28	57	196
Clocks and watches	33	18	27	25	13
Cotton piece goods	173	173	257	204	230
Drugs and medicines	31	25	46	48	64
Dyeing and tanning substances	..	..	3	231	256
Hardware	255	155	292	392	507
Instruments and apparatus	97	48	79	135	220
Iron and steel	282	368	1,600	1,628	2,241
Machinery and millwork	168	173	191	279	655
Motor cars and cycles, etc.	154	91	391	973	360
Oils, mineral	1,540	1,647	1,670	2,074	1,621
Paper and pasteboard	9	17	22	143	135
Provisions and oilman's stores	32	41	50	131	374
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2	35	61	66	15
Spirit	41	34	42	48	62
Tobacco	16	12	8	31	12
Wood and timber	84	15	56	137	156
Other articles	274	207	424	652	762
TOTAL	3,193	3,120	5,247	7,304	7,876
Exports of Indian produce—					
Hides and skins—					
Raw	2,366	2,169	3,284	6,595	2,983
Dressed or tanned	207	180	481	826	204
Indigo	8	11	245	275	408
Cotton, raw	55	66	57	36	111
Coir manufactures	39	38	38	26	45
Grain and pulse	11	24	7	55	78
Manures	54	61	48	12	..
Paraffin wax	22	50	26	45	24
Jute—					
Raw	2,457	886	1,444	2,091	1,359
Gunny bags	1,008	1,023	599	683	860
„ cloth	6,816	5,710	6,136	7,420	10,599
Lac	588	561	719	1,459	1,822
Manganese ore	107	74	61	129	73
Mica	67	38	23	63	..
Myrobalans	57	58	85	38	11
Oils, vegetable	63	27	111	51	..
Saltpetre	22	13	13	16	19
Seeds—					
Castor	204	159	160	214	211
Linseed	..	..	7	37	..
Spices	64	111	144	140	31
Tea	68	86	128	109	682
Wool, raw	28	26	15	..	..
Other articles	207	191	267	480	777
TOTAL	14,518	11,562	14,098	20,800	20,307
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	49	49	78	35	71
WEST INDIES.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute bags	368	384	640	965	1,299
Rice (not in the husk)	157	315	432	721	389
Other articles	37	22	36	36	22
TOTAL	562	722	1,108	1,722	1,720

Articles	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	99	35	31	14	..
Jute, gunny cloth	1,848	1,524	1,944	1,623	1,039
Other articles	143	72	105	75	213
TOTAL	2,090	1,631	2,080	1,712	1,252
BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	103	26	222	288	273
BRITISH GUIANA.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	54	59	75	68	59
CHILE.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	663	468	683	944	869
Rice (not in the husk)	30	24	23	22	6
Other articles	16	19	49	104	77
TOTAL	709	511	755	1,070	952
ADEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	112	156	185	293	483
Other articles	180	367	136	179	178
TOTAL	292	523	321	472	661
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	52	46	74	20	70
Cotton manufactures	91	119	194	729	288
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Jawar and bajra	185	203	129	144	68
Rice (not in the husk)	164	116	87	134	125
Wheat flour	90	79	73	58	49
Spices	26	30	33	48	87
Tobacco	80	66	64	70	70
Other articles	127	143	176	133	135
TOTAL	816	802	830	1,336	887
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	74	44	53	313	487
Other articles	41	42	71	109	145
TOTAL	115	86	124	422	632
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	141	12	45	1	43
Other articles	178	167	235	172	184
TOTAL	319	179	280	173	227
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jawar and bajra	18	18	20	11	6
Rice (not in the husk)	314	177	250	292	257
Other articles	128	102	106	188	257
TOTAL	460	297	376	491	520
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	145	92	80	147	139
Other articles	90	59	57	59	104
TOTAL	235	151	137	206	243

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	64	35	47	68	36
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	228	121	145	211	341
Other articles	107	97	125	280	288
TOTAL	335	218	270	491	629
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	98	55	57	139	153
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	468	100	186	215	314
Other articles	18	17	23	16	16
TOTAL	486	117	209	231	330
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	201	82	171	241	227
Other articles	137	87	123	251	313
TOTAL	338	169	294	492	540
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	86	48	38	126	127
Other articles	79	49	32	43	56
TOTAL	165	97	70	169	183
BORNEO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	598	609	603	398	199
Other articles	..	..	1	10	11
TOTAL	598	609	604	408	210
CEYLON.					
Imports therefrom—					
Jute, sunny bags	59	48	60	100	96
Metals	11	9	24	49	103
Seeds	2	17	11	122	584
Spices	183	181	186	213	234
Tea	48	57	96	72	183
Other articles	236	216	260	272	404
TOTAL	539	528	637	828	1,604
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	158	96	85	83	85
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	253	236	365	327	93
Coffee	46	40	46	47	52
Cotton manufactures	184	130	195	230	280
Fish (including canned fish)	175	155	186	231	230
Fodder, bran, etc.	16	17	19	23	21
Fruits and vegetables	110	127	167	126	168
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	3,298	2,779	3,187	3,559	3,226
Other sorts	179	154	199	230	371
Jute manufactures	58	49	47	65	50
Manures	67	40	70	136	144
Oilcakes	316	275	397	377	278
Provisions and oilman's stores	43	38	36	47	40
Seeds	77	70	107	109	101
Spices	105	129	125	129	137
Tea	163	136	169	147	186
Wood and timber	18	13	14	17	16
Other articles	598	549	706	899	961
TOTAL	5,864	5,033	6,120	6,782	6,439
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	52	24	36	70	71
Other articles	110	83	101	164	155
TOTAL	162	107	137	234	226
HONGKONG.					
Imports therefrom—					
Drugs and medicines	43	34	29	34	42
Grain, pulse, and flour	41	32	31	6	2
Silk, raw	142	123	103	94	100
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	168	175	196	167	217
Sugar, refined	23	49	281	136	120
Other articles	238	219	244	309	419
TOTAL	655	632	884	746	960
Exports of Indian produce—					
Chemicals	68	38	24	11	7
Cotton—					
Raw	265	238	161	146	119
Twist and yarn	3,117	1,963	1,931	1,972	1,861
Grain, pulse, and flour	101	36	26	26	20
Jadestone	27	55	36	75	79
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	51	39	112	229	250
Opium	1,084	111	79	48	78
Other articles	389	329	377	397	309
TOTAL	5,102	2,809	2,746	2,904	2,723

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
HONGKONG—*contd.*	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Fish—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins	34	22	26	29	32
Fruits and vegetables—					
Dried, salted, or preserved	12	10	16	17	8
Other articles	66	43	35	56	56
TOTAL	112	75	77	102	96
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk, raw	634	537	574	573	607
,, manufactures, including yarn, etc.	257	227	322	256	306
Tea	73	88	84	80	202
Other articles	173	193	303	189	267
TOTAL	1,137	1,045	1,283	1,098	1,382
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton—					
Raw	226	248	599	723	330
Twist and yarn	2,732	1,651	2,034	2,363	2,106
Piece goods	6	1	3	2	1
Grain, pulse, and flour	30	12	42	99	25
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	338	395	476	406	265
Opium	28	..	..	..	..
Tea	338	261	344	304	102
Other articles	103	120	80	146	82
TOTAL	3,801	2,688	3,578	4,043	2,911
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	8	2	10	39	9
INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	11	..	..
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	369	410	299	449	316
Opium	130	291	223	546	627
Other articles	11	8	36	60	162
TOTAL	510	709	488	1,055	1,105
JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Ale, beer, and porter	1	7	29	76	145
Apparel	68	43	87	135	143
Brass, bronze, etc.	1	2	42	132	296
Brushes and brooms	4	2	5	19	25
Buttons of all sorts	..	..	77	127	80
Camphor	83	109	139	163	221
Cement	..	12	89	70	39
Chemicals	10	15	63	216	371
Coal, coke, etc.	84	46	6	1	..
Copper	274	254	108	70	372
Cotton hosiery	556	444	376	850	611
,, piece goods	118	192	461	1,621	2,179
,, yarn	93	82	52	354	553
,, other manufactures	36	18	69	217	106
Cutlery	..	..	3	23	31
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	25	27	34	37	45
Earthenware and porcelain	42	27	62	127	96
Furniture and cabinetware	6	4	8	16	23
Glass and glassware—					
Bangles	1	13	102	243	192
Beads and false pearls	40	43	42	92	119
Bottles and phials	21	27	53	97	168
Funnels, globes, etc.	6	23	102	60	112
Others	37	25	100	107	178
Haberdashery and millinery	101	73	78	173	107
Hardware	41	33	117	333	455
Instruments, etc.	7	4	18	82	309
Iron or steel	..	7	10	58	227
Leather	3	2	6	22	18
Machinery and millwork	10	10	52	89	134
Matches	260	461	705	604	1,346
Paints and painter's materials	..	1	16	21	82
Paper and pasteboard	11	17	28	198	392
Provisions and oilman's stores	13	8	14	24	37
Rubber manufactures	..	9	74	55	28
Silk, raw	7	58	6	18	25
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	966	626	991	957	1,063
Soap	3	4	20	15	18
Spices, ginger	24	17	28	21	29
Starch and farina	..	..	4	16	99
Stationery (excluding paper)	20	15	45	112	102
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	2	14	248	274	109
Tea-chests	7	21	45	67	228
Toilet requisites	11	12	22	31	44
Toys and requisites for games	34	20	77	112	80
Umbrella fittings	45	26	22	53	50
Wheat flour	2	15	3	..	..
Wood—timber	3	13	39	171	126
,, manufactures	7	8	18	23	62
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	1	1	33	165	91
Other articles	103	76	169	342	809
TOTAL	3,187	2,966	4,998	8,889	12,175

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
JAPAN—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	12,934	9,538	11,353	17,322	20,512
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	88	108	77	115	22
Jute manufactures	99	197	177	228	584
Manures	63	34	16	32	27
Rice (not in the husk)	1,077	51	20	2	227
Pulse	52	36	6	46	113
Iron or steel	222	107	140	252	153
Oilcake	201	69	36	64	25
Opium	120	101	121	159	196
Paraffin wax	58	87	96	158	171
Jute raw	110	56	72	79	110
Other articles	91	52	157	299	593
TOTAL	15,115	10,436	12,271	18,756	22,733
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	14	7	31	79	41
JAVA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	7,096	5,341	8,845	8,741	7,682
Other articles	67	139	114	101	129
TOTAL	7,163	5,480	8,959	8,842	7,811
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	405	477	479	605	688
Opium	472	282	208	342	300
Rice (not in the husk)	261	410	416	760	460
Other articles	87	57	100	161	342
TOTAL	1,285	1,226	1,203	1,868	1,780
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	12	9	30	28	19
PERSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	125	165	143	109	140
Mineral oils	103	124	60	82	388
Precious stones, etc.	11	6	34	11	8
Wool, raw	83	83	107	107	78
Other articles	153	91	110	156	121
TOTAL	475	469	454	465	735
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	74	69	98	228	120
,, manufactures	100	69	159	676	1,038
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	123	65	86	140	228
Others	27	9	10	60	275
Indigo	6	2	1	89	100
Tea, black	9	83	401	66	207
Other articles	100	87	71	117	143
TOTAL	439	384	826	1,376	2,111
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	42	24	36	82	35
,, manufactures	280	150	162	515	744
Metals and ores	38	25	11	18	14
Sugar	29	56	47	232	558
Other articles	119	86	123	144	175
TOTAL	499	341	379	991	1,526

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
SIAM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Wood, teak	141	218	153	182	260
Other articles	44	64	77	96	110
TOTAL	185	282	230	278	370
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	305	284	273	266	390
Other articles	317	333	342	394	560
TOTAL	622	617	615	660	950
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	11	10	22	35	27
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	35	22	42	34	21
Drugs and medicines	20	18	24	26	27
Dyeing and tanning substances	56	46	56	75	86
Matches	5	8	5	5	6
Metals, tin	379	278	215	235	260
Oils, mineral	78	214	190	151	28
Provisions and oilman's stores	191	166	160	181	191
Rice (not in the husk)	117	152	408	99	13
Silk, raw	32	18	6	11	1
Spices, betelnuts	638	691	673	676	596
,, others	79	58	119	133	137
Sugar	39	25	56	328	1,368
Other articles	613	554	553	635	764
TOTAL	2,282	2,250	2,502	2,589	3,498
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	64	31	43	65	51
Coal	119	57	58	88	42
Cotton, twist and yarn	183	163	160	201	224
,, manufactures	482	401	513	603	565
Fodder, bran, etc.	102	83	75	65	31
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	1,915	1,471	1,170	1,681	1,712
Others	118	92	133	170	185
Hides and skins, raw	25	25	17	5	7
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	273	278	291	223	222
Opium	227	81	68	39	72
Provisions and oilman's stores	135	100	110	109	107
Seeds	61	48	75	104	509
Tobacco	105	104	92	75	86
Other articles	560	431	537	611	600
TOTAL	4,367	3,365	3,337	4,039	4,413
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	35	23	44	59	47
Other articles	122	81	120	173	148
TOTAL	157	104	164	232	195
SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	12	25	19	19	37
Other articles	1	..	30	13	4
TOTAL	13	25	49	32	41
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	59	43	42	47	6
Rice (not in the husk)	38	99	218	318	318
Other articles	36	43	66	51	94
TOTAL	131	185	226	416	418

No. 15—*concluded*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
TURKEY IN ASIA.					
Imports therefrom —					
Animals, living	28	2	19	36	22
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	241	154	257	320	267
Grain, pulse, and flour	1	2	8	..	..
Salt	71	32	..	..	..
Other articles	38	29	22	93	102
TOTAL	379	219	301	449	391
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton goods	378	201	137	345	528
Indigo	37	7	1	8	18
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	666	356	75	303	326
Wheat flour	119	86	88	78	82
Others	102	127	22	121	221
Tea	102	49	115	77	104
Other articles	381	208	97	246	456
TOTAL	1,785	1,034	535	1,178	1,735
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	40	17	28	125	247
Provisions	1	4	27	126	19
Sugar	13	14	33	103	156
Other articles	119	67	115	234	240
TOTAL	173	102	203	588	662
AUSTRALIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal	51	36	25	38	12
Horses	159	270	249	386	279
Railway plant, etc.	195	99	7	..	1
Provisions and oilman's stores	27	27	33	101	183
Other articles	179	136	133	123	120
TOTAL	611	568	447	648	595

ARTICLES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
AUSTRALIA—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, bags and cloth	1,986	1,768	1,951	2,486	2,364
Oils	36	30	31	21	53
Rice (not in the husk)	124	154	200	90	267
Tea	316	351	336	164	326
Other articles	267	322	450	458	651
TOTAL	2,729	2,625	2,968	3,219	3,661
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	4	6	2	4	5
NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	1	1	2	3
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute manufactures	274	300	282	352	296
Manures	12	12	31	49	37
Other articles	87	93	101	118	173
TOTAL	373	405	414	519	506
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	..	1
SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	170	163	131	150	99
Other articles	5	24	23	82	18
TOTAL	175	187	154	232	117

No. 16—IMPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1913-14 AND 1917-18 AND FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1913-14

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Japan		United States	
	1913-14	1913-14	1913-14	1917-18	1913-14	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Apparel	104	55	68	143	3	9
Building and Engineering materials	101	4	....	82	13	31
Dyeing and tanning substances	622	1	....	19	..	256
Glass and Glassware	191	583	105	769	12	12
Hardware	482	223	41	455	255	507
Instruments	102	25	7	309	97	220
Liquors	158	4	2	146	41	68
Machinery	288	13	10	134	168	656
Metals	2,573	115	276	1,144	302	2,316
Paper and pasteboard	183	88	11	392	9	135
Cotton piece goods—coloured	244	99	23	444	..	10

No. 17.—MONTHLY EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON (IN TONS) BY SEA FROM BRITISH INDIA DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

	TO JAPAN.					TO OTHER COUNTRIES.					TOTAL.				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	7,243	2,629	20,362	31,984	31,340	17,456	2,725	13,435	8,876	4,581	24,699	5,354	33,797	40,860	35,921
October	5,854	6,441	20,312	21,040	12,136	18,462	3,641	14,294	8,244	11,288	24,316	10,082	34,606	29,284	23,424
November	11,904	5,666	11,525	20,268	28,640	16,686	5,299	6,414	8,954	10,013	28,590	10,965	17,939	29,222	38,652
December	9,784	13,905	19,496	14,840	29,194	21,528	11,672	12,781	11,534	10,754	31,312	25,577	32,277	26,374	39,948
January	31,270	16,579	19,333	19,081	12,699	32,813	13,947	7,495	13,605	16,607	64,083	30,526	26,828	32,686	29,306
February	37,352	27,331	40,355	14,302	26,996	36,010	14,840	15,314	8,137	2,521	73,362	42,171	55,669	22,439	29,517
March	26,930	31,879	27,719	46,306	19,640	37,749	21,503	9,992	12,938	7,493	64,679	53,382	37,711	59,244	27,133
TOTAL	130,337	104,430	159,102	167,821	160,645	180,704	73,627	79,725	72,288	63,257	311,041	178,057	238,827	240,109	223,902
April	22,282	31,951	24,632	7,203	21,337	43,126	17,992	14,696	6,819	3,156	65,408	49,943	39,328	14,022	24,493
May	41,765	33,472	30,686	37,062	15,066	55,808	15,587	13,120	14,318	7,039	97,573	49,059	43,806	51,380	22,105
June	32,916	33,944	34,477	16,837	9,869	61,866	16,750	11,634	8,020	5,661	94,782	50,694	46,111	24,857	15,530
July	18,570	13,408	33,263	16,670	10,992	45,445	8,918	16,869	4,277	3,421	64,015	22,326	50,132	20,947	14,413
August	2,785	24,007	16,802	20,969	6,355	14,833	7,843	9,326	9,328	2,260	17,618	31,850	26,128	30,297	8,615
TOTAL	248,655	241,212	298,962	266,562	224,264	401,782	140,717	145,370	115,050	84,794	650,437	381,929	444,332	381,612	309,058

No. 18.—Exports of raw cotton (in bales of 400 lbs) to the principal destinations.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs
United Kingdom	122,600	231,000	318,500
Other parts of the British Empire	29,700	18,300	13,700
Total British Empire	152,300	249,300	332,200
Japan	1,012,500	1,723,000	1,452,800
Italy	235,000	270,500	154,900
France	108,600	75,800	44,900
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31,400	82,100	24,900
Belgium	276,600	..	..
Other Allies	10,600	11,700	20,100
Total Allies	1,672,700	2,163,100	1,697,600
Spain	50,400	71,300	3,400
Germany	350,600	..	..
Austria-Hungary	167,400	..	..
Other countries	14,000	11,700	13,100
Total bales	2,407,400	2,495,400	2,046,300
Total Value in £ Sterling	22,186,000	24,068,000	28,438,000

No. 19.—Imports and Exports of cotton goods and raw cotton.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports of raw cotton—					
East African Protectorate	..	3	37	128	140
Egypt	29	17	14	8	2
United Kingdom	134	7	5	..	..
United States	1	..	..	..	..
Other countries	18	167	9	10	132
Total	182	194	65	146	274
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	39,834	30,246	26,380	30,671	33,212
Japan	803	735	958	3,042	3,449
Italy	661	333	470	749	457
Holland	707	602	541	437	242
United States	174	173	260	212	245
Straits Settlements	35	22	42	34	21
France	25	9	6	7	12
Germany	945	149	24	8	2
Austria-Hungary	225	60	..	2	10
Belgium	502	169	26	3	..
Other countries	288	168	223	211	152
Total	44,199	32,666	28,850	35,376	37,802
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	2,738	1,652	2,037	2,365	2,108
Hongkong	3,121	1,964	1,932	1,973	1,862
Persia	174	138	257	904	1,158
Straits Settlements	666	564	674	804	789
Aden	143	165	270	749	359
Egypt	85	62	211	367	645
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	78	52	100	425	162
Turkey, Asiatic	378	201	137	345	528
Ceylon	184	130	195	230	280
United Kingdom	63	70	151	112	50
Portuguese East Africa	60	48	60	106	58
German East Africa	82	39	..	1	6
Other countries	308	255	380	714	885
Total	8,080	5,340	6,404	9,095	8,890
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	12,934	9,538	11,553	17,322	20,512
Italy	2,121	2,466	2,105	2,490	2,268
United Kingdom	957	1,411	1,371	1,792	3,966
Spain	449	506	445	700	53
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	226	248	599	723	339
France	1,349	1,230	330	648	621
Hongkong	265	238	161	146	119
Belgium	2,821	1,909	..	..	..
Germany	4,002	2,968	..	..	..
Austria Hungary	1,949	1,428	..	..	..
Other countries	289	384	255	247	569
Total British Empire	1,258	1,675	1,554	1,962	4,171
,, Foreign countries	26,104	20,651	15,065	22,106	24,267
Grand Total	27,362	22,326	16,619	24,068	28,438

No. 20.—Imports (quantity) of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

—	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	Percentage of total in 1917-18
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375,000	1,304,000	355,000	1·8
,, 21 to 30	4,374,000	1,970,000	978,000	5·0
,, 31 to 40	23,213,000	16,018,000	10,066,000	51·9
Above No. 40	7,602,000	4,886,000	3,570,000	18·4
Unspecified description	5,230,000	5,352,000	4,431,000	22·9
Total	41,794,000	29,530,000	19,400,000	100

No. 21.—Production in the Indian mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

Nos. 1 to 20	478,535,000	480,615,000	446,455,000	67·58
,, 21 to 30	146,363,000	171,487,000	183,667,000	27·8
,, 31 to 40	18,699,000	24,082,000	24,389,000	3·69
Above No. 40	2,655,000	4,577,000	5,842,000	·9
Wastes	502,000	346,000	223,000	·03
Total	646,754,000	681,107,000	660,576,000	100

No. 22.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

Countries	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	lbs	lbs	lbs
China	169,953,000	143,796,000	102,189,000
Egypt	2,183,000	7,213,000	8,224,000
Straits Settlements	4,411,000	4,776,000	3,810,000
Persia	2,030,000	5,482,000	2,426,000
Siam	305,000	1,108,000	1,172,000
United Kingdom	683,000	2,361,000	632,000
Arabia other than Maskat	144,000	1,194,000	263,000
Other countries	13,135,000	3,050,000	3,082,000
Total (all countries) lbs	192,844,000	168,980,000	121,798,000
Value in £ Sterling	6,090,000	5,239,000	5,043,000

No. 23.—Exports of Indian cotton piece-goods.

Countries	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Persia	7,314,000	52,191,000	57,682,000
Turkey, Asiatic	12,464,000	30,702,000	30,407,000
Straits Settlements	13,956,000	20,511,000	17,900,000
Aden and Dependencies	10,254,000	63,250,000	16,985,000
East African Protectorate (including Zanziber and Pemba)	5,389,000	30,728,000	8,566,000
Ceylon	9,599,000	10,650,000	11,202,000
Other East African Ports	16,335,000	19,858,000	9,844,000
Other countries	14,909,000	35,955,000	36,864,000
Total (all countries) yards	90,220,000	263,845,000	189,450,000
Value in £ Sterling	1,393,000	3,651,000	3,692,000

No. 24.—Imports and Exports of raw silk and silk goods.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Imports of Silk, raw—	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	634	537	574	573	607
Hongkong	142	123	103	99	99
Straits Settlements	32	18	6	11	1
Other countries	31	78	37	55	67
Total	839	756	720	738	774
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	..	..	..	..	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	966	626	991	957	1,063
United Kingdom	257	227	322	256	306
Hongkong	186	74	88	183	88
France	168	175	196	167	217
Italy	164	76	105	156	108
Germany	128	71	109	146	101
Belgium	149	27	4	..	..
Austria-Hungary	12	1	..	..	..
Other countries	17	2	..	..	..
	21	14	24	29	19
Total	2,068	1,293	1,839	1,894	1,902
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	123	26	83	279	97
United Kingdom	26	49	73	42	223
Italy	12	4	2	4	..
United States	..	..	1	..	..
Other countries	4	..	2	4	..
Total	165	79	161	329	320
Exports of 'Indian' silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Straits Settlements	4	2	4	12	6
Federated Malay States	3	2	2	8	5
France	1	1	1	3	2
Aden and Dependencies	5	..	..	1	..
Tunis	5	4	..	..	..
Other countries	20	14	15	12	10
Total	38	23	22	36	23

No. 25.—Imports of woollen manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,482	899	478	1,083	1,277
Japan	1	1	33	165	91
France	166	91	26	6	2
Belgium	30	9	2	..	..
Germany	716	180	65	10	1
Austria-Hungary	77	21	1	1	5
Other countries	96	55	34	49	22
Total	2,568	1,256	639	1,314	1,398

No. 26.—Imports of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	481	381	373	454	389
France	299	195	347	346	221
Japan	68	43	87	135	143
Italy	77	53	43	55	32
Austria-Hungary	55	18	..	..	4
Germany	104	24	6	1	..
Other countries	57	52	70	62	75
Total	1,141	716	926	1,053	864

No. 27.—Imports of haberdashery and millinery.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	442	292	344	404	326
Japan	101	73	78	173	107
Italy	50	41	82	93	44
Switzerland	59	25	77	129	35
France	57	25	47	64	49
Austria-Hungary	149	44	..	..	1
Germany	186	61	6	2	1
Other countries	22	17	15	25	20
Total	1,066	578	649	890	583

No. 28.—Imports of metals.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	242	147	204	430	244
Belgium	102	13	..	..	..
Sweden	30	19	20	9	7
Other countries	19	5	11	11	50
Total	393	184	235	450	301
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	6,810	4,640	3,686	3,261	1,947
United States	270	340	1,198	1,445	2,018
Japan	..	7	10	58	227
Germany	877	260	26	7	..
Belgium	429	150	35	3	..
Other countries	115	81	120	145	327
Total	8,501	5,478	5,075	4,919	4,519
Steel—					
United Kingdom	402	247	353	351	152
United States	12	28	393	176	179
Belgium	702	293	39	1	..
Germany	647	273	23	1	..
Other countries	14	10	11	22	20
Total	1,777	851	819	551	351
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,354	950	309	453	33
Germany	866	487	45	..	..
Japan	274	254	108	70	351
France	170	126	7	15	8
Belgium	61	12	10	..	..
Austria-Hungary	3	2	..	..	..
Italy	9	5	..	..	..
Other countries	8	13	15	14	37
Total	2,745	1,849	494	252	429
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	379	278	215	235	260
United Kingdom	44	35	24	17	10
Other countries	12	7	7	12	8
Total	435	320	246	264	278
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	127	44	36	63	23
Japan	..	..	..	32	172
Belgium	20	7	1	..	..
Germany	33	8	..	..	..
Other countries	2	6	12	23	29
Total	191	65	49	118	224
German silver—					
United Kingdom	67	41	13	5	2
Austria-Hungary	51	22	..	1	1
Germany	30	13	1	..	..
Other countries	..	1	..	..	1
Total	148	77	14	6	4
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	120	113	150	169	106
Other countries	28	7	21	29	108
Total	148	120	171	198	214
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	170	131	212	167	45
Other countries	175	95	119	215	484
Total	345	226	331	382	529
Total metals (excluding ores)	14,683	9,170	7,434	7,140	6,849

No. 29.—Imports of Iron and Steel.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.			1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value	Value per ton.
	Tons.	£ (1,000)	£ s.	Tons.	£(1,000)	£ s.	Tons.	£(1,000)	£ s.
Sheets and Plates—									
Galvanised	175,500	2,246	12 16	9,200	253	27 13	5,500	210	38 2
Tinned	30,900	489	15 15	44,100	1,210	27 8	32,200	1,125	34 19
Not Galvanised or Tinned	92,000	855	9 5	25,100	532	21 4	18,700	684	36 12
Bars and Channel—									
Iron	26,400	208	7 17	17,900	335	18 15	10,000	235	23 11
Steel	134,000	889	6 12	18,800	320	17 0	7,400	220	29 11
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	71,100	547	7 13	5,300	78	14 12	1,100	27	23 9
Cast pipes and fittings	47,500(a)	483(a)	10 3	14,600	230	15 14	7,000	123	17 11
Steel angle and spring	31,000	211	6 16	9,400	156	16 10	3,900	86	21 14
Wrought tubes	27,000(a)	432(a)	15 18	21,000	569	27 0	14,300	526	36 15
Hoops and Strips	28,000	233	8 19	32,200	704	21 17	22,000	747	33 19
Nails, rivets, and washers (a)	25,100(a)	334(a)	13 6	20,900	582	27 16	10,300	436	42 6
Rails, chairs, and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17,800(a)	133(a)	7 9	3,300	46	13 16	700	16	24 5
Wire	6,700	95	14 2	7,000	264	37 17	7,600	343	45 6
Bolts and Nuts	4,700	95	20 2	3,700	135	36 4	1,700	78	46 9
Other manufactures	—	—	—	24,700	507	20 10	9,600	316	32 13
Total	735,300	7,450	10 2	257,200	5,921	23 0	152,000	5,172	34 0

(a) Figures for the year 1913-14. Pre-war average is not available.

No. 30.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	4,639	3,722	2,879	3,206	2,066
United States	168	173	191	279	656
Japan	10	10	52	89	134
Italy	4	8	24	19	14
Germany	288	79	8	1	..
Austria-Hungary	13	3	..	..	..
Other countries	50	82	36	38	79
Total	5,172	4,027	3,185	3,632	2,949

No. 31.—Imports of Motor Cars, Cycles, and Accessories, and Rubber Tyres and Tubes.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Motor cars—					
United States	140	75	347	816	247
United Kingdom	515	337	217	163	12
Italy	2	6	22	26	9
France	33	16	37	20	1
Other countries	66	21	4	2	..
Total	756	505	627	1,027	269
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	68	58	47	57	4
Other countries	3	2	5	22	9
Total	71	60	52	79	13
Motor wagons—					
United States	4	4	18	64	3
United Kingdom	24	17	20	47	3
Italy	..	..	25	2	1
Other countries	10	2	3	..	..
Total	38	23	66	113	7
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles and Accessories—					
United Kingdom	117	78	87	129	85
United States	10	12	21	72	101
France	10	3	5	5	1
Other countries	20	2	4	4	5
Total	157	95	117	210	192
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United States	155	91	390	973	360
United Kingdom	724	540	371	396	104
Italy	2	6	50	29	12
France	44	20	42	25	2
Germany	34	7	..	..	..
Belgium	45	11	1	..	..
Other countries	18	8	8	6	3
Total	1,022	683	862	1,429	481

No. 31.—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	54	72	98	143	186
Italy	3	8	84	57	81
Japan	..	6	48	37	..
United States	..	1	18	35	72
France	39	16	40	26	52
Germany	16	18	..	..	..
Other countries	2	2	4	10	6
Total	114	123	292	308	397
Rubber tubes for motor tyres—					
United Kingdom	10	21	27	30	45
France	7	8	22	26	35
Japan	..	..	13	..	..
Germany	5	4	..	..	..
Other countries	..	3	3	8	17
Total	22	36	65	64	97

No. 32.—Imports of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Private—					
United Kingdom	6,219	6,286	2,729	968	311
Australia	195	99	7	..	..
Germany	201	174	..	..	..
Other countries	75	163	76	78	20
Total	6,690	6,722	2,812	1,046	331
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,665	2,143	974	155	316
United States	1	70	3	8	1
Australia	13	50	..	..	..
Other countries	6	10	2	..	10
Total	2,685	2,273	979	163	327

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, *viz.*, bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 33.—Imports of Hardware, Excluding Cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,505	1,203	1,058	1,223	749
United States	255	155	292	392	507
Japan	41	33	117	333	455
Sweden	22	17	52	49	22
Germany	482	173	13	4	..
Austria-Hungary	223	71	..	1	3
Belgium	42	15	2	..	..
Other countries	62	40	53	70	74
Total	2,632	1,707	1,587	2,072	1,810

No. 34.—Imports of Sugar.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Java	7,096	5,341	8,845	8,741	7,682
Mauritius	1,676	1,152	1,414	547	720
Straits Settlements	39	25	56	328	1,368
Japan	2	14	256	279	116
Hongkong	23	49	281	136	120
United Kingdom	186	109	125	135	45
Philippines	..	..	..	105	..
Germany	12	4	1	..	..
Austria-Hungary	922	258	..	..	1
Other countries	15	63	101	20	161
Total	9,971	7,015	11,079	10,300	10,213

No. 35.—Imports of Provisions.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,007	913	919	1,232	288
Straits Settlements	191	166	160	181	191
Australia	27	27	33	101	183
Holland	93	101	90	61	21
United States	33	42	50	131	371
Other countries	298	157	156	167	128
Total	1,649	1,405	1,408	1,873	1,182

No. 36.—Imports of Mineral Oil.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	1,540	1,647	1,670	2,074	1,621
Borneo	598	609	603	398	199
United Kingdom	155	185	128	210	135
Straits Settlements	78	214	190	151	28
Persia	34	9	2	82	388
Sumatra	12	26	19	19	37
Germany	199	106	4	6	..
Russia	25	18	..	..	..
Other countries	103	124	60	20	19
Total	2,744	2,938	2,676	2,960	2,427

No. 37.—Imports (Quantity) of Ale, Beer, and Porter.

(In thousands of gallons)

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
United Kingdom	3,853	2,526	1,899	829
Japan	2	254	600	888
Holland	10	89	54	60
Australia	1	..	1	47
United States	2	11	16	22
Germany	521	10 (a)	8 (a)	..
Other countries	16	31	8	12
Total	4,405	2,921	2,586	1,858

(a) Cargoes of prize vessels.

No. 38.—Imports (Quantity) of Pulp of Wood.

	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	4,600	..	..
Sweden	2,200	7,600	900
Norway	600	500	..
Denmark	100	..	..
Germany	2,400	100 (a)	100 (a)
Austria-Hungary	2,500	..	..
China	..	..	500 (b)
Japan	..	200	2,100
Total	12,400	8,400	3,600

(a) Cargoes of prize vessels.
(b) The country of origin is Canada.

No. 39.—Exports of Jute, Raw and Manufactured.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Raw Jute—	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	7,826	4,496	6,153	5,473	1,093
United States	2,457	886	1,444	2,091	1,359
France	2,045	571	580	984	488
Italy	1,139	746	1,118	834	413
Spain	585	387	687	740	502
Brazil	103	22	177	288	270
Russia	266	88	66	252	..
Japan	110	56	72	79	110
Germany	4,499	881	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	1,319	339	..	..	..
Belgium	105	17	..	..	..
Other countries	97	118	131	117	68
Total British Empire	7,841	4,509	6,189	5,514	1,122
„ Foreign countries	12,710	4,098	4,239	5,344	3,181
Grand Total	20,551	8,607	10,428	10,858	4,303
Gunny Bags—					
United Kingdom	613	907	3,227	3,247	2,214
Australia	1,669	1,433	1,657	2,112	1,997
Russia	..	147	1,720	1,732	..
West Indies	368	384	640	964	1,299
Chile	663	468	683	944	869
United States	1,008	1,023	599	683	860
Egypt	385	313	420	366	1,066
Java	465	477	479	605	688
France	21	60	1,102	342	124
Siam	305	284	273	266	390
Natal	169	240	317	290	474
New Zealand	248	268	244	269	250
Straits Settlements	234	242	254	194	179
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	283	367	407	323	206
Indo-China	363	404	226	444	311
Hongkong	49	37	102	227	248
Portuguese East Africa	124	152	73	27	45
Japan	92	191	163	185	500
Peru	62	76	75	136	110
Mauritius	51	93	93	136	58
Cape Colony	130	136	161	115	259
Sandwich Islands	170	163	131	150	99
Turkey, Asiatic	117	63	5	3	1
Germany	114	48	..	..	..
Belgium	112	40	..	..	..
Turkey, European	25	13	..	..	..
Argentine Republic	116	51	74	33	195
Other countries	397	316	311	455	540
Total British Empire	3,368	3,511	6,696	7,303	7,230
„ Foreign Countries	4,985	4,885	6,740	6,925	5,752
Grand Total	8,353	8,396	13,436	14,228	12,982
Gunny Cloth—					
United States	6,816	5,719	6,136	7,421	10,599
Argentine Republic	1,848	1,524	1,944	1,623	1,030
United Kingdom	558	545	1,875	1,935	1,013
Canada	375	295	638	542	828
Australia and New Zealand	342	366	331	455	413
Uruguay	106	60	65	30	50
Germany	87	25	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	14	9	9	3	1
Ceylon	21	14	28	20	16
Other countries	229	191	754	1,369	1,423
Total British Empire	1,325	1,243	2,931	3,063	2,441
„ Foreign countries	9,071	7,496	8,849	10,335	12,941
Grand Total	10,396	8,739	11,780	13,398	15,382
Other Jute goods (including Twist and yarn)	100	78	103	155	198
Total Jute manufactures	18,849	17,213	25,319	27,781	28,562

No. 40.—Exports of Raw Wool.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,621	1,542	2,502	2,568	2,717
United States	28	26	15	..	..
Other countries	21	11	10	1	..
Total	1,670	1,579	2,527	2,569	2,717

No. 41.—Exports of Rice and Paddy.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Ceylon	3,298	2,778	3,187	3,559	3,326
United Kingdom	1,130	1,381	1,988	2,135	3,103
Straits Settlements	1,915	1,471	1,170	1,681	1,712
Java	261	410	416	760	450
West Indies	157	315	432	721	389
Mauritius	504	588	350	507	383
Sumatra	36	99	118	318	318
Turkey, Asiatic	666	355	70	304	326
Maskat Territory, etc.	314	178	250	298	251
Bahrein Islands	201	82	171	241	227
Holland	2,026	409	34	221	52
Natal	204	212	189	236	247
Zanzibar and Pemba	148	102	100	167	103
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	100	81	83	143	222
Persia	122	65	86	140	228
Aden	164	116	87	134	125
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	30	12	42	99	25
Australia	124	154	200	90	267
East African Protectorate	63	71	56	67	111
Portuguese East Africa	87	58	35	47	215

No. 41—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sweden	151	71	95	33	..
Cape Colony	41	37	35	32	74
France	153	93	151	28	220
Egypt	371	298	267	27	19
Celebes and other Islands	37	34	30	26	52
Chile	30	24	23	22	6
Réunion	28	..	..	21	..
Hongkong	88	19	16	15	3
Belgium	130	34	154	..	..
Germany	2,096	753	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	1,370	636	..	..	..
Japan	1,079	51	20	2	227
Roumania	205	33	..	..	..
German East Africa	97	33	..	..	25
Argentine Republic	99	35	31	14	..
Brazil	..	..	45	..	..
Philippines	..	15	..	..	..
Other countries	216	342	367	463	1,161
Total British Empire	8,036	7,202	7,896	8,987	9,855
„ Foreign countries	9,703	4,238	2,407	3,559	4,018
GRAND TOTAL	17,739	11,440	10,303	12,546	13,873

No. 42.—Exports of Rice not in the Husk.
(Quantity in Tons.)

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17	1917-18.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH EMPIRE—			
United Kingdom	158,500	321,500	523,200
Ceylon	324,600	360,500	350,300
Straits Settlements	308,200	255,500	292,000
Mauritius	55,800	55,300	45,600
Egypt	54,200	3,300	2,000
Other parts of the British Empire.	142,500	113,600	144,600
Total British Empire	1,043,800	1,109,700	1,357,700
ALLIES	227,600	151,600	279,000
NEUTRALS—			
Holland	240,200	33,900	7,700
Java	167,700	117,000	69,700
Sumatra	10,300	48,500	49,900
Other Neutrals	182,100	128,300	175,400
Total Neutrals	600,300	327,700	302,700
ENEMY COUNTRIES	526,200	..	..
Total exports Tons	2,397,900	1,589,000	1,939,400
Value in £ sterling	17,110,000	12,326,000	13,774,000

No. 43.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	5,695	4,753	5,223	3,222	705
France	1,169	391	105	1,380	1,427
Italy	288	..	9	1,128	1,325
Turkey, Asiatic	52	28	6	76	187
Egypt	13	31	..	103	7,963
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	17	2	3	16	89
Sweden	82	33	..	..	..
Germany	187	17	..	..	..
Belgium	1,010	197	..	..	..
Other countries	243	95	281	227	903
Total British Empire	5,734	4,829	5,442	3,514	9,125
„ Foreign countries	3,022	718	185	2,588	3,544
GRAND TOTAL	8,756	5,547	5,627	6,102	12,669

No. 44.—Exports of Indigo.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	42	560	967	698	223
United States	8	11	245	275	408
Egypt	14	6	76	229	176
Persia	6	2	1	89	100
Japan	3	3	43	17	58
Turkey, Asiatic	37	5	1	8	17
France	2	..	2	2	..
Austria Hungary	22	1	..	..	..
Germany	1	..	..	..	..
Other countries	7	2	51	90	37
TOTAL	142	609	1,496	1,408	1,019

No. 45.—Exports of Lac.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United States	588	561	719	1,459	1,822
United Kingdom	400	293	285	222	453
Germany	183	81	..	..	..
France	50	40	40	41	35
Holland	14	15	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	27	14	..	..	..
Japan	18	14	61	19	118
Other countries	31	52	40	128	91
TOTAL	1,311	1,070	1,145	1,869	2,519

No. 46.—(A) Exports of Seeds.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Linseed—					
United Kingdom	1,648	2,220	1,478	3,745	1,406
France	1,267	451	293	652	157
Italy	325	326	127	264	51
United States	..	..	7	37	..
Belgium	424	278	..	..	..
Germany	537	120	..	..	..
Holland	105	13	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	73	11	..	..	..
Other countries	79	83	163	138	171
TOTAL	4,458	3,502	1,983	4,836	1,785
Rape—					
United Kingdom	180	248	474	348	354
France	612	242	386	240	30
Italy	163	177	67	48	2
Holland	39	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1,131	306	..	..	..
Germany	651	90	..	..	..
Other countries	76	21	12	51	202
TOTAL	2,852	1,084	939	1,187	588
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—					
France	344	202	104	646	59
United Kingdom	..	5	5	289	14
Italy	223	132	19	117	15
Belgium	557	92	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	310	66	..	..	..
Germany	271	30	..	..	..
Other countries	91	185	36	40	142
TOTAL	1,796	712	164	1,092	230
Groundnuts—					
France	2,620	1,221	1,577	1,396	518
United Kingdom	6	34	24	200	206
Belgium	199	41	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	112	76	..	..	..
Other countries	317	144	68	104	514
TOTAL	3,254	1,516	1,669	1,700	1,238
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	1,392	977	432	192	..
France	10	14	..	..	..
Other countries	15	13	13	12	10
TOTAL	1,417	1,004	445	204	10
Castor—					
United Kingdom	544	324	383	406	688
United States	204	159	160	214	211
Belgium	154	56	..	..	..
France	207	108	129	175	186
Italy	114	99	73	110	57
Other countries	114	27	57	59	35
TOTAL	1,337	773	802	964	1,177
Copra or coconut kernel—					
France	91	129	201	556	61
United Kingdom	9	206	173	80	55
Germany	658	261	..	..	..
Russia	98	79	..	..	..
Other countries	184	156	8	30	24
TOTAL	1,040	822	382	666	140
Poppy—					
France	174	56	79	60	20
Belgium	80	19	..	..	..
Other countries	57	21	3	3	8
TOTAL	311	96	82	63	28
Mowa or Mowra—					
Germany	310	2	..	..	..
Belgium	48	7	..	..	..
France	5	8	19	26	..
Other countries	1	34	5	..	..
TOTAL	364	51	24	26	..
Other seeds	288	209	258	365	285
Total seeds—					
Total British Empire	4,106	4,283	3,277	6,213	3,704
Foreign countries	13,011	5,486	3,471	4,890	1,777
GRAND TOTAL SEEDS	17,117	9,769	6,748	11,103	5,481

No. 46—*continued.*

(B) Percentage shares of principal seeds in the total value of exports of seeds.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Castor	6·8	8·7	21·5
Copra	4·5	6·0	2·6
Cotton	7·4	1·9	·2
Groundnuts	14·5	15·3	22·6
Linseed	32·8	43·6	32·5
Rape	17·0	10·7	10·7
Sesamum	10·2	9·8	4·2
Others	6·8	4·0	5·7
Total (all kinds)	100	100	100

No. 47 (A).—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	7,252	8,162	9,801	8,671	8,535
Russia	1,110	667	1,411	1,028	266
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	338	261	344	304	102
Canada	430	395	333	317	671
Australia and New Zealand	326	366	352	183	352
Ceylon	163	136	169	148	186
United States	69	86	128	109	683
Chile	3	9	37	79	65
Turkey, Asiatic	102	49	114	77	104
Straits Settlements	24	22	25	18	12
Persia	9	88	401	66	207
Egypt	51	23	40	41	216
Germany	25	7	..	..	..
Arabia	10	15	36	16	92
Other countries	91	71	130	124	291
Total British Empire	8,225	9,127	10,860	9,415	10,200
„ Foreign countries	1,758	1,225	2,491	1,766	1,582
Grand Total	9,983	10,352	13,321	11,181	11,782

(B) Exports of Indian tea (Quantity in lbs.)

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17	1917-18
British Empire.	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom	194,481,000	224,928,000	266,964,000
Canada	10,195,000	8,443,000	21,153,000
Australia	8,978,000	4,618,000	9,920,000
Ceylon	4,162,000	3,647,000	4,484,000
Egypt	1,209,000	1,081,000	6,226,000
Cape Colony	116,000	606,000	3,229,000
Other British Possessions	2,028,000	2,290,000	4,218,000
Total British Empire	221,169,000	245,613,000	316,194,000
Allies.			
Russia	29,614,000	27,604,000	8,122,000
United States	2,439,000	3,032,000	20,665,000
China	7,899,000	9,229,000	3,245,000
Other Allies	78,000	86,000	737,000
Total Allies	40,030,000	39,951,000	32,769,000
Turkey, Asiatic	3,324,000	1,483,000	1,977,000
Persia	347,000	1,263,000	3,486,000
Chile	44,000	1,736,000	1,597,000
Other countries	1,583,000	1,357,000	3,151,000
Total lbs	266,497,000	291,403,000	359,174,000
Total value in £ sterling	8,712,000	11,181,000	11,782,000

No. 48.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Indo-China	130	291	223	546	627
Java	472	282	208	342	300
Japan	120	101	121	159	196
Siam	164	204	189	191	300
Straits Settlements	226	81	68	39	72
Macao	18	..	..	6	..
Hongkong	1,084	111	79	48	78
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	28	..	..	..	..
Other countries	38	106	92	67	32
Total	2,280	1,176	980	1,398	1,605

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account.

No. 49.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw hides—					
United States	698	846	1,501	2,572	391
Italy	563	384	2,195	1,008	777
United Kingdom	166	570	436	795	857
Spain	296	353	166	248	..
France	70	35	70	171	7
Belgium	97	31	..	..	..
Germany	2,044	833	..	..	..
Holland	197	32	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	1,229	332	..	..	..
Other countries	171	85	156	201	25
Total British Empire	222	586	512	895	879
„ Foreign countries	5,309	2,915	4,012	4,100	1,178
Grand Total	5,531	3,501	4,524	4,995	2,057
Raw skins—					
United States	1,668	1,323	1,784	4,023	2592
United Kingdom	149	136	130	287	387
France	124	52	43	219	77
Holland	159	78	..	..	..
Germany	77	40	..	..	..
Other countries	83	67	38	82	239
Total British Empire	171	158	167	359	590
„ Foreign countries	2,089	1,538	1,828	4,252	2,705
Grand Total	2,260	1,696	1,995	4,611	3,295
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,031	1,589	2,033	2,986	3,261
Egypt	5	1	..	..	..
Other countries	23	17	9	9	8
Total British Empire	1,037	1,593	2,042	2,995	3,268
„ Foreign countries	22	14	..	..	1
Grand Total	1,059	1,607	2,042	2,995	3,269
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,404	1,230	1,109	2,317	655
United States	203	173	481	826	204
Japan	88	108	77	115	22
Other countries	64	41	32	51	23
Total British Empire	1,433	1,257	1,141	2,357	677
„ Foreign countries	326	295	558	952	227
Grand Total	1,759	1,552	1,699	3,309	904

No. 50.—Quantity and value of the exports of hides and skins and leather.

	Quantity			Value		
	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17.	1917 18.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Raw hides	49,600	44,700	20,900	4,381,000	4,995,000	2,057,000
„ skins	7,400	28,400	22,400	487,000	4,611,000	3,295,000
„ „ cuttings	(a)	500	300	(a)	8,000	5,000
Tanned Hides	9,100	16,200	18,300	1,044,000	2,995,000	3,270,000
„ Skins	6,900	8,300	1,700	1,805,000	3,309,000	904,000
Unwrought and manufactured leather (excluding boots and shoes).	..	..	..	14,000	88,000	10,000
Total	..	..	..	9,741,000(b)	16,006,000	9,541,000

(a) Pre-war average not available. The article was separately recorded from 1912-13

(b) Includes figures of cuttings

No. 51.—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1917-18 compared with that of 1916-17

(A) Total Imports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1917-18	Trade of 1917-18 calculated at prices of 1916-17	Value declared in 1916-17	Increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with 1916-17		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Dates	73,42	69,44	72,57	−1,13	+3,98	−15
Ale, beer, and porter	52,37	43,64	50,82	−7,18	+8,73	+1,55
Spirit	1,39,20	1,05,50	1,20,77	−15,27	+33,70	+18,43
Canned and bottled provisions	49,82	45,81	76,22	−30,41	+4,01	−26,40
Betelnuts	1,22,17	1,17,93	1,30,62	−12,69	+4,24	−8,45
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	15,03,73	15,33,84	14,58,24	+1,25,60	−80,11	+45,49
Salt	2,20,08	1,44,85	1,91,46	−46,61	+75,23	+28,62
Cigarettes	1,43,36	1,49,79	1,03,10	+46,69	−6,43	+40,26
Total Class I (including other articles).	27,03,60	26,15,03	27,24,74	−1,09,71	+88,57	−21,14
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	6,66	7,28	14,91	−7,63	−62	−8,25
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	1,86,41	1,74,59	2,66,67	−92,08	+11,82	−80,26
Other kinds	1,77,66	1,47,06	1,77,26	−30,20	+30,60	+40
Silk, raw	1,16,15	1,02,48	1,09,90	−7,42	+13,67	+6,25
Timber	1,13,00	92,63	99,28	−6,65	+20,37	+13,72
Total Class II (including other articles)	9,80,47	8,97,46	10,03,07	−1,05,61	+83,01	−22,60
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	28,35	25,49	54,23	−28,74	+2,86	−25,88
Motor cars and cycles	42,36	43,21	1,65,90	−1,22,69	−85	−1,23,54
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	4,30,10	3,37,13	3,50,87	−13,74	+92,97	+79,23
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments	4,81,50	3,50,22	5,29,22	−1,79,00	+1,31,28	−47,72
Aniline dyes	86,11	1,46,73	54,23	+92,50	−60,62	+31,88
Paints and colours	81,74	87,95	95,47	−7,52	−6,21	−13,73
Glassware and earthenware	2,01,85	1,94,19	2,00,81	−6,62	+7,66	+1,04
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	5,23,50	3,91,85	6,01,42	−2,09,57	+1,31,65	−77,92
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	4,04	2,52	11,63	−9,11	+1,52	−7,59
Nails, rivets, and washers	65,46	42,99	87,24	−44,25	+22,47	−21,78
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	31,49	22,86	37,97	−15,11	+8,63	−6,48
Tinned	1,68,76	1,32,40	1,81,53	−49,13	+36,36	−12,77
Not galvanised or tinned	1,02,64	59,43	79,78	−20,35	+43,21	+22,86
Steel—						
Bars and channel	32,99	19,00	47,97	−28,97	+13,99	−14,98
Copper—						
Wrought	50,88	42,96	32,77	+10,19	+7,92	+18,11
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	41,28	34,70	38,85	−4,15	+6,58	+2,43
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	2,95,59	2,00,64	3,10,64	−1,10,00	+94,95	−15,05
Railway plant and rolling-stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	53	35	29,93	−29,58	+18	−29,40
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	..	..	7,09	−7,09	..	−7,09
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	4,29,52	2,65,98	4,04,90	−1,38,92	+63,54	+24,62
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	15,90	13,15	17,88	−4,73	+2,75	−1,98
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	18,43,23	12,44,70	16,86,98	−4,42,28	+5,98,53	+1,56,25
White (bleached)	14,20,48	10,90,11	12,79,35	−1,89,24	+3,30,37	+1,41,13
Coloured, printed, or dyed	16,14,58	13,13,37	15,08,84	−1,95,47	+3,01,21	+1,05,74
Fents of all descriptions	94,21	68,66	89,47	−20,81	+25,55	+4,74
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	31,25	21,83	48,71	−26,88	+9,42	−17,46
Piece goods	2,05,33	1,76,89	1,90,68	−13,79	+28,44	+14,65
Wool—						
Piece goods	1,77,88	1,46,66	1,40,91	+5,75	+31,22	+36,97
Shawls	53	66	2,40	−1,74	−13	−1,87
Cement	75,68	59,65	63,67	−4,02	+16,03	+12,01
Matches	2,34,84	1,78,65	1,15,70	+62,95	+56,19	+1,19,14
Soap	1,13,34	88,30	1,00,97	−12,67	+25,04	+12,37
Tea-chests of wood	94,25	77,24	86,82	−9,58	+17,01	+7,43
Total Class III (including other articles).	1,09,92,39	84,57,21	1,09,46,19	−24,88,98	+25,35,18	+46,20
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	3,66,35	3,03,63	2,89,53	+14,10	+62,42	+76,52
Grand Total Imports	1,50,42,51	1,22,73,33	1,49,63,53	−26,90,20	+27,69,18	+78,98

NOTE.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume
For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1

No. 51—*contd.*

(B) Total Exports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1917-18	Trade of 1917-18 calculated at prices of 1916-17	Value declared in 1916-17	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1916-17		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Fruits and vegetables	41,62	40,63	50,22	—9,59	+99	—8,60
Rice not in the husk	20,66,07	22,56,74	18,48,91	+4,07,83	—1,90,67	+2,17,16
Wheat	19,00,28	17,77,54	9,15,35	+8,62,19	+1,22,74	+9,84,93
Wheat-flour	1,50,94	1,32,40	1,29,79	+2,61	+18,54	+21,15
Barley	4,04,03	3,87,71	2,26,44	+1,61,27	+16,32	+1,77,59
Gram	3,49,28	3,53,55	41,32	+3,12,23	—4,27	+3,07,96
Jawar and bajra	18,05	16,54	39,18	—22,64	+1,51	—21,13
Pulse	3,65,79	3,59,15	2,62,55	+96,60	+6,64	+1,03,24
Provisions and oilman's stores	70,37	63,68	71,02	—7,34	+6,69	—65
Spices	1,09,20	1,04,80	1,09,53	—4,73	+4,40	—33
Tea, black	17,67,23	20,68,82	16,75,83	+3,92,99	—3,01,59	+91,40
Coffee	99,31	1,06,47	1,07,68	—1,21	—7,16	—8,37
Total Class I (including other articles).	75,77,92	78,88,14	56,76,83	+22,11,31	—3,10,22	+19,01,09
Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	23,72	23,59	75,78	—52,39	+33	—52,06
Lac, shell	3,59,15	2,27,82	2,55,04	—27,22	+1,31,33	+1,04,11
Hides, raw	3,08,56	3,53,06	7,49,20	—3,96,14	—44,50	—4,40,64
Skins, raw	4,94,30	5,46,07	6,91,63	—1,45,56	—51,77	—1,97,33
Manganese ore	85,67	85,33	1,25,43	—40,10	+34	—39,76
Oils	2,05,98	1,87,45	1,51,61	+35,84	+18,53	+54,37
Seeds—						
Castor	1,76,62	1,52,25	1,44,66	+7,59	+24,37	+31,96
Copra or coconut kernel	21,03	22,07	99,96	—77,89	—1,04	—78,93
Cotton	1,44	1,29	30,59	—29,30	+15	—29,15
Groundnuts	1,85,74	1,99,41	2,54,96	—55,55	—13,67	—69,22
Linseed	2,67,80	2,65,52	7,25,41	—4,59,89	+2,28	—4,57,61
Mowa or mowra	..	..	3,97	—3,97	..	—3,97
Rape	88,26	36,40	1,78,12	—91,72	+1,86	—89,86
Sesamum (til)	34,81	31,50	1,63,75	—1,32,25	+3,01	—1,29,24
Cotton, raw	42,65,74	29,60,29	36,10,13	—6,49,84	+13,05,45	+6,55,61
Hemp, raw	79,44	67,49	1,61,12	—93,63	+11,95	—81,68
Jute, raw	6,45,38	8,39,20	16,28,81	—7,89,61	—1,93,82	—9,83,43
Wool, raw	4,07,48	3,36,10	3,85,35	—49,25	+71,38	+22,13
Teakwood	31,25	28,18	48,09	—19,91	+3,07	—16,84
Manures, bones	16,41	16,85	32,44	—15,59	—44	—16,03
Rubber, raw	1,62,19	1,76,78	1,58,16	+18,62	—14,59	+4,03
Total Class II (including other articles)	82,95,87	69,67,07	1,01,14,46	—31,47,39	+13,28,80	—18,18,59
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Opium	2,40,77	2,02,46	2,09,65	—7,19	+38,31	+31,12
Myrobalans	47,30	46,86	62,83	—15,97	+44	—15,53
Hides, tanned or dressed	4,90,44	5,09,23	4,49,33	+59,90	—18,79	+41,11
Skins, tanned or dressed	1,35,66	97,07	4,96,40	—3,99,33	+38,59	—3,60,74
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	7,56,47	5,72,45	7,94,91	—2,22,46	+1,84,02	—38,44
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	1,73,91	1,23,73	2,54,96	—1,31,23	+50,18	—81,05
Coloured, printed or dyed	3,71,51	3,04,26	2,87,89	+16,37	+67,25	+83,62
Jute—						
Gunny bags	19,47,35	19,48,87	21,34,21	—1,85,34	—1,52	—1,86,86
Gunny cloth	23,07,25	19,54,63	20,09,75	—55,12	+3,52,62	+2,97,50
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	46,10	45,79	65,47	—19,68	+31	—19,37
Oilcakes	70,93	66,29	99,40	—33,11	+4,64	—28,47
Paraffin wax	1,10,99	1,08,26	1,01,69	+6,57	+2,73	+9,30
Total Class III (including other articles)	72,72,56	65,59,96	76,97,89	—11,37,93	+7,12,60	—4,25,33
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified						
Bran and pollards	6,39	7,46	42,41	—34,95	—1,07	—36,02
Total Class IV (including other articles)	1,97,09	1,81,67	2,18,18	—36,51	+15,42	—21,09
Grand Total Exports	2,33,43,44	2,15,96,84	2,37,07,36	—21,10,52	+17,46,60	—3,63,92

Note.—For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1

No. 52.—Principal increases and decreases in 1917-18 as compared with the pre-war year, 1913-14.

Imports of	1913-14 pre-war year.	1917-18 year under review.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Increases.			
Sodium carbonate . . . . . cwts.	423,140	700,282	+65
Sulphur . . . . . ,,	126,541	195,692	+54
Coffee . . . . . ,,	5,715	19,904	+248
Ivory, unmanufactured . . . . lbs.	232,861	301,863	+29
Matches . . . . . gross boxes	13,894,318	17,226,856	+24
Fuel oil . . . . . gals.	7,765,680	15,308,714	+97
Benzene, benzol, petrol, etc. . . ,,	36,875	365,807	+892
Coconut oil . . . . . ,,	30,353	389,905	+1,184
Copra or coconut kernel . . . cwts.	327	787,422	*
Starch and farina . . . . ,,	101,967	177,714	+74
Tea . . . . . lbs.	4,772,532	9,666,015	+103
Cotton canvas . . . . . yards	322,844	1,325,392	+311
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . lbs.	281,633	615,862	+118
,, cigarettes . . . . ,,	1,591,138	3,490,870	+119
Decreases.			
Lametta . . . . . lbs.	474,448	98,674	—79
Boots and shoes . . . . pairs	3,295,038	713,050	—78
Cement . . . . . cwts.	2,930,372	1,675,105	—43
Candles . . . . . lbs.	2,264,438	498,371	—78
Sulphuric acid . . . . . cwts.	63,938	421	—99
Coal . . . . . tons	531,814	23,673	—96
Alizarine dyes . . . . . lbs.	6,469,739	157,862	—98
Aniline dyes . . . . . ,,	9,703,122	1,979,304	—80
Sheet and plate glass . . . supl. ft.	17,958,235	7,867,383	—56
Lamps, metal . . . . . No.	4,662,438	1,144,327	—76
,, glass . . . . . ,,	773,197	58,169	—92
Ale, beer, and porter . . . . gals.	4,625,380	1,858,300	—60
Metals—			
Aluminium . . . . . cwts.	26,347	731	—97
Brass . . . . . ,,	435,924	59,084	—86
Copper . . . . . ,,	339,465	48,129	—86
German silver . . . . . ,,	25,824	317	—99
Iron . . . . . tons	46,692	12,695	—73
Iron or steel . . . . . ,,	718,471	127,150	—82
Steel . . . . . ,,	253,085	12,204	—95
Lead . . . . . cwts.	124,404	87,693	—30
Tin . . . . . ,,	42,695	25,456	—40
Zinc or spelter . . . . . ,,	134,792	70,649	—48
Motor cars . . . . . No.	2,880	1,282	—55
Oils—			
Animal . . . . . gals.	972,062	269,944	—72
Kerosene . . . . . ,,	68,849,973	31,383,993	—54
Linseed . . . . . ,,	439,482	62,995	—86
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth . . sq. yds.	1,646,544	649,400	—61
Paints and colours . . . . cwts.	384,407	245,486	—36
Turpentine . . . . . ,,	16,050	4,067	—75
Packing paper . . . . . ,,	129,317	38,337	—70
Printing paper . . . . . ,,	402,238	189,875	—53
Pulp of wood . . . . . ,,	247,636	71,940	—71
Provisions—			
Bacon and hams . . . . lbs.	1,583,834	545,552	—66
Biscuits and cakes . . . . ,,	9,345,168	1,822,515	—80
Butter . . . . . ,,	373,756	38,117	—89
Cheese . . . . . ,,	1,261,330	798,802	—37
Jams and jellies . . . . ,,	2,096,729	1,495,402	—29
Lard . . . . . ,,	537,436	75,688	—86
Milk, condensed, etc. . . . ,,	14,681,229	6,286,460	—58
Railway plant, etc.—			
Bridge work . . . . . cwts.	180,009	9,535	—95
Rails, chairs, etc. . . . . ,,	2,228,513	3,883	—99
Sleepers and keys (steel, etc.) . . ,,	1,819,207	—	—100
Sleepers of wood . . . . ,,	1,049,808	1,300	—100
Other kinds of materials . . . ,,	539,839	12,458	—98
Salt . . . . . tons	606,940	336,985	—44
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . . cwts.	15,902,005	9,410,256	—41
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn . . . . . lbs.	44,171,167	19,400,439	—56
Blankets . . . . . ,,	20,783,876	622,753	—97
Handkerchiefs . . . . . No.	38,088,145	6,172,954	—84
Piecegoods (grey) . . . . yds.	1,534,189,272	625,475,206	—59
,, (white) . . . . ,,	793,345,064	502,353,456	—37
,, (coloured) . . . ,,	831,769,946	395,594,395	—52
Silk—			
Yarn, noils, etc. . . . . lbs.	1,167,530	736,924	—37
Mixed goods . . . . . yds.	8,163,963	2,137,933	—74
Piecegoods . . . . . ,,	27,338,272	18,123,797	—34
Wool—			
Raw . . . . . lbs.	3,749,401	2,651,071	—29
Yarn and knitting wool . . . ,,	1,058,855	215,491	—80
Carpets and rugs . . . . ,,	1,980,387	372,582	—81
Piecegoods . . . . . yds.	27,328,772	9,229,735	—66
Shawls . . . . . No.	2,100,748	20,943	—99
Umbrellas . . . . . ,,	1,967,560	551,323	—72

Exports of	1913-14 pre-war year.	1917-18 year under review.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Increases.			
Saltpetre . . . . . cwts.	268,070	453,654	+69
Indigo . . . . . ,,	10,939	31,062	+184
Grain and Pulse—			
Barley . . . . . ,,	3,808,006	7,174,435	+88
Gram . . . . . ,,	1,391,934	6,541,255	+370
Maize . . . . . ,,	57,613	1,820,289	+3,060
Pulse . . . . . ,,	2,292,565	4,594,484	+100
Wheat . . . . . ,,	24,044,105	29,087,492	+21
Cow hides, tanned . . . . ,,	158,383	346,587	+119
Chromite (chrome iron ore) . . . tons	3,598	14,975	+316
Pig lead . . . . . cwts.	68,639	211,397	+208
Mica . . . . . ,,	53,891	65,729	+22
Oils—			
Castor oil . . . . . gals.	1,007,001	2,084,959	+107
Coconut oil . . . . . ,,	1,091,477	3,173,601	+191
Groundnut oil . . . . . ,,	288,190	1,057,411	+267
Linseed oil . . . . . ,,	102,360	560,176	+447
Paraffin wax . . . . . cwts.	303,153	484,250	+60
Butter . . . . . lbs.	702,318	1,522,880	+117
Rubber, raw . . . . . ,,	2,605,568	8,430,089	+223
Tea . . . . . ,,	289,473,591	359,174,140	+24
Tea waste for caffeine . . . ,,	3,084,288	7,315,142	+137
Cotton piecegoods—			
Grey . . . . . yds.	43,716,504	76,377,785	+75
White . . . . . ,,	479,034	2,433,079	+408
Coloured . . . . . ,,	45,038,178	110,638,802	+146
Jute—			
Twist and yarn . . . . lbs.	155,480	4,025,287	+2,489
Gunny bags . . . . . tons	325,700	406,849	+25
,, cloth . . . . . ,,	275,200	307,070	+12
Cigarettes . . . . . lbs.	19,059	301,774	+1,483
Decreases.			
Coal . . . . . tons	721,756	255,905	—65
Coffee . . . . . cwts.	259,900	195,546	—25
Coir, manufactured . . . . ,,	772,262	398,611	—48
Cinchona bark . . . . . lbs.	605,102	40,180	—93
Myrobalans . . . . . cwts.	1,236,394	815,550	—34
Bran and pollards . . . . tons	221,994	26,504	—88
Jawar and bajra . . . . cwts.	1,685,884	306,449	—82
Rice not in the husk . . . ,,	48,397,253	38,782,005	—20
Hides, raw . . . . . ,,	1,115,747	417,903	—62
Skins, tanned or dressed . . ,,	130,593	34,186	—74
Manures—bones . . . . tons	105,413	21,842	—79
Pig iron . . . . . ,,	82,592	49,782	—40
Manganese ore . . . . ,,	718,049	433,331	—40
Zinc or spelter . . . . cwts.	153,204	40	—100
Oils—animal . . . . . gals.	368,388	96,748	—74
Oilcake . . . . . cwts.	3,506,272	1,730,528	—51
Seeds—			
Castor seed . . . . . ,,	2,697,754	1,960,749	—27
Copra or coconut kernel . . . ,,	763,832	117,463	—85
Cotton seed . . . . . ,,	5,686,533	33,501	—99
Groundnuts . . . . . ,,	5,558,140	2,306,692	—58
Linseed . . . . . ,,	8,277,467	2,922,244	—65
Rapeseed . . . . . ,,	4,980,100	1,186,181	—76
Sesamum . . . . . ,,	2,244,019	323,851	—86
Spices—ginger . . . . . lbs.	9,214,471	7,027,130	—24
Cotton—			
Raw . . . . . cwts.	10,626,312	7,308,105	—31
Twist and yarn . . . . lbs.	197,978,265	121,797,818	—38
Handkerchiefs . . . . No.	1,394,532	715,518	—49
Hemp, raw . . . . . cwts.	711,548	306,716	—57
Jute, raw . . . . . tons	768,451	278,100	—64
Silk, raw . . . . . lbs.	1,203,098	805,493	—33
Wool—			
Raw . . . . . ,,	48,922,061	42,598,493	—13
Carpets and rugs . . . . ,,	1,640,770	777,186	—53
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured . . . . ,,	27,817,318	20,243,963	—27
Cigars . . . . . ,,	1,825,635	1,004,364	—45
Teak wood . . . . cubic tons	50,737	14,931	—71

* 2408 times.

No. 53 (A).—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver.

Temporarily discontinued, but for net imports and exports see pages 1, 2, 32, 33, 34 and 37.

No. 53 (B).—Net imports of Silver in each month of the year, 1917-18.

Months.	Private. Net imports.	Government. Net imports.
	£	£
April	121,540	1,288,693
May	172,313	1,658,866
June	72,208	959,219
July	121,968	919,314
August	233,158	997,572
September	—190,001	1,189,962
October	—95,207	104,914
November	—23,926	977,870
December	—13,443	937,225
January	—72,441	1,266,597
February	—28,822	702,989
March	159,439	1,234,531
Total	456,786	12,237,752

No. 54.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Production	..	..	..	..	463	1,226	1,967	2,267	2,207	2,200	2,240	2,273	2,293	2,243	2,340	2,367	2,303	2,222
2. Imports	..	..	..	..	2,857	3,403	8,667	11,233	16,687	18,594	27,660	27,527	18,820	21,858	7,133	3,520	2,839(a)	(b)
3. Exports	..	..	..	..	1,310	1,894	4,547	5,000	2,234	2,607	2,487	4,860	3,267	3,091	2,040	4,260	67	(b)
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	1,547	1,509	4,120	6,233	14,453	15,987	25,173	22,667	15,553	18,767	5,093	—740	2,772(a)	17,800(a)
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,735	6,087	8,500	16,660	18,187	27,413	24,940	17,846	21,010	7,433	1,627	5,075	20,023
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	439	8,587	4,380	6,427	6,487	15,827	19,960	15,000	12,740	10,386	8,428	8,110	17,911
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+405	+1,780	—2,167	+6,340	+60	+9,340	+4,133	—4,900	+2,983	—4,614	—1,958	—318	+9,801
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,330	4,307	10,667	10,320	18,127	18,073	20,807	22,806	18,027	12,047	3,585	5,393	10,221
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,650	67,460	105,873	140,227	158,414	185,827	210,767	228,613	184,770	236,046	237,673	242,748	262,770
10. Net progressive absorption	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,211	58,873	101,493	133,800	151,927	170,000	190,807	213,613	172,029	225,660	229,245	234,638	244,859

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been revised. The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England

(*b*) Temporarily discontinued.

No. 55.—Balance of Trade of India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Exports of Merchandise excluding Government Stores	52,080	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,013	110,206	125,257	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,411	121,061	131,587	163,434	161,703
2. Imports of Merchandise excluding Government Stores	31,966	39,014	45,167	46,527	52,286	74,567	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,164	97,232	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283
3. Net Exports	20,714	20,039	24,773	25,106	30,727	35,639	47,217	53,685	59,514	56,726	43,753	52,179	29,108	43,596	63,677	61,420
4. Imports of treasure and funds (private account)	20,007	20,492	24,413	23,953	29,341	36,827	48,181	49,970	56,477	55,929	51,765	52,464	11,266	26,443	33,282	49,830
Net imports of—																
Gold	2,753	2,058	1,406	1,500	6,367	8,589	14,446	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,550	19,242	5,637	3,267(*a*)	2,797(*a*)	14,306(*a*)
Silver	4,167	5,978	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	6,242	5,714	3,528	4,383	4,163	4,806	6,676	3,717	—1,440 (*b*)	971(*b*)
Net imports of treasure	6,920	8,026	9,540	5,667	9,780	13,994	20,688	21,700	28,706	29,435	19,713	24,048	12,313	6,984	1,357	15,277
Enfaced rupee paper (net imports)	..	..	..	353	587	360	..	1,620	707	353	747	581	238	603	347	552
Enfaced rupee paper (net exports)	660	114	327	..	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest on—																
Enfaced rupee paper	567	580	660	553	467	373	347	360	287	253	240	297	228	213	195	185
Council bills paid in India through—																
Treasury	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	18,732	23,145	24,789	25,888	28,915	24,294	6,594	4,980	8,094	23,781
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	8,090	600	..	..	2,150	2,168	600	7,533	4,295	1,377
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	267	1,000	2,545	1,988	..	..	1,107	..	8,120	18,994	8,658
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833	..	..
Reverse bills paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	*1,607*	*156*	..	..	..	..	*31*	*8,707*	*4,893*	..	..
Net	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	27,666	26,290	26,777	25,888	31,065	27,638	—1,513	18,643	31,383	33,816
Balance of Trade in favour of India	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	..	3,715	3,037	197	..	..	17,842	17,153	30,395	11,530
Balance of Trade against India	..	453	..	..	..	1,188	964	..	..	..	8,012	285	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter VI

(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade

(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at £773,000 in 1916-17 and £515,000 in 1917-18

NOTE.—The conversion rate Rl5=£ has been retained throughout the Review as section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1903 (Act III of 1906) is still in force, although the rate of sterling exchange has been above 1s.4*d.* for a considerable portion of the year under review

No. 56.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Prices 1917-18 expressed in index numbers (1916-17 = 100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt.	15 6 9	16 13 4	15 15 8	95
Molasses	,,	2 5 8	2 6 11	2 14 2	119
Average	..	..	..	..	107
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	gal.	1 8 10	1 15 5	2 13 1	144
Spirit—Brandy	,,	8 10 8	11 14 8	14 14 4	125
,, Whisky	,,	7 3 7	9 14 4	13 12 5	139
,, present in drugs	,,	17 11 3	19 11 8	24 4 8	123
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 8 6	0 9 4	0 7 10	84
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	17 4 0	19 8 5	22 12 0	117
Milk, condensed	lb	0 5 5	0 6 9	0 8 11	132
Canned provisions	Cwt	46 15 6	56 0 0	60 14 4	109
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 1 7	0 1 8	0 1 8	100
Cloves	,,	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 7 6	138
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	34 8 8	42 15 9	65 4 11	152
Average	..	..	..	..	124
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 6 11	0 8 8	0 9 6	110
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 14 7	1 5 11	2 3 5	162
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 3 2	0 4 9	147
,, ,, white	,,	0 2 9	0 3 6	0 4 6	129
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 3 10	0 5 4	0 6 6	122
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 2 11	0 3 5	0 4 1	120
Average	..	..	..	..	136
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 13 1	5 10 4	6 5 5	112
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 3	1 0 4	1 2 4	143
,, piecegoods	,,	0 12 6	0 15 7	1 3 1	116
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	1 5 8	1 9 5	1 14 10	121
,, shawls	No.	2 13 4	3 2 2	2 8 5	81
Average	..	..	..	..	115
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 10 3	3 6 8	3 15 7	116
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	64 7 5	119 5 1	159 1 7	133
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	196 2 2	281 13 3	353 3 6	125
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	159 4 8	219 5 1	352 3 5	161
Nails, etc.	,,	289 5 5	416 0 5	634 14 6	153
Pipes, etc.	,,	170 12 0	237 1 0	263 7 4	111
Sheets, galvanised	,,	240 0 11	414 14 2	571 9 8	138
,, tinned	,,	284 1 4	411 6 10	524 5 11	127
,, not galvanised	,,	172 13 1	318 4 5	549 10 3	173
Tubes	,,	266 4 0	405 11 4	551 4 5	136
Steel, bars and channel	,,	160 11 10	255 10 5	443 14 10	174
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt	128 12 9	138 14 10	165 4 7	119
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	7 9 1	9 1 3	18 3 3	201
Sleepers	,,	6 6 1	7 14 6	..	..
Average	..	..	..	..	146
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	548 8 7	462 11 11	548 7 3	119
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	,,	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 10	100
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb	3 9 4	7 6 7	4 5 7	59
Alizarine	,,	1 11 5	3 6 0	7 6 7	220
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	,,	4 4 3	5 4 9	6 2 9	117
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine, salts	,,	17 3 8	33 9 7	24 3 3	72
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	3 11 10	4 4 8	4 1 8	96
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt	15 15 3	22 10 9	24 7 6	108
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	1 0 8	1 9 1	2 0 1	128
Piecegoods	,,	0 7 6	0 9 8	0 11 8	121
(i) Coal	Ton	17 11 9	30 12 1	28 2 0	91
(j) Wood, timber	c. Ton	92 8 6	115 1 1	141 6 5	123
(k) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	34 3 2	40 10 2	47 14 7	118
(l) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	1 2 0	1 4 6	1 8 11	122
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	87 9 10	114 0 4	138 1 8	121
Sheet and plate	Supl. ft.	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 4 7	104
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt	25 7 3	35 14 11	33 4 8	93
(iv) Printing paper	,,	13 15 10	27 4 4	35 15 9	132
(v) Soap	,,	22 2 4	26 10 0	32 3 3	121
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 2 11	1 10 1	1 14 10	118
Average	..	..	..	..	114
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 4 6	123
Cement	Cwt	2 10 9	3 9 0	4 8 3	127
Pitch, tar, etc.	,,	5 2 9	5 3 4	6 0 4	116
Average	..	..	..	..	122
General Average*	..	..	..	..	124

No. 57.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Prices 1917-18 expressed in index numbers (1916-17 = 100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 11 4	5 13 1	5 5 3	92
Wheat	,,	6 7 5	6 1 9	6 8 6	107
,, flour	,,	9 8 11	9 4 0	10 8 9	114
Barley	,,	5 4 7	5 6 6	5 10 1	104
Average	..	..	..	..	104
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	6 10 1	7 13 1	7 15 4	102
3. Tea	lb	0 9 5	0 9 2	0 7 10	85
Coffee	Cwt	55 13 8	54 7 2	50 12 7	93
Average	..	..	..	..	89
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 4 10	0 7 1	0 7 6	106
Chillies	,,	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 3 0	106
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 4	0 9 10	0 11 0	112
Average	..	..	..	..	108
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt	6 13 5	7 12 3	9 0 1	116
Copra	,,	18 4 3	18 12 6	17 14 6	95
Cotton	,,	3 7 9	3 13 9	4 4 8	111
Groundnuts	,,	7 2 2	8 10 4	8 0 10	93
Linseed	,,	7 11 3	9 1 4	9 2 7	101
Rapeseed	,,	7 6 3	7 4 6	7 7 1	103
Sesamum	,,	8 15 0	9 11 7	10 10 6	109
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 5 4	1 8 3	1 13 4	121
Coconut	,,	1 13 11	2 1 9	1 14 8	91
Oilcake	Cwt	3 12 6	3 15 6	4 1 7	103
Average	..	..	..	..	104
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	260 10 5	301 12 2	232 1 1	77
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 1	0 4 3	0 4 1	96
,, cloth	Yd.	0 2 4	0 2 7	0 3 1	119
Average	..	..	..	..	97
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	28 2 6	40 8 1	58 5 11	144
,, yarn	lb	0 6 11	0 7 6	0 9 11	132
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 2 7	0 3 8	142
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 4 7	0 4 5	0 5 4	121
Average	..	..	..	..	135
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 9 4	0 12 8	0 15 4	121
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	76 15 1	88 12 10	73 13 4	88
,, tanned	,,	112 9 5	138 13 2	134 5 0	97
Skins, raw	,,	69 2 9	121 11 2	110 6 9	91
,, tanned	,,	200 2 11	298 15 1	396 13 2	133
Average	..	..	..	..	102
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	17 9 8	19 11 1	19 12 4	100
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	495 9 9	617 2 7	491 15 6	80
Myrobalans	,,	5 1 0	5 11 11	5 12 9	101
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	16 10 2	20 0 3	19 8 11	98
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 2 10	131
Cigars	,,	0 12 11	0 14 3	1 0 2	113
Opium	Cwt	1,141 10 0	1,348 0 8	1,954 0 2	119
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	,,	16 13 8	22 0 1	25 14 5	118
(e) Lac, shell	,,	43 2 4	78 10 4	123 15 8	157
(f) Coal	Ton	9 2 6	9 2 2	9 4 4	101
(g) Wood, timber	c. ,,	186 14 9	76 12 2	72 15 1	95
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	69 12 7	77 2 7	75 1 10	97
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	269 0 2	234 14 4	215 7 9	92
Coir unmanufactured	,,	10 2 7	9 15 1	9 11 0	97
Mica	,,	92 12 1	86 0 0	131 4 6	153
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 6	0 4 7	0 4 7	100
Paraffin wax	Cwt	21 12 6	22 5 8	22 14 8	103
Average	..	..	..	..	110
12. Building materials—					
Teak wood	c. Ton	186 14 9	188 11 8	209 4 11	111
General Average*	..	..	..	..	107

* This is an unweighted average each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade

NOTE.—For rate of conversion see foot note, page 1

No. 58.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE IN ALL THE PROVINCES IN INDIA AT THE END OF MARCH, 1918 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR (MARCH 1917) AND THE PREWAR PERIOD (MARCH 1914)

Articles	Rate per	BENGAL			MADRAS			BOMBAY			UNITED PROVINCES		
		1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Rice	Maund 82⅔ lbs	5 4 0	4 10 0	3 7 6	5 10 6	5 3 0	5 3 10	5 12 0	5 1 4	6 12 0	5 4 9	4 10 8	5 0 6
Wheat	,,	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	..	..	..	4 0 4	4 7 6	6 9 7	3 14 9	4 5 0	4 10 10
Barley	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 11 3	3 11 3	3 2 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
Jawar	,,	..	..	..	3 0 8	3 4 7	3 15 6	2 14 8	2 6 10	5 4 2	3 6 9	2 5 10	3 7 8
Bajra	,,	..	..	..	3 2 9	4 4 10	4 7 5	4 4 0	3 5 0	5 9 1	3 9 9	2 11 6	4 2 0
Maize	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 2	2 5 9	2 10 10
Gram	,,	3 12 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 7 5	4 12 4	5 4 8	4 4 2	3 8 0	4 4 6	3 8 9	2 13 4	3 0 6
Arhar dal	,,	6 6 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	3 7 10	3 7 3	4 5 6	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	5 7 1	3 12 0	3 13 0
Linseed	,,	5 7 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	..	..	..	5 11 2	5 2 6	5 0 1	5 7 6	5 6 0	4 8 0
Rapeseed	,,	6 0 0	6 2 0	6 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13 0	4 7 0	5 4 1
Sesamum	,,	..	..	..	8 11 3	6 10 9	6 10 9	8 12 8	6 4 9	10 0 0	7 6 0	5 11 8	7 13 0
Cotton, raw	,,	26 0 0	17 0 0	35 0 0	25 8 2	37 0 8	69 12 6	20 8 0	34 8 5	63 10 4	18 10 7	27 0 0	40 0 0
Jute, raw	,,	11 2 0	7 10 0	4 14 0		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles	Rate per	BIHAR AND ORISSA			PUNJAB			DELHI			BURMA		
		1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Rice	Maund 82⅔ lbs	4 7 8	3 10 9	3 5 7	5 7 6	4 14 0	5 11 6	6 11 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	3 14 1	3 8 3	2 11 1
Wheat	,,	3 12 6	4 5 10	4 12 1	3 8 6	4 1 8	4 9 0	3 13 0	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 13 8	7 0 0	6 5 1
Barley	,,	3 1 1	2 3 6	2 8 0	2 8 6	3 0 9	3 5 3	3 1 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Jawar	,,	3 1 0	2 5 0	3 1 3	2 14 0	3 0 3	4 3 3	3 5 0	2 12 0	3 11 6	2 2 0	1 15 6	1 15 6
Bajra	,,	..	..	..	3 4 0	2 13 4	4 1 8	3 12 0	2 12 0	4 4 0	..	..	..
Maize	,,	3 15 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 14 6	3 13 0	3 1 0	2 9 0	3 3 0	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11
Gram	,,	3 2 6	3 4 7	3 2 8	3 0 8	3 5 9	3 14 9	3 1 0	2 15 6	3 5 0	4 2 11	4 11 3	4 2 6
Arhar dal	,,	5 6 8	4 13 0	4 3 6	5 2 0	6 1 6	6 4 10	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	5 9 10	6 14 1	6 9 3
Linseed	,,	5 12 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	5 2 6	5 12 2	6 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	..
Rapeseed	,,	5 12 0	4 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	4 10 3	6 2 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	..	..	..
Sesamum	,,	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	8 0 0	5 14 9	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 12 0	8 6 0	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	,,	23 4 0	27 8 0	40 0 0	17 10 0	25 8 0	49 3 9	17 0 0	28 0 0	35 0 0	..	..	..
Jute, raw	,,	8 0 0	7 3 0	5 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles	Rate per	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR			ASSAM			NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE			SIND AND BALUCHISTAN			ALL INDIA	
		1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	1914	1917	1918	Prices at the end of March, 1918 expressed in Index Numbers compared with	
														March 1914=100	March 1917=100
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.		
Rice	Maund 82⅔ lbs	4 8 11	4 3 8	4 12 11	4 12 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	6 2 5	5 9 9	5 15 6	6 6 0	5 6 9	6 8 8	89	101
Wheat	,,	4 1 7	3 13 2	5 1 4	..	..	..	3 15 7	4 11 0	4 8 5	3 14 0	4 10 0	5 5 6	130	113
Barley	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 1	2 14 9	3 1 7	2 15 7	3 14 0	4 9 6	111	105
Jawar	,,	3 0 0	2 11 6	4 10 1	..	..	..	2 9 0	3 4 6	4 8 3	2 10 2	3 6 0	4 3 6	136	143
Bajra	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 8	3 0 11	3 8 10	3 6 3	2 7 9	5 1 5	125	149
Maize	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 1	3 12 1	3 2 6	3 9 0	4 2 0	5 1 0	104	108
Gram	,,	3 10 3	3 4 3	3 7 7	..	..	..	3 1 3	3 10 1	4 0 11	3 12 6	3 9 0	4 2 9	108	108
Arhar dal	,,	4 10 1	4 0 0	4 11 4	..	..	..	4 1 7	4 6 2	4 8 7	6 2 0	6 1 6	6 1 0	101	102
Linseed	,,	6 8 3	5 13 10	6 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	95
Rapeseed	,,	5 0 0	3 10 2	4 11 4	5 1 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	4 15 5	4 8 7	5 0 0	5 6 0	3 9 0	2 5 6	88	111
Sesamum	,,	7 13 7	6 12 4	9 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	132
Cotton, raw	,,	20 0 0	30 3 4	65 7 5	8 12 0	8 8 0	15 0 0	18 13 2	23 4 4	42 3 8	19 6 0	30 4 0	71 0 0	250	186
Jute, raw	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	70

NOTE.—For rate of conversion see footnote, page, 1

No. 59.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Calcutta at the end of March, 1918 compared with the corresponding periods of 1917, 1916 and 1915 and 30th July, 1914 (the period just before the outbreak of War)

Articles	30th July 1914 (pre-war period).	At the end of March 1915	March 1916	March 1917	March 1918
1. Food Grains—Cereals	100	117	104	93	89
Rice (average)	100	108	108	97	83
Wheat	100	132	90	105	117
Barley	100	119	107	83	85
2. Food Grains—pulses	100	118	101	96	95
Peas (average)	100	112	90	83	76
Gram, deshi	100	110	80	89	91
Dal (average)	100	126	127	118	127
Average, food grains (cereals and pulses)	100	118	103	94	92
3. Sugar (average)	100	155	169	196	181
,, Java T. M. O. white	100	174	183	212	171
,, Mauritius	100	168	187	210	..
4. Tea (average)	100	117	107	110	104
5. Other articles of food	100	114	140	167	225
Salt, Liverpool (ex duty)	100	206	394	392	486
6. Oil seeds (average)	100	83	82	84	90
Linseed	100	73	77	90	89
Poppy seed	100	82	82	82	84
Rapeseed	100	93	86	84	96
Oil, mustard	100	82	71	68	80
7. Jute (raw and manufactures)	100	80	117	89	180
Raw (pucca bales)	100	64	90	67	59
Manufactures	100	96	144	101	301
8. Cotton (raw and manufactures)	100	90	119	179	317
Raw	100	72	102	133	335
Manufactures	100	95	121	186	311
9. Silk, raw	100	85	96	126	150
10. Wool, raw	100	100	128	128	136
11. Hides and Skins (average)	100	104	118	126	99
12. Metals (average)	100	112	168	252	291
Copper brazier	100	101	141	168	176
Iron Hoops	100	118	196	392	392
Galvanised Corrugated sheets	100	128	210	324	459
Tin block	100	110	127	124	137
13. Other raw and manufactured articles	100	126	136	202	191
Coal (average)	100	74	68	109	260
Kerosene oil	100	100	111	138	168
Saltpetre	100	115	150	161	160
Shellac T. N.	100	84	123	325	298
Indigo (good to fine)	100	386	371	343	186
14. Building materials (Teak wood)	100	100	76	100	146
General average	100	108	123	144	176

No. 60.—Percentage rise in food prices (Retail) in certain Foreign Countries and in India as compared with the pre-war Level (July 1914)

	Percentage rise over the pre-war level (July 1914=100).		Percentage rise over the pre-war level (July 1914=100).
Vienna	(a)173·2 (August 1917)	Denmark	72·8 (February 1918)
Norway	148 (March 1918)	Lisbon (Portugal)	133 (February 1918) (1913=100)
Berlin	(a)110.5 (November 1916)	Canada	70·6 (March 1918)
United Kingdom	106 (April 2, 1918)	United States	56 (March 15, 1918)
		Holland	81·8 (March 1918) (1913=100)
Sweden	(b)134·5 (March 1918)	New Zealand	34 (March 1918)
Switzerland	96·6 (March 1, 1918) (June 1, 1914=100)	Australia	30·5 (March 1918)
		South Africa Union (Cape town)	42·7 (April 1918)
Paris	118 (April 1918)	India (retail)	19 (End of March 1918)*
Italy	136·8 (March 1918)		

Note.—(The latest available information regarding foreign countries compiled from the Labour Gazette of the Ministry of Labour, London)

*Average of 5 principal port towns (Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon)

(a) "With regard to the figures for Berlin and Vienna, it must be remembered that these no longer afford any index to the state of supplies and, being based on artificially fixed maximum prices, are not comparable with figures which are mainly based on the prices in free market. For all the articles enumerated for Berlin, and for most of those for Vienna, consumption is strictly controlled by a system of rationing." The Board of Trade Labour Gazette, January, 1917

(b) Including fuel and lighting

No. 61.—Wholesale Prices of Sugar per cwt

	Calcutta				Bombay				London			
	Sugar, Java, Ds. 16—18—19				Sugar, Mauritius, 1st quality				Sugar, Java			
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	9 3 11	13 8 5	15 6 4	17 8 5	10 10 0	16 9 0	18 4 0	21 0 0	11 0½	26 7½	..	41 7½
May	10 7 5	14 0 7	16 1 11	17 1 7	10 12 0	18 0 0	19 6 0	21 0 0	11 0½	26 9	..	41 7½
June	10 0 7	15 10 5	16 11 6	14 12 10	10 14 0	19 0 0	19 2 0	21 0 0	11 0½	26 9	..	..
July	9 5 0	15 1 7	16 14 2	13 4 4	10 10 0	17 0 0	19 16 6	21 0 0	11 0¾	26 9¾	..	..
August	8 6 9	15 15 11	16 14 10	16 13 6	..	17 8 0	19 8 0	21 0 0	10 5¼	27 1¼	..	..
September	8 7 9	15 7 9	17 9 9	16 8 1	10 4 0	17 8 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	10 11¼	27 1¼	41 1½	..
October	8 4 8	14 3 4	17 5 0	15 3 8	10 6 0	17 8 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	11 0	30 3	41 2¾	..
November	8 3 4	13 3 10	17 11 1	15 6 4	10 4 0	17 10 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	11 2¼	30 6¾	41 3	..
December	7 12 6	14 12 10	18 3 3	14 10 1	9 12 0	18 4 0	21 8 0	18 8 0	10 10½	30 6¾	41 7¼	..
January	8 0 3	15 13 2	17 8 5	13 9 9	9 11 0	18 6 0	21 8 0	17 8 0	10 0	30 6¾	41 7¼	..
February	8 2 8	15 6 4	17 6 4	12 4 0	9 10 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	17 0 0	10 4¼	30 6¾	41 7¼	..
March	8 2 8	15 2 3	17 8 5	12 4 0	9 10 0	18 0 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	10 2¼	30 6¾	41 7¼	..

Note.—For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1

No. 62.—Average Wholesale Price of Cotton Broach at Bombay per candy of 784 lbs

	1913-14			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
April	302	8	0	262	8	0	267	14	0	414	12	0
May	281	8	0	230	10	8	290	0	0	401	12	0
June	293	0	0	242	6	0	286	9	7	463	0	0
July	290	0	0	237	9	6	294	12	0	496	0	0
August	283	4	0	247	12	0	323	12	9	476	4	0
September	315	0	0	278	2	0	339	8	0	432	3	2
October	319	6	0	304	0	0	378	12	0	446	6	0
November	310	7	0	281	6	0	404	0	0	487	1	7
December	302	7	0	286	11	2	398	3	2	534	14	0
January	294	4	0	287	6	0	389	12	0	600	8	0
February	279	5	0	286	13	0	386	0	0	637	6	0
March	272	2	0	280	1	7	396	0	0	698	8	0

No. 63.—Wholesale Price of Rice in Calcutta and Rangoon

	Calcutta: Ballam, No. 1, per maund of 82⅔ lbs.								Rangoon: Ngasein and Ngakyauk per maund of 82⅔ lbs							
	1913-14			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18			1913-14			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
April	5	7	0	5	12	0	5	15	0	5	9	0	3	10	9	2	9	7	3	3	8	2	15	2
May	5	8	0	6	4	0	6	3	0	5	9	0	3	13	0	2	14	9	3	3	3	2	12	4
June	5	13	0	6	6	0	6	3	0	5	11	0	3	11	11	3	6	7	3	3	4	2	12	5
July	6	4	0	6	6	0	5	15	6	5	10	0	3	8	9	3	13	6	3	3	1	2	11	5
August	6	0	0	6	6	0	5	14	6	5	11	0	3	8	2	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	11	8
September	6	9	0	6	7	0	5	4	0	5	9	0	3	6	8	4	10	4	3	6	4	2	5	0
October	5	14	0	6	10	0	5	15	0	5	9	0	3	8	11	4	9	4	3	6	0	2	4	0
November	5	14	0	6	8	6	5	12	0	5	9	0	3	4	2	3	12	1	3	11	5	2	1	6
December	5	8	0	6	10	0	5	11	6	5	7	0	3	4	6	2	13	2	2	15	5	2	11	8
January	5	8	0	6	5	0	5	7	0	5	0	0	3	5	8	2	13	4	2	12	11	2	10	7
February	6	3	0	5	11	0	5	8	6	4	8	0	3	6	4	2	13	1	3	1	6	2	10	1
March	6	0	0	5	12	0	5	11	0	4	3	6	3	8	8	2	15	11	3	2	11	2	7	9

NOTE.—For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1

No. 64.—Wholesale price of wheat in England and in Karachi

Price in the first week of	English Wheat Gazette average per 480 lbs. (a)				Canadian No. 1 Manitoba per 496 lbs (b)				Indian Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs (c)				Karachi White in Karachi (5% barley, 30% dirt and 3% red) per 492 lbs (d)			
	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	31 4	54 6	53 6	84 4	39 6	67 9	66 6	83 0	40 2	58 0	No sellers	83 0	31 6	40 0	30 9	38 0
May	31 8	58 3	55 7	77 7	39 11	73 0	53 9	83 0	39 4	64 9	Do.	85 0	31 9	37 6	28 10½	37 0
June	32 7	61 9	53 3	78 0	39 11	66 6	53 9	83 0	37 8	61 0	Do.	86 9	30 6	35 6	30 0	35 6
July	33 1	49 5	46 3	78 1	39 6	58 0	53 9	84 0	37 0	54 0	58 6	86 9	30 3	34 3	29 9	35 9
August	33 10	55 4	55 1	78 2	38 9	59 0	65 6	84 0	36 9	56 6	65 0	86 9	29 9	34 9	34 0	37 0
September	35 1	45 6	59 4	72 1	38 3	60 6	71 0	84 0	36 9	54 0	73 0	78 0	29 0	36 3	35 4½	37 3
October	31 3	43 5	59 2	70 8	37 0	60 0	76 6	79 6	36 0	No sellers	72 3	78 0	29 3	37 6	34 0	37 9
November	30 1	50 3	66 7	70 4	35 0	61 9	81 0	79 6	36 0	,,	79 0	78 0	28 10½	37 9	36 3	41 6
December	30 9	54 2	71 3	70 2	35 9	61 0	79 0	79 6	37 8	,,	82 0	78 0	30 3	36 9	38 9	41 9
January	31 0	54 9	75 10	71 2	35 9	67 0	90 0	81 6	36 9	,,	No sellers	80 0	30 0	37 4	39 0	42 3
February	31 1	58 0	75 10	71 2	36 3	71 3	82 0	81 10	37 6	,,	82 0	80 0	31 0	34 9	39 6	43 0
March	31 5	58 2	77 4	72 2	37 9	72 3	82 0	81 10	37 6	,,	82 0	80 0	31 3	33 9	38 6	42 6
AVERAGE	31 11	53 7	62 5	74 6	37 9	64 10	71 3	82 1	37 5	58 0	74 3	81 8	30 3½	36 4	34 6½	39 1½

(a) & (b) Compiled from London Economist

(c) Compiled from Reuter's telegrams

(d) ,, Karachi Price Current and Market Report

No. 65.—Wholesale Price of Jute ✡ group in Calcutta per Bale of 400 lbs

	1913-14			1915-16			1916-17			1917-18		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
April	69	0	0	41	0	0	57	0	0	48	0	0
May	70	0	0	37	0	0	56	0	0	48	0	0
June	70	0	0	39	0	0	54	0	0	46	0	0
July	69	0	0	48	0	0	48	8	0	40	0	0
August	74	0	0	48	8	0	51	0	0	35	0	0
September	78	0	0	55	0	0	58	0	0	38	0	0
October	83	0	0	50	0	0	55	0	0	37	0	0
November	81	0	0	52	0	0	55	0	0	37	8	0
December	85	8	0	49	0	0	55	0	0	37	0	0
January	84	8	0	49	8	0	53	0	0	37	0	0
February	77	0	0	51	0	0	52	0	0	37	8	0
March	78	0	0	59	0	0	50	0	0	38	0	0

NOTE.—For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1

No. 66.—Freights during 1st week of January in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 of a subsidised non-*British* Far *Eastern* Steamship Company.

	Rate per	Freight. 1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Calcutta to Rangoon						
Gunnies	Ton of 50 c. ft.	4 0	4 8	10 0	16 0	20 0
Dead weight (Rice and Dhall, etc.)	Ton of 20 cwts	5 4	3 0	6 8	9 0	20 0
Measurement cargo	Ton of 50 c. ft	5 4	6 8	13 4	16 0	20 0
Rape cake	Ton of 20 cwts	..	3 0	6 8	9 0	20 0
Pig iron	Ton of 20 cwts	..	6 8	6 8	*Nil*	*Nil*
Rangoon to Calcutta						
Rice	Ton of 20 cwts	3 0	5 4	16 8*	16 8*	28 0
Paddy	Ton of 20 cwts	3 4	6 0	18 0*	18 4*	†

* Per ton of 50 c. ft. † No Shipment

No. 66—*continued*

CALCUTTA TO

	Rate per	Penang					Singapore					Hongkong				
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s d.	s. d.	s. d.
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	10 8	16 8	23 4	40 0	66 8	13 4	16 8	23 4	40 0	66 8	16 0	20 0	36 8	66 8	106 8
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton 20 cwts	6 0	6 8	13 4	20 3	66 8	6 0	7 4	13 4	20 3	66 8	8 0	10 8	22 0	29 3	106 8
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	6 8	9 4	26 8	33 4	66 8	6 8	9 4	26 8	33 4	66 8	6 8	10 8	36 8	60 0	106 8
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts	6 0	7 4	13 4	20 3	66 8	6 0	7 4	13 4	20 3	66 8	8 0	10 8	22 0	29 3	106 8
Pig iron	Ton 20 cwts	6 8	8 4	13 4	26 8	40 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	26 8	40 0	8 0	9 4	12 8	33 4	66 8

	Rate per	Shanghai					Kobe					Yakohama and Moji				
		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
		s d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	16 0	24 0	40 0	66 8	133 4	16 0	26 8	40 0	66 8	133 4	21 4	26 8	46 8	70 0	146 8
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	16 0	13 4	26 0	33 9	133 4	18 8	22 8	36 8	54 0	133 4	21 4	26 8	39 4	58 6	146 8
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	6 8	13 4	40 0	66 8	133 4	10 8	16 0	46 8	66 8	133 4	13 4	18 8	46 8	70 0	146 8
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	8 0	13 4	26 0	33 9	120 0	8 0	9 4	26 8	33 4	120 0	10 8	10 8	28 0	36 8	126 8
Pigiron	Ton 20 cwts.	6 0	10 8	15 4	*Nil*	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 6	40 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	41 4	86 8

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce
NOTE.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not available

No. 67.—Statistics of average Maritime Freights, in 1897, 1907, 1914 and 1916 to 1918

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1897	1907	1914	1916	1917	(Average for first three months) 1914	1916	1917	1913
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Calcutta (a)											
Rice	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 18 11	1 4 0	8 8 1	14 10 0	1 1 3	8 2 1	14 10 0	15 10 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 15 0	0 18 11	1 4 0	8 8 1	14 10 0	1 1 3	8 2 1	14 10 0	15 10 0
Linseed	,,	,,	0 14 10	1 1 4	1 6 5	8 10 3	14 12 6	1 2 11	8 5 0	14 12 6	14 12 6
Rapeseed	,,	,,	0 18 4	1 3 11	1 9 3	8 16 4	15 0 0	1 6 3	8 8 0	15 0 0	Nominal
Jute	,,	,,	0 18 0	1 1 11	1 6 8	8 10 8	14 3 3	1 3 9	8 5 0	14 12 6	20 0 0
Cotton	,,	,,	0 17 11	1 1 11	1 6 8	8 10 8	14 12 6	1 3 9	8 5 0	14 12 6	..
Tea*	,,	,,	1 9 8	1 14 10	1 16 6	2 7 6	6 8 5	1 15 0	2 7 6	3 3 6	15 0 0
Hides	,,	,,	1 15 0	2 4 2	2 12 11	13 9 7	22 10 0	2 10 0	1 16 1	22 10 0	33 0 0
Shellac	,,	,,	1 3 10	1 10 0	1 18 3	9 2 2	16 0 0	1 15 0	8 7 8	16 0 0	20 0 0
Rice	Liverpool	,,	0 12 4	1 8 11	1 4 0	6 0 0	14 10 0	1 1 3	6 0 0	14 10 0	15 12 6
Wheat	,,	,,	0 15 0	1 8 11	1 4 0	6 0 0	14 10 0	1 1 3	6 0 0	14 10 0	15 12 6
Linseed	,,	,,	0 14 1	1 1 6	1 6 5	6 3 0 (f)	14 12 6	1 2 11	6 3 0 (f)	14 12 6	14 12 2
Jute	,,	,,	0 16 8	1 2 2	1 6 8	6 3 0	14 12 6	1 3 9	6 3 0	14 12 6	20 0 0
Cotton	,,	,,	0 16 10	1 2 0	1 6 8	6 3 0	14 12 6	1 3 9	6 3 0	14 12 6	..
Jute	Dundee	,,	0 19 10	1 4 3	1 8 2	8 17 7	17 5 3	1 3 9	8 5 7	15 7 6	20 0 0
Saltpetre	New York	,,	0 8 6	1 2 9	1 6 9	..	..	1 5 8	..	..	..
Linseed	,,	,,	0 14 10	1 6 4	1 9 7	..	20 0 0	1 7 9	..	..	20 0 0
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	0 1 0	0 1 5	0 1 10⅓	0 4 10	0 8 0	0 1 7⅓	0 4 10	..	0 8 0
Bombay (b)											
Wheat	London	Ton	0 12 0	0 14 5	0 13 7	5 17 11	11 4 0	0 13 5	5 12 6	10 8 4	..
Seed	,,	,,	0 12 0	0 14 5	0 14 5	5 8 4	11 1 0	0 14 4	5 13 4	9 19 2	10 11 8
Cotton	Liverpool	,,	0 12 6	0 14 11	0 13 9	5 7 6	12 14 0	0 14 0	3 9 0	10 4 2	16 5 0
Wheat	,,	,,	0 10 9	0 14 10	0 14 8	6 12 0‡	13 12 9	0 12 6	6 7 0‡	10 16 8‡	14 11 8‡
Seed	,,	,,	0 10 9	0 14 10	0 13 6	5 8 4	10 8 0	0 14 0	5 10 10	9 5 0	9 19 0
Madras (c)											
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 2 6	1 0 0	1 8 1	8 13 2	14 17 0	1 10 0	7 9 5	12 10 0	16 0 0
Indigo	,,	,,	3 2 6	2 12 6	2 16 3	9 12 6	14 13 0	2 12 6	8 9 2	12 10 0	16 0 0
Sugar and jaggery	,,	20 cwt	0 16 3	1 3 9	1 6 4	5 11 0	..	1 6 0	5 11 0	..	..
Coffee (in bags)	,,	18 ,,	1 13 9	1 12 6	1 12 1	9 13 4	14 17 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	12 10 0	16 0 0 (g)
Myrobalan	,,	20 ,,	1 1 10	1 5 0	1 9 8	10 1 4	14 17 0	1 7 11	5 14 0	12 10 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	Marseilles	20 ,,	†1 0 0	†1 3 9	1 6 6	9 9 6	..	1 5 5	9 8 7	..	..
Hides and Skins	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 10	8 18 6	14 17 0	2 0 0	7 14 2	12 10 0	16 0 0
Gingelly Seed	,,	20 cwt	1 0 11	1 5 0	1 9 8	5 14 0	..	1 7 11	5 14 0	..	..
Karachi (d)											
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 8 9	0 15 6	0 14 6	5 9 7	11 10 8	0 12 8	6 9 4	10 3 4	12 10 0‡
Cotton	,,	,,	0 15 0	0 17 6	0 15 6	6 7 11	11 13 4	0 14 0	7 11 6	11 13 4	..
Wool	,,	,,	0 17 6	1 2 6	1 0 5	7 8 3	12 2 6	0 18 4	8 8 9	11 17 1	7 10 0(h)
Rangoon (e)											
Rice	Singapore	Bag of 225 lbs	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9 5/12	0 2 5¾	0 4 2	0 0 8 7/12	0 2 10⅝	0 2 10⅝	0 5 7½
,,	Penang	,,	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7 7/12	0 2 3 7/12	0 3 9½	0 0 6 7/12	0 2 8¾	0 2 8¾	0 5 3½
,,	Bombay	Ton	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 11 6	1 17 4⅓	2 0 0	0 11 7⅛	1 13 4	2 0 0	0 6 8

(a) Compiled from Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current
(b) ,, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current and Bombay Market Report
(c) ,, Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current. † Freights to London
(d) Compiled from Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
(e) ,, Morrison & Co.'s Market Report.
(f) Relates to freights in the beginning of January only since then no quotation was available during the year ‡ Compiled from Corn Trade News.
NOTE.—The rates in this table from October 1914 to March 1916 are inclusive of surcharges
(g) Quotations are only nominal. Tonnage is scarce and practically no space available except for priority, and preferential cargoes
(h) Relates to the quotation on 7th February 1918, before and after which date no bookings were reported.

* The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liner's Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30*s.* for a period of 5 years (with effect from 1st April 1912). At the beginning of the tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47*s.* 6*d.* net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamer loading outward and homeward was promised. From February 1917, however, the rate was increased to 75*s.* for shipments

Vid the Cape. Since 1st October 1917 the rate has again been increased to £15 per ton.

No. 68.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in January of the years 1913 to 1918 from Calcutta to Eastern Ports of a British Steam-Ship Company

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
From Calcutta—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 13 4	0 13 4*	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½	0 2 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Measurement goods	Singapore	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Bag 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½	0 2 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Measurement goods	Hongkong	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	6 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	6 1 3/4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 8 0	1 2 0	..	..	2 13 4
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 8 0	0 8 8	1 13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
Measurement goods	Shanghai	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 0 0	4 6 8	4 6 8	7 6 8
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 9 4	0 9 4	1 6 8	..	..	..
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	5 0 0
Measurement goods	Kobe	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8	2 0 0	3 6 8
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0
Measurement goods	Moji	,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4
Dead weight goods	,,	,, 20 cwts	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4
Gunnies	,,	,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 6 8
Rape cake	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8	2 0 0	3 6 8
Pig iron	,,	,, 20 cwts	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 13 4	..	5 0 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta

* Rice

No. 69.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1917-18 compared with 1916-17
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sea Customs—Imports						
Special duties—						
Liquors	891	811	786	834	733	—101
Petroleum	470	572	477	301(b)	237(b)	—64
Silver bullion and coin	662	1,030	637	100	114	+14
,, manufactures	—	—	1(a)	25	16	—9
Sugar, all sorts	616	293	404	867(c)	988(c)	+121
Tobacco	195	178	189	307	410	+103
Others	45	36	38	51	33	—18
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	—	—	5(a)	71	61	—10
Metals—Iron and steel	113	70	65	123	110	—13
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	2(a)	24	10	—14
Other articles	—	—	2(a)	26	28	+2
Duty at 7½ per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	203	195	212	347	356	+9
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	105	102	104	257	262	+5
Cotton manufactures	1,420	1,024	202	1,194	2,568	+1,374
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton manufactures)	1,450	1,015	1,029	1,891	1,882	—9
Miscellaneous	70	53	71	183	189	+6
Total Imports	6,240	5,379	4,924	6,601	7,997	+1,396
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	92	134	101	180	226	+46
Net Import duty	6,148	5,245	4,823	6,421	7,771	+1,350
Sea Customs—Exports						
Jute (raw and manufactured)	—	—	12(a)	786	1,223	+437
Rice	858	553	508	578	702	+124
Tea	—	—	6(a)	284	292	+8
Total Exports	858	553	526	1,648	2,217	+569
Deduct—Refunds	19	21	18	47	75	+28
Net Export duty	839	532	508	1,601	2,142	+541
Total Import and Export Duties (net)	6,987	5,777	5,331	8,022	9,913	+1,891
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	94	96	94	112	145	+33
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	363	329	328	297	519	+222
,, ,, on motor spirit	—	—	—	—	169	+169
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	7,555	6,357	5,872	8,653	11,047	+2,389
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	73	53	30	67	49	—18
Tea cess	25	26		26	31	+5

(a) Duty collected in March, 1916

(b) Excludes 7½ per cent duty on petroleum

(c) ,, ,, ,, confectionery

No. 70.—Approximate percentages of Import duties levied in the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, the United States, and Japan, during the pre-war year 1913-14, on principal articles exported from India

Principal Articles	United Kingdom	Austria-Hungary	Belgium	France	Germany	Holland	Italy	Russia	United States	Japan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coffee	18	47	5	70	32	Free	..	..	..	..
Coir, manufactures of	Free	45	Free	Free	53	5	37	..	Free	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	2	49	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—										
Tobacco, manufactured	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning materials—										
Indigo	Free	Free	..	Free	..	..	..	16	Free	24
Myrobalans	Free	Free	Free	7	22	..	Free	9	Free	Free
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Coconut kernel	Free	14	3	Free	Free	Free	..	6	..	..
Grain and Pulse—										
Pulse	Free	..	Free	..	18	Free	..	..	..	16
Rice not in the husk	Free	23	Free	50	30	Free	66	115	41	26
Wheat	Free	..	Free	40	37	Free	41	..	..	19
Other sorts	Free	..	Free	20	23	Free	..	..	37	13
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Free	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free	..
Skins, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Free	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	15	51
Jute—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	27	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	24 to 31	10	29	19 to 75	5	23	..	10*	18 to 42
Lac	Free	2	Free	3	Free	Free	5	6	Free	Free
Metals	Free	Free	Free	Free	41	Free	Free	..	Free	5
Mica	Free	..	5	..	Free	Free	..	..	15 to 30	Free or 30
Oils—										
Castor	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconut	Free	..	Free	1	4	16	..	..	Free	..
Seeds—										
Castor	Free	..	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..	Free	..
Cotton	Free	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	..	..	..
Earthnut	Free	Free	Free	Free	8	..	10	18	..	..
Linseed	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	18	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	Free	..	Free	Free	9	Free	..	..	..	..
Poppy	Free	..	Free	Free	6	Free	..	..	..	..
Rape	Free	12	Free	Free	9	Free	16	..	..	..
Til	Free	Free	Free	Free	6	Free	16	10	..	..
Other sorts	Free	Free	Free	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Free	..	Free	Free	..	..	Free	..	..	..
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Free	64	..	289	55	5	104	104	12	..
Sugar, unrefined	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	60	119	..	97	63	..	..	278	Free	..
Wood	Free	Free	Free	4 to 10	1 to 6	Free	13	..	Free	5
Wool—										
Raw	Free	..	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	8	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	50	..

NOTE.—When the value of exports is approximately £1,000 the columns have been left blank with dots, thus "..."
* Gunny cloth is admitted free and bags only pay a 10 per cent. duty.

No. 71.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on Salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	SEEDS
4	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
5	Cotton, raw.
6	Wool, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS
7	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of, potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8.	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
9	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10	The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform. (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge. (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army. (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service. (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteers corps for the instruction of their men.

No.	Names of Articles
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
11	Anti-Plague serum.
12	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13	The following Agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14	The following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY
17	Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18	The following Articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings and weft forks.
19	Drawing-in-Frames imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS
20	Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
21	Gold bullion and coin.
	PAPER
22	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
23	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread.
24	Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
25	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27.	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cottons weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:—Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, Heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28	Animals, living, all sorts.
29	Specimens Illustrative of natural science, including also antique coin and medals.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		*R a.*
	FISH		
30	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS		
31	Ale, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Four annas and six pies.
32	Cider and other fermented liquors	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
33	Spirit, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
34	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	18 12
35	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto . .	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto . .	Ditto.
37	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Ditto . .	1 12
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit.		

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March, 1916 and as amended on 1st March, 1917.

No. 71—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates—*continued*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R a.
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 74).	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	*Ad valorem.*	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce [and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naptha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangooon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum :— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon	One anna and six pies
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	30 0
	(3) Pistols	„	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms including gas guns and rifles	„	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	„	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	„	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms)	„	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms	„	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	„	2 8
			or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
			Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same. *Proviso 2.*—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas	2 4 0
	METALS		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29)	Ounce	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	TEXTILE FABRICS		
51	COTTON piecegoods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	..	*See* No. 107.

No. 71—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle, „ bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. „ pig. „ rice bowls.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. „ „ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing. „ „ bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. „ „ hoops and strips. „ „ nails, rivets and washers, all sorts. „ „ pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like. „ „ rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars. „ „ sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104. „ „ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle. „ bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages. „ cast including spring blistered and tub steel. „ ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein. Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

No. 71—*concluded*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*—*continued*

No.	Names of Articles
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :— Cotton piecegoods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified ; Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax ; Haberdashery and millinery ; Hemp manufactures ; Hosiery ; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24) ; Silk yarn, noils and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk ; Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt ; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute		Rs. A.
1	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto	32 0
	RICE		
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0 3
	TEA		
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

No. 72.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS IN 1917-18 AS COMPARED WITH 1916-17, AND THE AVERAGE OF THE PRE-WAR QUINQUENNIUM

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1916-17			1917-18		
	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,978,000	24·5	1,147	3,169,000	26·5	863	2,387,000	22
Bombay	1,651	3,798,000	23·3	1,764	3,151,000	26·4	1,727	2,523,000	23·2
Sind	1,127	1,944,000	12	2,070	1,508,000	12·6	3,730	2,333,000	21·5
Madras	3,342	3,961,000	24·4	4,161	2,284,000	19·1	3,793	1,749,000	16·1
Burma	1,054	2,518,000	15·5	1,244	1,843,000	15·4	1,346	1,876,000	17·2
Bihar and Orissa	6	22,000	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216,000	100	10,386	11,955,000	100	11,459	10,868,000	100

No. 73.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

Nationality of vessels	1913–14		1914–15		1915–16		1916–17		1917–18		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1917-18
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Entered											
British	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067	2,506	4,838,616	2,392	4,517,589	2,054	3,404,118	64·84
British Indian	243	152,678	315	149,323	276	137,560	388	117,282	360	101,733	1·94
Foreign—											
Japanese	95	299,950	92	293,561	141	400,841	236	433,206	235	510,789	9·73
Dutch	66	170,569	61	138,397	70	167,533	108	225,039	114	266,473	5·08
Norwegian	43	67,847	78	105,763	88	123,876	135	169,992	106	139,756	2·66
Italian	42	120,954	48	127,066	49	127,377	45	124,783	99	265,231	5·05
Chinese	..	..	..	..	2	2,444	7	7,575	49	49,084	·93
Greek	14	34,849	10	21,989	13	28,197	14	28,507	46	94,761	1·81
Swedish	6	14,710	13	35,780	24	59,874	24	52,928	27	53,946	1·03
French	30	94,328	17	52,400	5	16,497	4	8,755	25	47,287	·90
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11,547	18	44,702	·85
Russian	23	39,992	15	22,632	25	40,321	22	33,961	12	17,325	·33
American	..	..	1	1,723	7	17,450	9	34,074	12	36,054	·69
German	288	923,507	86	279,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	144	437,844	36	117,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	3	4,941	5	8,495	4	8,923	2	292	15	35,582	·68
Total Foreign	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945	428	988,333	610	1,130,659	758	1,560,990	29·74
Native Craft	853	63,062	792	56,210	1,002	73,850	1,618	126,300	2,327	182,827	3·48
TOTAL ENTERED	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	4,212	6,038,359	5,008	5,891,830	5,499	5,149,668	100
Cleared											
British	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751	2,561	4,997,034	2,444	4,687,406	2,146	3,793,542	67·52
British Indian	260	145,216	285	117,058	263	66,786	374	79,245	324	53,198	·95
Foreign—											
Japanese	96	302,001	91	286,362	142	408,558	243	454,876	243	531,034	9·45
Dutch	65	168,142	67	154,953	71	168,306	105	223,620	112	253,819	4·52
Norwegian	37	57,550	75	102,660	89	128,658	132	165,468	104	136,619	2·43
Italian	31	82,667	35	90,319	42	103,956	41	112,528	94	248,451	4·42
Chinese	..	..	..	..	2	2,444	7	7,575	49	49,084	·87
Greek	12	29,414	10	21,532	13	28,232	15	30,669	57	115,963	2·06
Swedish	7	16,843	9	23,642	16	39,562	27	60,913	21	41,388	·74
French	30	94,430	18	54,639	4	15,052	2	5,865	24	42,881	·76
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9,150	21	50,853	·91
Russian	21	36,566	18	26,546	26	42,867	23	36,507	9	12,935	·23
American	..	..	1	1,723	6	13,071	9	33,259	9	26,093	·47
German	271	854,629	86	275,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	141	422,256	47	147,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	1	2,462	3	5,252	4	6,369	2	3,607	18	42,545	·76
Total Foreign	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	415	957,075	609	1,144,037	761	1,551,665	27·62
Native Craft	844	63,871	819	60,200	1,188	93,048	1,951	152,445	2,729	219,790	3·91
TOTAL CLEARED	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	4,422	6,113,943	5,378	6,063,133	5,960	5,618,195	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885	8,634	12,152,302	10,386	11,954,963	11,459	10,867,863	

No. 74.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Percentage of exports to production for			
	the quinquennium ending 1913-14 (pre-war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Rice	9	4	5	5
Wheat	15	6	7	14
Sugar	·5	·2	·5	·2
Cotton (raw)	55	65	56	51
Jute (raw)	50	46	36	13
Linseed	77	4[illegible]	76	29
Rape and Mustard	23	8	11	5
Sesamum	25	2·5	16	4
Groundnuts	38	8	12	12
Indigo	39	76	36	35

No. 75.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by land frontier (merchandise and treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Years	Imports	Percentage share of total Trade	Exports	Percentage share of total Trade	Net Imports	Total Trade
	£(1,000)		£(1,000)		£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1908-09	5,527	54	4,640	46	887	10,167
1909-10	5,640	55	4,547	45	1,093	10,187
1910-11	6,127	55	4,953	45	1,174	11,080
1911-12	6,920	54	5,887	46	1,033	12,807
1912-13	7,667	52	6,980	48	687	14,647
1913-14	8,012	56	6,282	44	1,730	14,294
1914-15	7,613	55	6,330	45	1,283	13,943
1915-16	7,987	56	6,335	44	1,652	14,322
1916-17	8,558	55	6,898	45	1,660	15,456
1917-18	9,851	52	9,034	48	817	18,885

No. 76.—Frontier Trade—Values of principal articles with principal Frontier countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Afghanistan	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	174	235	174	217	293
Hides and Skins	31	37	31	50	35
Provisions—ghi	75	53	47	45	58
Wool, raw	496	384	763	722	624
All other articles	83	97	101	110	137
Total	859	806	1,116	1,144	1,147
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	41	24	22	31	54
Piecegoods	559	547	633	651	599
Leather	64	75	63	79	108
Metals and manufactures thereof	35	27	25	31	45
Sugar	47	34	58	75	162
Tea	82	47	41	50	54
All other articles	188	155	179	233	236
Total	1,016	909	1,021	1,150	1,258
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	140	131	85	39	98
Hides of cattle	73	67	57	20	31
Provisions—ghi	161	152	101	56	89
Wood—timber	30	26	43	25	52
All other articles	117	124	104	30	59
Total	521	500	390	170	329
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	109	121	99	29	119
Piecegoods	286	318	337	127	369
Grain and pulse	8	4	11	3	5
Spices	27	27	15	5	10
All other articles	148	132	108	40	46
Total	578	602	570	204	549
Central Asia					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	38	43	48	36	41
Silk, raw	37	58	71	72	110
All other articles	14	20	20	20	24
Total	89	121	139	128	175
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	52	77	76	70	175
Silk manufactures	24	41	44	31	86
All other articles	45	71	54	50	106
Total	121	189	174	151	367
Persia					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	6	6	6	1	..
Wool, raw	..	..	2	2	3
All other articles	11	14	13	7	6
Total	17	20	21	10	9
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	50	39	20	34	93
Leather	34	30	6	..	..
All other articles	60	39	34	19	57
Total	144	108	60	53	150
Nepal					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	227	138	140	205	119
Dyeing materials	58	67	37	52	76
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	48	51	45	81	154
Rice—husked	460	449	533	580	464
,, —unhusked	603	622	695	538	463
Hides of cattle	138	93	62	88	60
Jute, raw	241	117	185	120	139
Provisions—ghi	212	178	186	202	200
Linseed	68	71	29	67	62
Mustard and rape	207	164	115	151	136
Spices	84	92	92	92	91
Tobacco	82	76	66	66	91
All other articles	462	447	397	404	502
Total	2,885	2,565	2,632	2,646	2,563
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	143	131	119	111	102
Piecegoods	505	520	568	467	548
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	132	86	92	104	105
Oils	69	64	71	81	87
Salt	80	68	82	95	92
Spices	80	83	83	100	101
Sugar	68	62	72	77	77
Tobacco	50	43	44	45	56
All other articles	238	219	248	282	237
Total	1,365	1,276	1,379	1,362	1,405
Tibet					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	147	151	210	226	267
All other articles	75	67	90	105	161
Total	222	218	300	331	428
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	48	35	40	30	26
All other articles	83	84	87	115	125
Total	131	119	127	145	151

No. 76—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Sikkim	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	53	39	36	33	32
All other articles	153	151	143	144	156
Total	206	190	179	177	188
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	11	11	11	13	8
All other articles	96	94	98	97	66
Total	107	105	109	110	74
Bhutan					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	63	64	44	21	28
All other articles	75	81	63	68	101
Total	138	145	107	89	129
Exports thereto—					
Silk	45	50	26	27	39
All other articles	73	67	48	43	59
Total	118	117	74	70	98
Shan States					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	52	26	34	24	22
Cattle	198	143	70	61	50
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	93	96	94	124	155
Rice—husked	38	35	35	37	37
Metals and manufactures thereof	112	236	318	634	1,756
Pickled tea (letpet)	222	203	176	169	195
Tea, foreign	164	166	171	200	177
Wood—timber (teak)	86	54	72	77	58
All other articles	382	327	475	443	495
Total	1,344	1,286	1,443	1,769	2,954
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	83	88	69	73	109
Piecegoods	436	381	366	420	565
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	205	363	418	1,011	883
Oils	52	64	66	86	125
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	50	43	40	45	61
,, dry, unsalted or salted	51	51	43	53	48
All other articles	341	466	523	716	1,462
Total	1,218	1,456	1,525	2,404	3,253
Western China					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	79	61	67	97	128
All other articles	114	68	62	62	98
Total	193	129	129	159	226
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	172	174	146	194	276
Piecegoods	147	106	97	92	117
All other articles	55	74	44	43	64
Total	374	354	287	329	457
Siam					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	112	92	31	27	24
Silk—manufactured	53	19	15	24	24
Wood—timber (teak)	71	74	39	40	31
All other articles	57	105	90	59	91
Total	293	290	175	150	170
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	26	31	27	29	22
Piecegoods	24	24	20	15	25
Silk manufactures	11	9	8	6	4
All other articles	50	52	51	44	44
Total	111	116	106	94	95
Karennee					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	73	56	36	32	4
Wood—timber (teak)	142	83	72	69	56
All other articles	15	19	29	55	80
Total	230	158	137	156	140
Exports thereto—					
Spices—betelnuts	6	3	2	2	2
All other articles	31	20	13	27	38
Total	37	23	15	29	40

No. 77.—Exports of Cotton Piecegoods across the land frontier

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—					
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	253	241	214	242	257
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	204	178	225	193	122
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	228	242	278	88	227
Kurram valley	70	65	55	39	35
Nepal	401	385	415	330	384
Western China	144	106	97	92	117
Shan States, North	198	176	188	213	350
,, ,, South	224	195	178	206	211
Other countries	127	160	166	133	243
Total	1,849	1,748	1,811	1,540	1,946
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	71	82	140	158	145
Persia	44	30	20	33	93
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	58	77	58	38	116
Nepal	104	134	158	138	164
Other countries	154	156	186	158	188
Total	431	479	507	525	706
Grand total, Foreign and Indian	2,280	2,227	2,318	2,065	2,652

No. 78.—(A) Imports of raw wool across the land frontier

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Afghanistan	496	384	763	722	624
Tibet	147	151	210	226	267
Other countries	60	61	78	61	72
Total	703	596	1,051	1,009	963

No. 78.—(B) Imports of raw wool across the land frontier

(Quantity in maunds)

	Pre-war average Maunds	1916-17 Maunds	1917-18 Maunds
From Tibet—			
Into Bengal (*vid* Kalimpong)	38,000	66,000	81,000
,, United Provinces	13,000	16,000	14,000
,, Kashmir	9,000*	15,000	14,000
,, Punjab (mainly from Chinese Tibet)	8,000	8,000	9,000
Total	68,000†	105,000	118,000
From Afghanistan	141,000	198,000	176,000
,, Other Countries	37,000	37,000	43,000
Total Imports	246,000	340,000	337,000

* The pre-war average, is not available. Figures for 1913-14

† This includes the figures of Kashmir in 1913-14 and not its pre-war average

No. 79.—Value of Coasting Trade—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports					Exports					Grand Total Imports and Exports		
	Merchandise			Treasure	Total Imports	Merchandise			Treasure	Total Exports			
	Indian	Foreign	Total			Indian	Foreign	Total			Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1908-09	32,460	3,160	35,620	587	36,207	29,847	4,406	34,253	620	34,873	69,873	1,207	71,080
1909-10	32,127	3,440	35,567	600	36,167	29,520	4,747	34,267	606	34,873	69,834	1,206	71,040
1910-11	32,853	3,533	36,386	387	36,775	27,893	4,894	32,787	400	33,187	69,173	787	69,960
1911-12	32,213	3,654	35,867	260	36,127	28,327	4,806	33,133	240	33,373	69,000	500	69,500
1912-13	35,000	3,713	38,713	354	39,067	31,893	5,167	37,060	353	37,413	75,773	707	76,480
1913-14	38,380	3,760	42,140	646	42,786	31,747	5,260	37,007	520	37,527	79,147	1,166	80,313
1914-15	35,353	3,227	38,580	307	38,887	30,767	4,466	35,233	213	35,446	73,813	520	74,333
1915-16	34,398	3,460	37,858	320	38,178	30,280	4,694	34,974	193	35,167	72,827	513	73,340
1916-17	36,973	4,114	40,187	227	40,414	30,033	5,480	35,513	193	35,706	75,700	420	76,120
1917-18	38,067	5,013	43,080	660	43,740	29,533	6,727	36,260	493	36,753	79,340	1,153	80,493

No. 80.—Share of the Maritime Provinces in the Coasting Trade Merchandise only

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Share per cent	1916-17	Share per cent.	1917-18	Share per cent
	£		£		£	
Bombay	26,146,000	36	26,636,000	35·2	30,588,000	38·6
Burma	16,367,000	22·6	20,824,000	27·5	17,707,000	22·3
Bengal	14,155,000	19·5	13,332,000	17·8	13,087,000	16·7
Bihar and Orissa			167,000		164,000	
Sind	6,093,000	8·4	6,935,000	9·2	8,992,000	11·3
Madras	9,824,000	13·5	7,808,000	10·3	8,805,000	11·1
		(100)		(100)		(100)

No. 81.—Coastwise Imports into British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise

Articles		Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
							£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Coal	tons	1,604	1,509	759	495	252	1,413	1,338	653	500	423
Cotton—raw	cwt.	1,870	1,744	1,720	1,606	1,931	5,047	4,000	3,527	4,953	8,047
,, Twist and yarn	lbs.	32,512	26,742	23,457	24,916	19,065	1,113	867	733	900	1,047
,, Piecegoods—grey	yds.	152,644	141,379	154,433	140,909	130,683	1,733	1,933	1,627	1,573	2,220
,, ,, white	,,	6,623	4,587	7,708	8,423	9,208	100	67	100	140	213
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed	,,	60,470	49,844	70,532	70,036	48,350	913	713	980	1,947	999
Rice in the husk	cwt.	6,245	6,195	6,307	2,993	1,213	1,447	1,400	1,353	693	273
,, *not in* the husk	,,	14,421	18,920	19,741	17,174	10,442	5,327	6,727	7,000	6,627	3,707
Jute—Gunny bags	no.	78,964	59,426	42,011	40,919	29,528	1,873	1,320	1,066	967	867
Kerosene oil	gals.	104,178	100,721	102,213	107,271	104,855	2,587	2,547	2,580	2,767	2,740
Wood—Teak	cubic tons	122	91	111	150	116	1,027	873	973	1,327	1,280

No. 82.—Coastwise Exports from British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
						£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Coal . . . . . tons	2,299	1,890	827	507	227	1,447	1,113	520	307	153
Cotton—raw . . . . . cwt.	564	589	841	622	836	1,400	1,160	1,560	1,807	3,173
„ Twist and yarn . . . . lbs.	34,148	33,591	29,869	24,687	21,660	1,180	1,013	833	827	1,073
„ Piecegoods—grey . . . . yds.	132,494	144,683	142,946	96,224	98,888	1,483	1,527	1,527	1,180	1,583
„ „ white . . . . . „	4,771	4,490	4,926	5,319	6,405	60	60	60	73	120
„ „ coloured, printed or dyed „	76,287	60,515	84,355	79,756	68,766	1,173	887	1,193	1,320	1,460
Rice in the husk . . . . . cwt.	6,122	6,857	5,976	3,561	1,225	1,427	1,547	1,280	880	267
„ not in the husk . . . . . „	14,242	19,777	20,756	18,801	11,550	4,993	6,653	6,713	6,627	3,873
Jute—Gunny bags . . . . . no.	80,878	57,882	45,241	38,549	36,843	1,853	1,180	967	1,053	933
Kerosene oil . . . . . gals.	111,042	108,685	108,701	117,336	108,677	2,493	2,440	2,447	2,640	2,473
Wood—Teak . . . . . cubic tons	134	115	128	170	140	820	800	900	1,187	1,080

No. 82A—Number and tonnage of Japanese vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes in the Coasting Trade from 1914-15 to 1917-18

	Entered with Cargoes								Cleared with Cargoes							
	1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Bengal . . .	29	102,181	51	152,165	36	95,966	34	73,541	29	100,884	46	136,450	26	69,712	19	44,459
Bombay . . .	4	12,343	6	19,488	9	18,779	7	9,764	9	31,011	13	38,665	19	52,799	19	45,458
Sind . . .	1	3,248	..	..	2	4,725	4	6,248	3	9,096	..	..	2	3,681	2	2,698
Madras . . .	23	63,830	9	23,936	16	48,962	11	31,780	13	32,240	3	7,232	2	5,848	..	..
Burma . . .	29	100,689	49	149,738	39	102,779	30	70,846	33	112,473	58	174,316	51	126,623	42	87,718
Total .	86	282,291	115	345,327	102	271,211	86	192,179	87	285,704	120	356,663	100	258,663	82	180,333

No. 83.—Quantity and value of total merchandise imported into and exported from Provinces, Indian States, and chief Seaports, by rail and river.

Years	Total imports and Exports		Remarks.
	Quantity (in thousands of tons)	Value (in millions of £ sterling)	
1908-09	46,740	447	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the years (1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years.
1909-10	50,343	487	
1910-11	53,486	506	(2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one Native State and another was not recorded.
1911-12	58,231	541	* Estimated. Returns for the year not yet available.
1912-13	68,796	601	
1913-14	67,502	596	
1914-15	63,346	525	
1915-16	64,914	597	
1916-17	67,624	663	
1917-18	67,287	731*	

No. 84.—Net imports of Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1916-17	1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in 1917-18 as compared with 1913-14
	tons	tons	tons	
Assam . . .	6,600	6,100	5,100	—23
Bengal (including Calcutta) .	109,300	73,500	63,400	—42
Bihar and Orissa . . .	33,500	29,400	23,000	—31
United Provinces . .	43,700	33,900	31,100	—28
Punjab	46,200	38,500	39,700	—14
Sind and British Baluchistan	32,600	26,600	29,100	—11
Central Provinces and Berar	9,600	1,600	3,600	—63
Bombay (including Bombay Port) . . .	—50,300(a)	—105,400(a)	—103,600(a)	—
Madras (including Madras Port) . . .	23,600	16,000	13,700	—42
Rajputana and Central India . . .	15,600	10,100	5,100	—67
Nizam's territory . .	5,100	4,200	2,900	—43
Mysore	4,300	3,500	3,200	—26
Kashmir	400	300	200	—50
Total .	280,200	143,300	116,500	—60

No. 85.—Net imports of Kerosene Oil.

—	1913-14. (pre-war year)	1916-17.	1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent in 1917-18 as compared with 1913-14
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	
Bengal (including Calcutta).	3,168,000	2,522,000	2,212,000	—30
Bihar and Orissa . .	1,427,000	1,345,000	1,223,000	—14
United Provinces . .	1,331,000	1,273,000	1,150,000	—14
Punjab	705,000	759,000	587,000	—17
Sind and British Baluchistan	346,000	105,000	13,000	—96
Central Provinces and Berar	785,000	824,000	781,000	—1
Bombay (including Bombay Port) . . .	1,210,000	1,148,000	1,125,000	—7
Madras (including Madras Port) . . .	1,807,000	1,761,000	1,497,000	—17
Rajputana and Central India . . .	424,000	413,000	374,000	—12
Nizam's territory . .	329,000	286,000	272,000	—17
Mysore	247,000	235,000	211,000	—15
Other places . . .	296,000	122,000	..	..
Total .	12,075,000	10,843,000	9,445,000	22

(a) Net export

No. 86.—Imports by Rail and River of Cotton, Raw

From	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Madras Ports			Total		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
By Rail and River—	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Assam	2,822	2,179	2,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,822	2,179	2,838
Bengal	31,649	36,9[illegible]	37,256	1	1,897	4,482	..	..	..	..	..	1	31,650	38,866	41,739
Bihar and Orissa	3,1[illegible]	[illegible]938	1,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	938	1,019
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,760	20,175	10,077	356,304	200,408	106,166	7,108	736	..	..	..	1	411,172	221,319	116,244
Punjab	2,724	5,839	9,250	105,006	191,247	184,581	419,838	144,445	18,296	..	..	..	527,568	341,531	212,127
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	1	85	..	..	..	146,017	90,528	97,806	..	..	..	146,017	90,529	97,891
Rajputana and Central India	521	109	[illegible]	265,203	253,389	192,220	340	6	..	114	..	..	266,178	253,504	192,429
Bombay	417	7,859	27,335	1,031,462	558,640	909,773	..	223	..	5,851	24,161	15,589	1,037,730	590,883	952,697
Central Provinces and Berar	121,498	53,509	27,691	908,137	586,681	461,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029,635	640,190	489,206
Nizam's Territory	202	1,040	109	244,795	160,565	123,809	..	..	..	17,533	6,223	3,062	262,530	167,828	126,980
Madras	170	8,364	7,984	11,008	106,644	134,256	..	..	..	258,763	214,856	225,048	269,941	329,864	367,288
Mysore	5	193	..	1,596	8,024	17,434	..	..	..	6,969	3,246	3,042	8,570	11,463	20,476
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	210,948	137,175	123,853	2,923,512	2,067,495	2,134,236	573,303	235,938	116,102	289,230	248,486	246,743	3,996,993	2,689,094	2,620,934

NOTE.—One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

No. 87.—Imports by Rail and River of Wheat

From	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
By Rail and River—	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Assam	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bengal	1,832	957	11,014	1	211	..	..	..	..	1,833	1,168	11,014
Bihar and Orissa	9,657	23,876	67,748	..	..	15	..	..	277	9,657	23,876	68,040
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	157,909	126,960	166,647	21,345	8,525	78,018	155,174	27,902	175,836	334,428	163,387	420,501
Punjab	24,115	5,391	720	5,353	26,648	34,941	752,715	690,275	824,947	782,183	722,314	860,608
Sind and British Baluchistan	34	..	..	..	..	..	44,471	53,640	81,325	44,505	53,640	81,325
Rajputana and Central India	7,239	2,696	6,247	153,112	53,697	116,284	500	221	10,676	160,851	56,614	133,207
Bombay	11	53	71	12,880	43,524	38,777	..	..	112	12,891	43,577	38,960
Central Provinces and Berar	65,617	69,231	65,031	132,140	90,417	166,598	77	..	98	197,834	159,648	231,727
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	12	6,801	1,453	..	..	..	12	6,801	1,453
Madras	14	19	29	..	10	6	..	..	..	14	29	35
Mysore	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	1	50
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	266,428	229,183	317,510	324,843	229,834	436,142	952,937	772,038	1,093,271	1,544,208	1,231,055	1,846,923

No. 88.—Imports by Rail and River of Rice (including paddy)*

From	Calcutta			Karachi			Madras Ports			Total		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
By Rail and River—	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Assam	265	107	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	107	332
Bengal	388,912	195,318	299,009	..	..	1,015	41	5,816	20,414	388,953	201,134	320,438
Bihar and Orissa	59,354	19,799	19,333	..	..	10	10,764	20,611	27,087	70,118	40,410	46,430
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	426	442	261	20	31	41	..	2	30	446	475	332
Punjab	143	413	598	8,457	13,124	10,752	..	..	..	8,600	13,537	11,350
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	2	2	87,000	93,812	98,259	..	..	..	87,000	93,814	98,261
Rajputana and Central India	5	557	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	557	90
Bombay	..	63	1	..	..	..	16	62	32	16	125	33
Central Provinces and Berar	4,382	3,111	1,157	..	..	..	426	92	229	4,808	3,203	1,386
Nizam's Territory	..	..	2	..	..	..	219	591	488	219	591	490
Madras	1,082	9,529	1,882	..	..	..	180,544	240,750	296,014	181,626	250,279	297,896
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	3,397	2,133	117	3,397	2,133
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	454,569	229,341	322,667	95,477	106,967	110,077	192,127	271,321	346,427	742,173	607,629	779,171

*One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

No. 89.—Imports by rail and river of Gram and Pulse

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons.	tons	tons
By Rail and River—												
Assam	30	12	55	...	5	..	..	..	..	30	17	55
Bengal	67,037	44,645	57,579	..	361	883	..	..	[illegible]	67,037	45,006	58,773
Bihar and Orissa	59,186	25,324	63,657	..	4,877	18,857	..	5,555	12,907	[illegible]	35,756	95,421
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	96,807	83,549	78,109	14,092	38,452	93,925	2,587	32,382	99,651	[illegible]	154,383	271,685
Punjab	3,733	3,923	683	24,038	26,916	31,799	70,634	82,867	258,064	[illegible]	113,706	290,546
Sind and British Baluchistan	3	7	4	..	..	8	6,769	12,341	15,162	6,772	12,348	15,174
Rajputana and Central India	977	3,594	1,560	10,099	18,647	36,067	2,838	3,916	31,304	13,914	26,157	68,931
Bombay	308	225	13	31,535	25,677	20,377	11	54	79	31,854	25,956	20,469
Central Provinces and Berar	26,848	16,368	4,190	37,311	50,923	46,154	..	..	65	64,159	67,291	50,409
Nizam's Territory	28	2,515	476	1,135	4,822	522	..	..	..	1,163	7,337	998
Madras	4,886	818	1,119	92	175	35	..	..	[illegible]	4,978	993	1,154
Mysore	16	..	..	13	26	..	..	..	..	29	26	..
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	258,859	180,980	207,445	118,315	170,881	248,627	82,839	137,065	417,543	460,013	488,926	873,615

No. 90.—Imports by rail and river of Linseed.

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons.	tons	tons
By Rail and River—									
Assam	195	1,768	979	..	37	..	195	1,805	979
Bengal	33,785	7,444	4,637	..	4,517	111	33,785	11,961	4,748
Bihar and Orissa	109,227	75,832	32,860	17	29,899	14,824	109,244	105,731	47,684
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	68,534	23,260	6,160	38,040	80,082	43,351	106,574	103,342	49,511
Punjab	16	..	..	41	120	9	57	120	9
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	14	5	..	14	5	..
Rajputana and Central India	5,576	411	165	78,294	30,864	18,207	83,870	31,275	18,372
Bombay	..	..	..	9,709	13,982	5,592	9,709	13,982	5,592
Central Provinces and Berar	9,626	693	601	56,764	44,491	13,107	66,390	45,184	13,708
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	47,077	37,957	13,010	47,077	37,957	13,010
Madras	23	19	85	655	847	270	678	866	355
Mysore	..	..	..	..	88	4	..	88	4
TOTAL	226,982	109,427	45,487	230,611	242,889	108,485	457,593	352,316	153,972

No. 91.—Imports by rail and river of Rape and Mustard Seed

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—									
Assam	6,789	2,167	2,493	..	..	..	6,789	2,167	2,493
Bengal	2,326	1,409	797	..	17	18	2,326	1,426	815
Bihar and Orissa	55,298	10,987	5,233	26	20	..	55,324	11,007	5,233
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	104,178	117,238	46,622	25,354	16,689	563	129,532	133,927	47,185
Punjab	1,985	955	30,707	296	4	111	2,281	959	30,818
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	5	3,351	5	...	..	5	9	3,351
Rajputana and Central India	6,674	4,383	11,372	8,198	3,076	3,262	14,872	7,459	14,634
Bombay	..	893	4,104	17,631	6,241	7,739	17,631	7,134	11,843
Central Provinces and Berar	1,239	5,687	5,805	2,026	1,288	482	3,265	6,975	6,287
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	41	171	81	41	171	81
Madras	989	2,696	2,015	..	113	..	989	2,809	2,015
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	179,478	146,424	112,499	53,577	27,619	12,256	233,955	174,843	124,755

No. 92.—Imports by rail and river of Jute

From	CALCUTTA		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River			
Assam	217,466	174,586	155,026
Bengal	5,320,541	4,495,880	4,017,085
Bihar and Orissa	415,866	491,524	278,581
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2	317	..
Punjab	..	..	..
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	..	180	..
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,953,875	5,162,487	4,450,692

NOTE.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports include, therefore, arrivals into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute.

No. 93.—Imports by rail and river of Tea

From	CALCUTTA		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	125,935,376	161,378,982	191,681,692
Bengal	75,346,320	88,665,990	122,983,407
Bihar and Orissa	307,328	240,603	259,447
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,135,568	272,120	46,326
Punjab	92,960	26,530	17,034
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,928	1,563	..
Rajputana and Central India	112	658	657
Bombay	448	3,867	21,147
Central Provinces and Berar	1,904	2,963	1,068
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..
Madras	112	282,371	597,889
Mysore	336	..	..
Kashmir	..	..	..
TOTAL	202,825,392	250,875,647	315,608,667

NOTE.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.

NOTE. Provinces named in the first column of these tables of Imports by rail and river include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" comprise the ports of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara and Dhanushkodi

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EAST INDIA (TRADE).

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1918-19.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

15/9

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To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my sixth Review of the Trade of India. This Review deals with the year ended 31st March, 1919.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,

1, Council House Street,

Calcutta, the 24th September, 1919.

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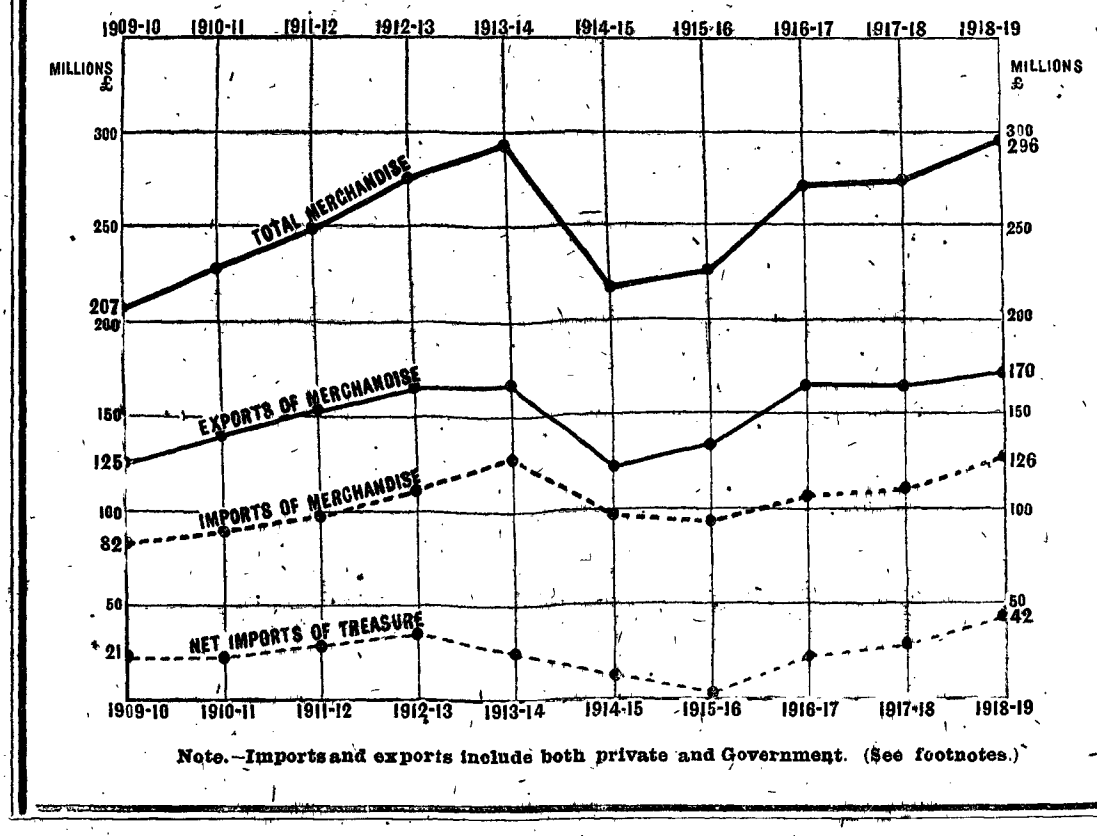
I. THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA

(*a*) IN A DECADE

(1909-10 TO 1918-19)

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)

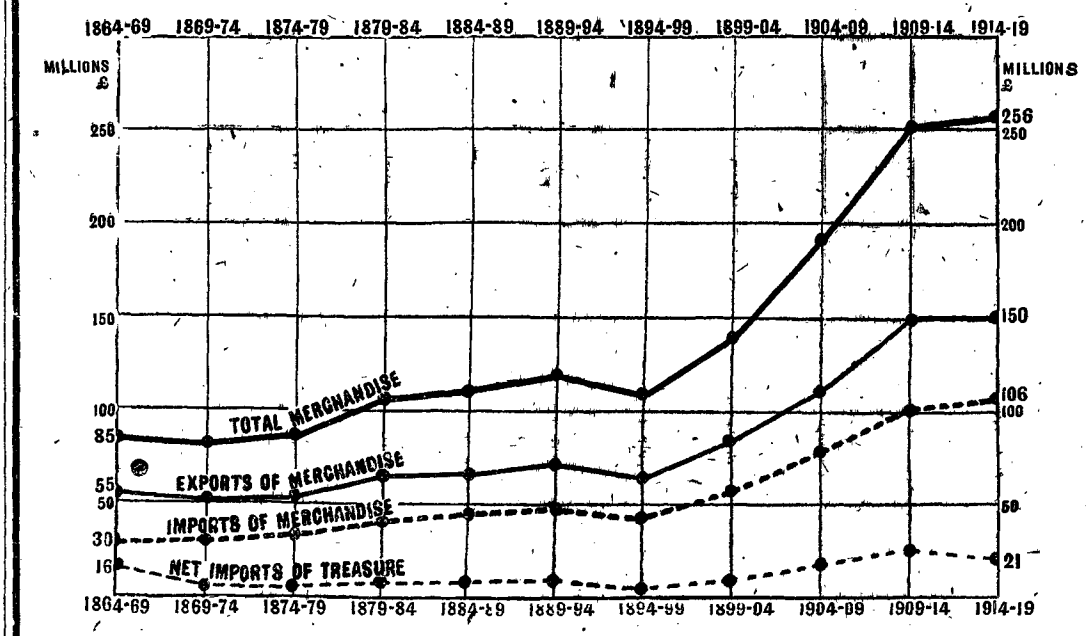


Note.—Imports and exports include both private and Government. (See footnotes.)

(*b*) DURING HALF A CENTURY

(1864-65 TO 1918-19)

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



Note.—Imports and exports include both private and Government. (See footnotes.)

Note—1. In chart 1(*b*) the curves are based on averages for 5 years.

2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.

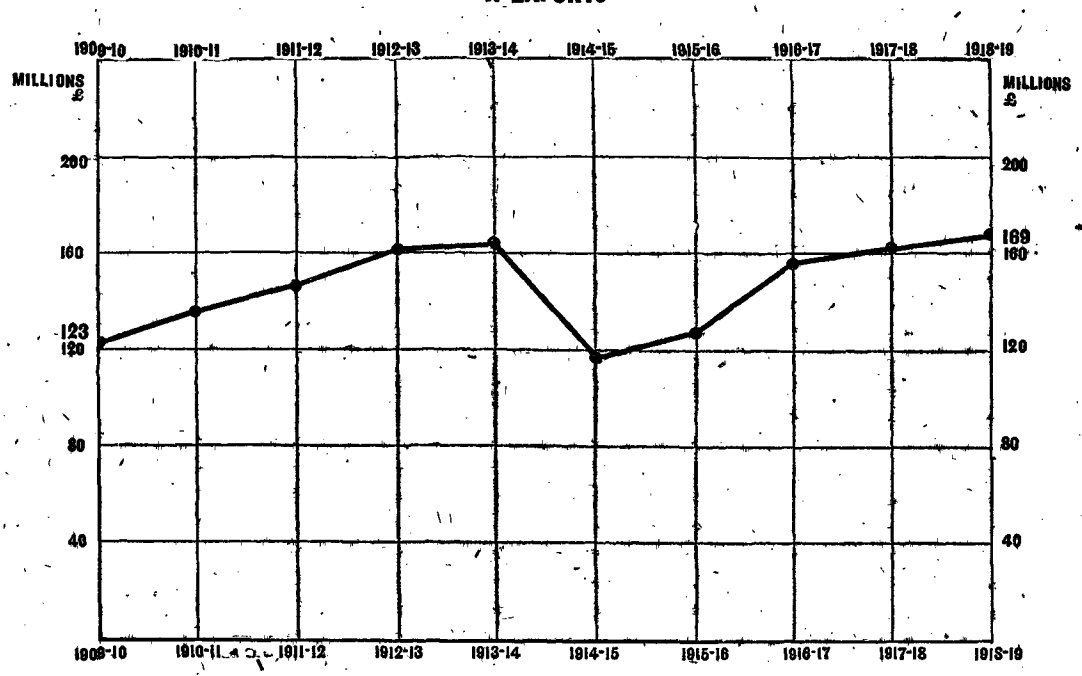
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.

4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.

5. *Net* imports of treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

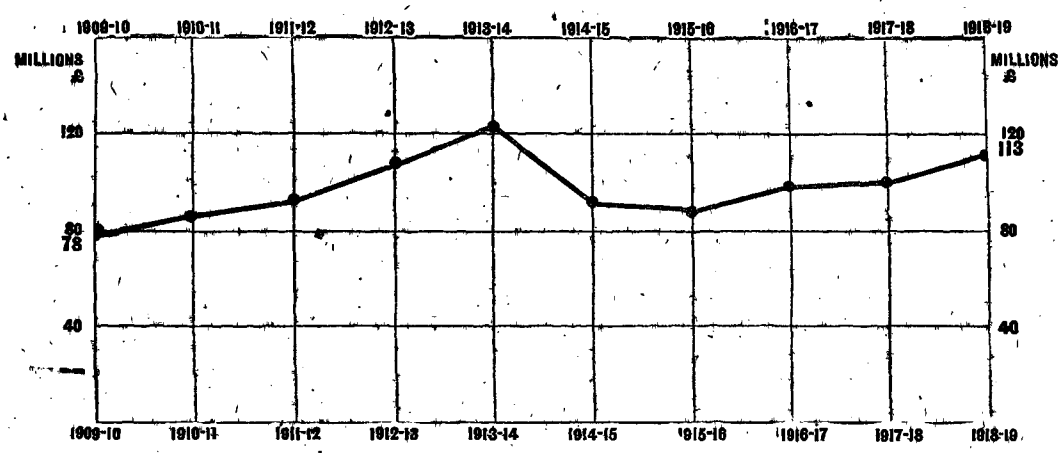
2. EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE DURING THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1918-19

1. EXPORTS

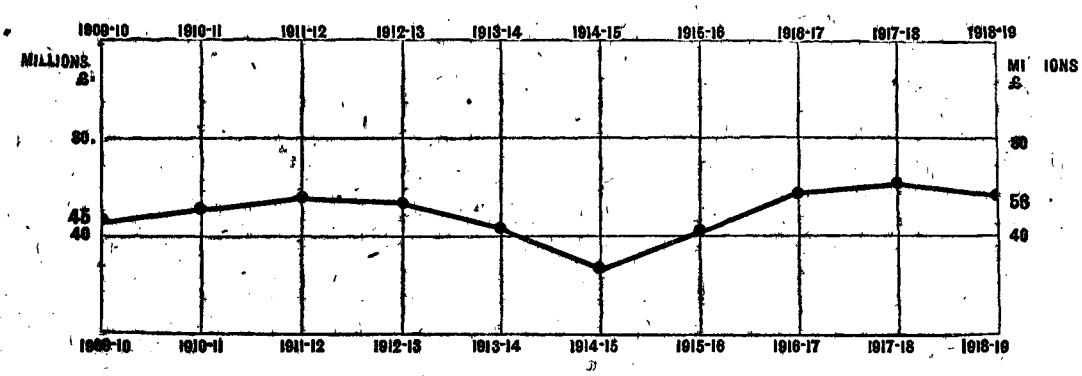


Note.—Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports.

2. IMPORTS



3. NET EXPORTS



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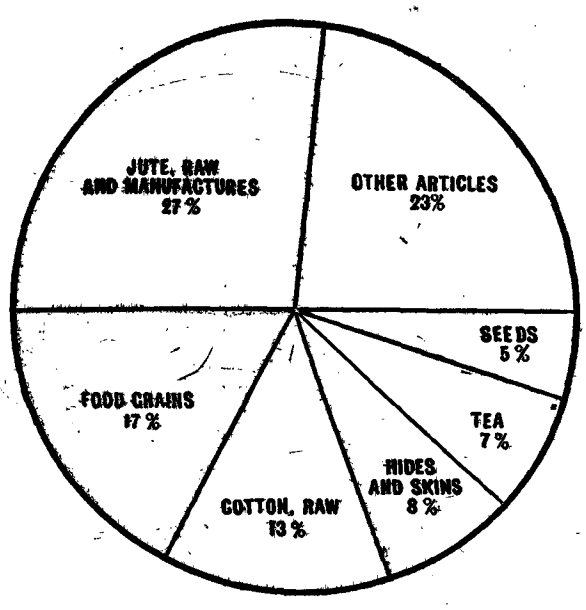
3. PRE-WAR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—THE SHARE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE IN 1918-19, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10—1913-14

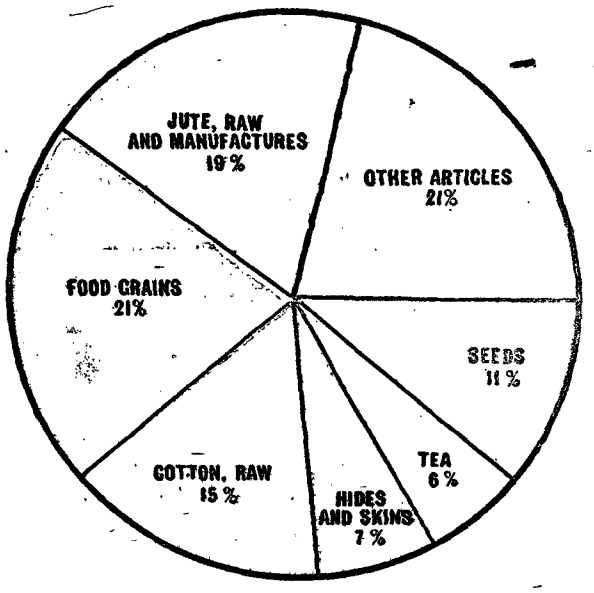
1918-19
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

EXPORTS



1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

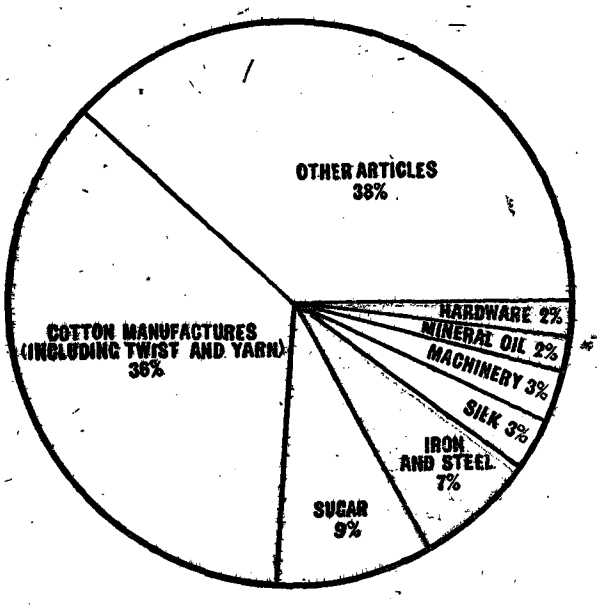
EXPORTS



Note the increase in the percentage share of raw and manufactured jute, hides and skins, and tea, and the decrease in the case of seeds, food-grains, and raw cotton, as compared with the pre-war period.

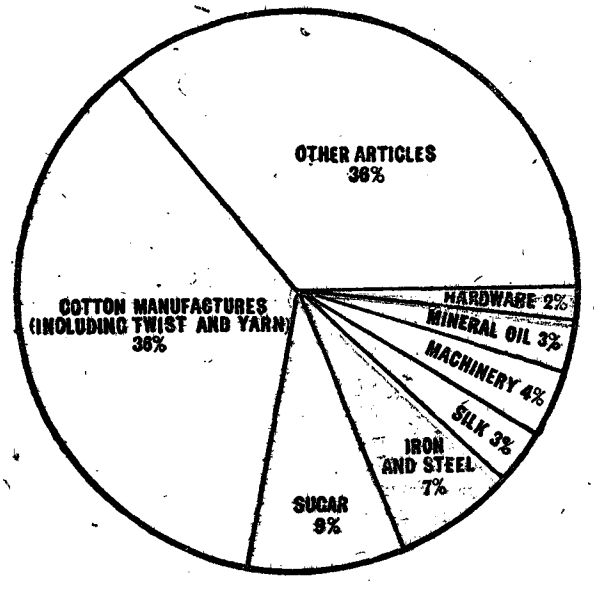
1918-19
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

IMPORTS



1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

IMPORTS



Note the decrease in the percentage share of machinery and mineral oil, as compared with the pre-war period.

6. CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1918

(Abbreviations—**S**=Scanty, **F**=Fair, **N**=Normal, **Ex**=Excess)

Province and Sub-division	June week ending			July week ending					August week ending				September week ending				October week ending				
	11th	18th	25th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th
Bombay—																					
Gujarat	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Konkan	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	F	F	F	N	F	N	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	S
Bombay, Deccan	S	S	F	S	F	S	S	S	F	S	N	F	S	S	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	S
Sind	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	N	S	N	S
Bengal	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	Ex	S	N	S	S
Assam	Ex	N	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	N	Ex	F	N	S	S	F	N
Bihar and Orissa—																					
Orissa	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	S	S	N	F	F	Ex	F	F	Ex	S	S	F	S	S	S	S
Chota Nagpur	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	S	F	F	F	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
Bihar	Ex	F	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	F
United Provinces—																					
East	Ex	Ex	F	S	N	S	S	S	N	F	F	N	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	S	S
West	Ex	N	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Punjab—																					
East and North	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S
South-West	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	F	S	F	S	Ex	F	S	S	F	F	F	N	S	S
North-West Frontier Province	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	S
Central Provinces—																					
Berar	S	F	S	Ex	F	S	S	F	N	S	N	S	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S	S
West	S	Ex	N	N	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	N	N	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	F	Ex	N	N	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Central India—																					
West	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	N	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	Ex	F	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rajputana—																					
West	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
East	S	F	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	F	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Madras—																					
Malabar	S	F	F	F	S	S	S	S	F	F	Ex	F	N	S	S	S	N	S	F	F	F
South-East	F	Ex	S	F	S	S	N	Ex	S	N	S	F	F	S	N	F	S	S	S	F	S
Deccan	S	S	S	N	S	S	S	N	F	Ex	N	S	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	S	S	S	S
Coast North	F	N	F	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	S	F	F	Ex	S	S	S	S
Burma—																					
Lower	N	N	N	N	N	F	F	N	N	N	N	Ex	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	F
Upper	N	Ex	N	N	N	Ex	N	F	N	F	Ex	N	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	S	Ex
Bay Islands	Ex	F	N	Ex	S	S	S	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	F	N	F	S	Ex
Hyderabad—																					
North	S	S	F	F	Ex	S	S	F	N	S	F	F	S	S	S	F	S	N	S	S	S
South	S	S	F	F	F	S	S	F	F	S	F	S	S	S	N	Ex	F	S	S	S	S
Mysore	S	S	S	F	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	S	F	S	N	Ex	N	F	S	F	S
Kashmir	S	S	N	S	S	S	N	F	S	N	S	F	Ex	N	S	S	F	Ex	F	S	S
Baluchistan	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	S	S	S	S

Note.—**The redder the Statement, the scantier the monsoon. On the other hand, the thicker the black type in the Statement, the more abundant the monsoon.**

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1918-19.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General Summary.

From the trade viewpoint the year ending 31st March 1919 was an annus mirabilis. In none of the previous fortyfour Reviews was it necessary to chronicle so many events all crowded into the space of a twelvemonth. The year opened with unusual vigour in the production of munitions and in the export of commodities of national importance. A silver crisis, a rise in exchange, a failure of the monsoon over wide areas, a virulent epidemic of influenza, responsible, it is estimated, for a deathroll of six millions, and the armistice illustrate, if illustration were necessary, the unique diversity of the year. "The current year," said Sir James Meston in presenting the Financial Statement in the Legislative Council last March, "has been a period of crisis and dramatic change. The first half of it was marked by great manufacturing energy, high prices, and a great deal of diffused prosperity. When the year opened, the long-threatened German offensive was developing in France, and India was called upon to redouble her efforts to provide men and munitions of war. . .Then came the cessation of hostilities and the scene completely changed. Military activities could not of course be curtailed all at once, but private trade was very suddenly checked. Astute merchants who had been gambling on protracted fighting and a continuing rise in prices found all their calculations upset and Nemesis descended upon much unhealthy speculation, especially in the cloth and share markets of Bombay. By this time also it had unfortunately become evident that considerable areas in Bombay, the United Provinces, and other parts of India would be unable to share in the general rejoicings about peace; for the monsoon had failed badly, scarcity was imminent, and at the most critical time a fierce epidemic of influenza attacked the whole country, took a very heavy toll of the rural masses, and seriously weakened the agricultural labour power." The value of the overseas trade in merchandise, was nearly £282 millions* as against £262 millions* in the preceding year, and £247 millions the pre-war average. The year's imports of merchandise, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, recorded an increase in value of 12 per cent, exports of 2 per cent, and re-exports of 60 per cent. As against the pre-war quinquennium, imports increased in value by 16 per cent, exports by 9 per cent, and re-exports by as much as 215 per cent. The decrease in the imports of treasure on private account was mainly due to the shutting off of the imports of gold. On Government account the net imports of treasure considerably increased, due to large imports of silver from the United States under the Pittman Act referred to in the last chapter of this Review. The net imports of gold, the absorption of gold, the imports and exports of silver are also dealt with in that chapter.

The rise in prices accounted for a part, in some cases a very large part, of the increase in the value of the imports and exports of commodities. In order to remove any doubts arising from these figures, it is necessary to calculate how much of the increase or decrease in the value of the imports and exports of each article was due to a rise or fall in price. The quantity of each article imported and exported during the year has, as far as practicable, been valued at the prices prevailing in 1917-18, and the detailed figures of re-calculated values are shown in table 55 in Part II of this Review. According to the ordinary trade returns, the imports of merchandise in 1918-19 were valued at £113 millions, an increase of nearly £13 millions over 1917-18; but when the prices of the latter year are applied, the value is reduced to £94 millions, thus showing an increase in the import trade on account of higher prices of £19 millions or 20 per cent. If quantity is taken, by comparing the value of the year's trade re-calculated at prices of 1917-18, with the actual value of the trade in 1917-18, the figures show a decrease of nearly £7 millions or 6 per cent in the volume of the import trade. In regard to exports, the actual declared value in 1918-19 was £159 millions, while the value calculated at the prices of the preceding year was £130 millions, or, in other words, there was an increase of £29 millions or 22 per cent on account of higher prices. The volume of the exports showed a

* **Note.—The conversion rate (R15=£) has been retained throughout the Review as Section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 (Act III of 1906) is still in force, although the rate of sterling exchange has been above 1s. 4d. The average rate of exchange during 1918-19 was 1s.—5·544d. per rupee.**

decrease of £25 millions or 16 per cent. These comparisons, it is unnecessary to emphasise, are with the preceding year, 1917-18, and in the case of exports the comparative failure of the monsoon is unmistakably evident.

The declared value of the trade as compared with the previous year and the pre-war quinquennium was as follows :—

Imports and exports of private Merchandise and of treasure on private account.

Private Merchandise.	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average)	Average of five years 1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average)	1917-18	1918-19	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1918-19 as compared with the pre-war average
	£	£	£	£	(per cent)
Imports of Merchandise	97,231,000	98,535,000	100,283,000	112,689,000	+16
Exports of Indian Merchandise	146,323,000	143,978,000	155,623,000	159,538,000	+9
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	3,079,000	5,427,000	6,081,000	9,704,000	+215
Total private Merchandise	246,642,000	247,940,000	261,987,000	281,931,000	+14
Net imports of treasure (private).					
Gold (net imports)	19,242,000	5,672,000	13,292,000	—1,656,000(a)	—
Silver—					
Imports	7,255,000	3,041,000	1,586,000	796,000	—89
Exports	2,449,000	1,179,000	1,129,000	118,000	—95
„ (net imports)	4,806,000	1,862,000	457,000	678,000	—86
Total treasure (net imports)	24,048,000	6,934,000	13,749,000	—978,000(a)	—

Stores and treasure imported or exported on Government account are excluded from the above table. The values of articles of national importance exported on Government account are however included under private exports shown above. In view of the large increase in the imports and exports of Government stores, and in the imports of silver on Government account in 1918-19, it may be of interest to set out the figures :—

Imports and exports of Government stores and of treasure on Government account.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	3,882,000	9,287,000	13,019,000
Exports of Indian Merchandise	36,000	1,478,000	828,000
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	39,000	81,000	124,000
Total Stores	3,957,000	10,846,000	13,971,000
Net imports of treasure (on Government account).			
Gold (net imports)	—476,000(a)	3,493,000	—2,053,000(a)
Silver—			
Imports	2,354,000	13,527,000	45,263,000
Exports	8,000	1,289,000	662,000
„ (net imports)	2,346,000	12,238,000	44,601,000
Total treasure (net imports)	1,870,000	15,731,000	42,548,000

The total value of the exports of jute manufactures in 1918-19 was a record figure—£35 millions, as against £13 millions in the pre-war period; tea was valued at £12 millions as against £9 millions, and tanned hides at £5 millions as against £1 million. There was, however, a decrease in the exports of food-grains from £30 millions to £27 millions. Table No. 56 on page 63 disentangles the main increases and decreases in quantities of the principal articles of imports and exports during the war period from the apparent obscurities in which the figures are wrapt elsewhere in Part II. The most noticeable changes, as compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, were the increases in the imports of copra, fuel oil, coconut oil, tea, and cigarettes, and the decreases in cotton goods, railway plant and rolling-stock, woollen goods, provisions, metals, motor cars, coal-tar dyes, kerosene oil, salt, sugar, beer, umbrellas, boots and shoes, cement, candles, and sulphuric acid. Under exports there were important increases in jute manufactures, tanned cow hides, rubber, coconut oil, linseed oil, cigarettes, chromite, gram, indigo, and cotton piecegoods, while raw cotton, raw jute, oil seeds, coal, raw hides, oilcake, pig iron, wheat, and zinc decreased.

The average prices of 61 articles of import based on the declared values increased 27 per cent over the preceding year, while the average prices of 50 articles of export rose 20 per cent. The increase in average prices in respect of these articles of import and export as compared with the pre-war year was as follows :—

	1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Imports	100	126	170	211	268
Exports	100	103	117	125	150

The wholesale prices of country produce in principal markets throughout India are shown in table No. 62 in Part II of this Review. At the end of March 1919, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918, rapeseed showed a rise of no less than 97 per cent, sesamum of 81 per cent, linseed of 61 per cent, food-grains of 56 per cent (mainly bajra 75 per cent, jawar 69 per cent, rice and gram 55 per cent each, wheat 34 per cent, and barley 32 per cent), and raw jute of 32 per cent. As compared with the level of prices of March 1914, raw cotton showed an increase of 109 per cent, sesamum of 78 per cent, and food-grains of 73 per cent (mainly jawar 129 per cent, bajra 120 per cent, wheat 73 per cent, gram 65 per cent, and rice 36 per cent), while raw jute decreased by 27 per cent. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta at the end of March 1919 was 2 per cent above the level of March 1918, and 80 per cent above that at the outbreak of war (end of July 1914). The rise, as compared with the pre-war period, was due to an increase in the prices of imported articles, such as salt,

(a) Net exports.

sugar, cotton manufactures, metals, and kerosene oil, and also in some degree to indigo, shellac, raw cotton, and food-grains. Retail prices of the articles of food at the end of March 1919 were 59 per cent above the level of prices which ruled immediately before the outbreak of war (end of July 1914). The rise of prices in India was less than that in other countries* with the exception of New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia.

For the statistics of freights a reference should be made to tables Nos. 70—72 in Part II. The average rates of maritime freights decreased as compared with the preceding year but were still much above the pre-war level.

The upward movement in internal trade and the rich harvest of railway earnings are referred to in Chapter V. Clearing House returns for the five chief ports in 1918 exceeded the high record of the previous year by no less than 55 per cent, and amounted to £931 millions as against £601 millions in 1917, and £433 millions in the pre-war year 1913. The total number of new Joint Stock Companies registered in 1918-19 was 292 with an authorised capital of £14,256,000 as against 276 companies with an authorised capital of £21,470,000 in the preceding year. Cotton mills and coal mining companies accounted for a part of the increase in the total number. Company flotations in the year 1918-19 and in the preceding five years were as follows :—

	Authorised capital in thousands of £ sterling.						
	Banking and Loan.	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Tea planting.	Coal mining.	Others.	Total.
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1913-14 (pre-war year)	4,173	560	373	340	113	39,047	44,606
1914-15	260	313	—	120	180	2,080	2,953
1915-16	213	193	427	193	113	3,660	4,799
1916-17	2,033	613	2,487	787	460	5,127	11,507
1917-18	8,338	547	667	763	443	10,707	21,470
1918-19	286	2,602	—	480	668	10,220	14,256

Prices of securities and shares showed an increase in the case of Government securities, banks, coal companies, and flour mills, and a decrease in jute and cotton mills. The fluctuations since 1914 are not without interest and are to be found in the table in the margin.

Index number of the prices of securities and shares taking the price on the 29th July 1914 as 100.

	29th July 1914.	26th July 1917.	26th March 1918.	27th March 1919.
5 Government securities	100	70	68	74
100 Port Trust and Municipal Debentures	100	89	84	84
10 Banks	100	106	112	116
32 Jute Mills (Ordinary)	100	311	467	383
65 Cotton Mills (Ordinary)	100	132	162	157
90 Coal Companies (Ordinary)	100	141	137	162
1 Woollen Mill (Cawnpore—ordinary)	—	106(*a*)	125(*a*)	125(*a*)
88 Tea Companies (Ordinary)	100	127	125	123
7 Flour Mills („)	100	120	162	180
1 Iron and Steel Company (Tata—ordinary)	100	332	295	286

All things considered the year's record shows great things done and in spite of very exceptional difficulties.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The value of the imports of merchandise in 1918-19 was £113 millions an increase of nearly £13 millions or 12 per cent over the preceding year. This was also an increase of £15 millions or 16 per cent above the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war. The value of the import trade in 1918-19 was the highest recorded, with the exception of the pre-war year 1913-14. The increase in value was due to a rise in prices as already explained in the previous chapter. The following statement shows the value of the import trade since the beginning of this century:

Five yearly averages.	£
Five years ending 1903-04	52,280,000
„ „ „ 1908-09	74,567,000
„ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war average)	97,231,000
„ „ „ 1918-19 (war average)	98,535,000

Yearly totals.	£
Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	122,165,000
„ 1914-15	91,953,000
„ 1915-16	87,991,000
„ 1916-17	99,757,000
„ 1917-18	100,283,000
„ 1918-19	112,689,000

The noticeable features of the returns as compared with 1917-18 are (1) the large increase of £3,128,000 or 60 per cent in the value of iron and steel imported, and of £3,048,000 or 106 per cent in the value of imported cotton twist and yarn; (2) the increase in silk manufactures, raw cotton, wheat, railway plant and rolling-stock, liquors, mineral oil other than kerosene, spices, apparel, machinery, and articles imported by post; and (3) the decrease in kerosene oil, matches, and timber.

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* *Vide* table No. 64 in Part II. The percentage rise in retail prices was as follows :—Sweden 234 (February 1919), Norway 175 (December 1918), Vienna 173 (August 1917), Portugal (Lisbon) 151 (May 1918), Italy (Rome) 149 (November 1918), France (Paris) 148 (January 1919), Switzerland 139 (March 1919), Berlin 111 (November 1916), the United Kingdom 107 (1st May 1919), Holland (Amsterdam) 103 (December 1918), Denmark 86 (January 1919), Canada 81 (February 1919), the United States 69 (February 1919), New Zealand 45 (January 1919), South Africa (Capetown) 42 (November 1918), and Australia 35 (December 1918).

(*a*) The price on 18th May, 1916, when the mill increased its capital from £93,000 to £200,000, has been taken as 100.

The value of the imports into Bombay increased by no less than £9,505,000 or 25 per cent, mainly owing to cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods. Bengal showed an improvement of £3,769,000 chiefly in metals and manufactures of metals, and Burma of £493,000. In the case of Sind there was a decrease of £1,073,000.

The chief imports into India were as follows :—

	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£
Cotton goods	32,272,000	31,622,000	34,815,000	34,459,000
„ yarn	2,515,000	3,299,000	2,863,000	5,911,000
Sugar	8,784,000	9,803,000	10,213,000	10,409,000
Iron and steel	7,450,000	6,407,000	5,172,000	8,300,000
Railway plant and rolling-stock	4,073,000	2,321,000	331,000	696,000
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	3,867,000	3,844,000	3,490,000	3,906,000
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,630,000	2,621,000	2,685,000	3,166,000
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	1,418,000	2,284,000	2,867,000	2,813,000
Mineral oil	2,480,000	2,682,000	2,427,000	2,409,000
Liquors	1,350,000	1,578,000	1,666,000	2,201,000
Hardware	2,114,000	1,863,000	1,810,000	2,159,000
Paper and pasteboard	847,000	1,310,000	1,541,000	1,814,000
Salt	528,000	1,211,000	1,467,000	1,554,000
Provisions	1,367,000	1,432,000	1,182,000	1,292,000
Motor cars and motor cycles	671,000	743,000	481,000	259,000

Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table 7 in Part II of this Review. The increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles of import in the year under review as compared with 1917-18 will be found in table 10.

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures.—The chief features of the year's import trade were a large increase in the quantity of cotton twist and yarn and a correspondingly large decrease in piecegoods. The annual average value of piecegoods imported during the five war years was almost the same as the pre-war quinquennial average, but the quantity imported decreased by 30 per cent. The total imports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn were valued at £40 millions as against £38 millions in the preceding year, and £35 millions the pre-war quinquennial average. These imports were 36 per cent of the value of the total imports in 1918-19, as against 38 per cent in 1917-18, and 36 per cent, the pre-war average. The chief descriptions of imports were as follows :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	War average 1914-15 to 1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£
Twist and yarn	2,515,000	3,299,000	2,863,000	5,911,000
Piecegoods—				
Grey (unbleached)	14,057,000	13,103,000	12,288,000	15,729,000
White (bleached)	7,469,000	8,223,000	9,470,000	8,754,000
Coloured, printed, or dyed	8,770,000	8,276,000	10,764,000	7,880,000
Fents of all descriptions	*	465,000	628,000	574,000
Total piecegoods	30,296,000	30,067,000	33,150,000	32,937,000
Hosiery	619,000	632,000	683,000	582,000
Handkerchiefs and shawls	348,000	153,000	106,000	138,000
Thread	240,000	331,000	413,000	389,000
Other sorts	769,000	439,000	463,000	413,000
Total	34,787,000	34,921,000	37,678,000	40,370,000

The value of cotton twist and yarn imported more than doubled, while that of piecegoods was slightly less than in the preceding year.

Cotton Yarn.—Twist and yarn were imported to the extent of 38 million lbs, as against the low figure of 19 million lbs in the preceding year, and 42 million lbs the pre-war normal. The value of these imports amounted to £5,911,000, an increase of 106 per cent over the preceding year, and of 135 per cent over the pre-war average. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £5,620,000. There was thus an increase of £291,000 due to higher prices. The average declared value per lb rose to 3*s*.-1¼*d*. from 2*s*.-11 5/12*d*. in the preceding year. The imports of yarn as compared with the production of yarn in the Indian mills were as follows :—

	Imports lbs	Indian Mills Production lbs
Annual average for the five years 1904-05 to 1908-09	38,573,000	541,776,000
„ „ „ „ 1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average)	41,794,000	646,754,000
„ „ „ „ 1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average)	34,063,000	666,227,000
Year 1914-15	42,864,000	651,985,000
„ 1915-16	40,427,000	722,425,000
„ 1916-17	29,530,000	681,107,000
„ 1917-18	19,400,000	660,576,000
„ 1918-19	38,095,000	615,040,000

The different counts imported taking the average of the pre-war quinquennium as 100 are shown below :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Nos. 1—20	100	26	581
„ 21—30	100	22	58
„ 31—40	100	43	72
Above No. 40	100	47	89
Unspecified descriptions	100	85	78

* Separately distinguished from 1912-13.

The details of counts of twist and yarn imported from abroad and produced in the Indian mills are of interest when placed in juxtaposition.

Imports from abroad and production in the Indian mills of cotton twist and yarn.

Quantity in thousands of lbs.

	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)		1917-18.		1918-19			
					Imports			Production
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	From the United Kingdom	From Japan	Total from all countries	
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Nos. 1 to 20 .	1,375	478,535	355	446,455	240	6,730	7,990	401,860
„ 21 to 30 .	4,374	146,363	978	183,667	606	1,906	2,524	189,205
„ 31 to 40 .	23,213	18,699	10,065	24,389	4,436	12,214	16,785	19,189
Above No. 40 .	7,602	2,655	3,570	5,842	2,001	4,733	6,734	4,555
Unspecified descriptions . .	5,230	—	4,431	—	2,329	1,697	4,062	—
Wastes . .	—	502	—	223	—	—	—	231
Total .	41,794	646,754	19,400	660,576	9,612	27,280	38,095	615,040

The conclusions to be drawn from this table are :—

(1) The imports from abroad of the coarser counts 1^s to 20^s increased, the quantity imported (7,990,000 lbs) being nearly six times the pre-war average, but the production of these counts in the Indian mills decreased to 402 million lbs from 446 million lbs in 1917-18 and 478 million lbs in the pre-war quinquennium. There was thus in the year under review an increase in imports, but a decrease in production of counts from 1^s to 20^s as compared with the pre-war period.

(2) In counts 21^s to 30^s, there was an increase in the imports from nearly one million lbs in 1917-18 to 2½ million lbs, and also in the production from 184 million lbs to 189 million lbs. The imports were, however, still 42 per cent less than the pre-war normal, while the production on the other hand was higher by 29 per cent.

(3) The imports of counts 31^s to 40^s, and above, increased to 23 million lbs from 14 million lbs in 1917-18, but the production decreased to 24 million lbs from 30 million lbs. The imports were 23 per cent below the pre-war average, while the production was 11 per cent higher. This is of considerable interest.

In regard to the sources of supply of foreign yarn, the feature of the year was the large increase in the imports from Japan and the decrease in the share of the United Kingdom. Japan supplied over 27 million lbs or 72 per cent of the total imports—chiefly counts 16^s to 20^s and 31^s to 50^s as against 4 million lbs or 22 per cent in the preceding year, and only one per cent (457,000 lbs) in the pre-war quinquennium. The increase in the imports of Japanese yarn is especially marked in counts 31^s to 40^s and 16^s to 20^s. The imports from the United Kingdom decreased to over 9 million lbs, or only 25 per cent of the total imports, from 15 million lbs or 77 per cent in 1917-18, and 37 million lbs or 90 per cent the pre-war average. China supplied over a million lbs as against *nil* in 1917-18.

Cotton piecegoods.—In piecegoods (India's chief import) white goods and coloured goods both decreased in quantity by no less than 43 per cent. Grey goods owing to the large imports from Japan decreased by only 7 per cent. The value of grey goods increased by 28 per cent to £15,729,000, while that of white goods decreased by 8 per cent to £8,754,000, and of coloured goods by 27 per cent to £7,880,000. The declared value per yard of grey goods rose from 4¾ pence in 1917-18 to 6½ pence, white goods from 4½ pence to 7⅓ pence, and coloured goods from 6½ pence to 8⅓ pence. The following table shows the proportion of the quantity and value of the different descriptions of cotton piecegoods imported during the year under review and the preceding year, the average of the pre-war quinquennium being taken as 100 :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14		1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Grey, unbleached	100	100	47	87	44	112
White, bleached	100	100	77	127	44	117
Coloured, printed or dyed	100	100	63	124	36	90
Fents of all descriptions	100(*a*)	100(*a*)	86	182	66	167

The imports for the past five years with the averages of the two quinquennial periods ending with the years 1908-09 and 1913-14 and of the war period are stated below :—

		Grey (unbleached) millions of yards	White (bleached) millions of yards	Coloured, printed, or dyed millions of yards
Average of five years ending	1908-09	1,230·7	572·7	515·4
„ „ „ „ „	1913-14 (pre-war average)	1,331·0	654·3	631·5
„ „ „ „ „	1918-19 (war average)	901·9	518·9	386·3
Year	1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„	1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„	1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„	1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„	1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3

The principal varieties under each of the three great classes and the quantity of each variety imported are shown in the appended table (in millions of yards).

(*a*) Average of two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

The detailed imports are of interest:—

Imports of piecegoods (in millions of yards).

GREY (UNBLEACHED)	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	WHITE (BLEACHED)	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	COLOURED, PRINTED, OR DYED	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Dhutis, saris, and scarves	646·6	398	304·3	Dhutis, saris, and scarves.	70·6	41·6	35·8	Dhutis, saris, and scarves.	95·8	40·5	21·4
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	128·3	62·7	48·9	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	208·2	164·8	133·9	Cambrics, etc.	102·3	50·8	29·3
Longcloth and shirtings	522·5	122·8	159·6	Longcloth and shirtings.	129·1	113·3	65·9	Shirtings	105·7	60·8	24·7
Sheetings	·6	30·2	53·8		—	—	—		—	—	—
				Nainsooks	199·4	150·2	27·1	Prints and chintz	159·4	101	70
								Drills and jeans	21	22·8	16·9
								Checks, spots, and stripes.	—	11·3	5·3
								Twills	26·8	23·5	16·8
Other sorts	33	11·8	16·8	Other sorts	47	32·4	23·9	Other sorts	120·5	84·9	48·9
Total	1,331	625·5	583·4	Total	654·3	502·3	286·6	Total	631·5	395·6	227·3

In 1918-19 all the principal descriptions of imported cotton piecegoods declined, with the exception of grey longcloth and shirtings and grey sheetings. The most important decreases were in white nainsooks, white longcloth and shirtings, and coloured shirtings.

The share of the United Kingdom in grey goods imported decreased to 64 per cent from 87 per cent, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom in the imports of piecegoods.

	Five years ending 1913-14 per cent	1916-17 per cent	1917-18 per cent	1918-19 per cent
Grey piecegoods	98·8	90	87·2	64·3
White „	98	98·7	98·8	95·9
Coloured „	93·5	88·7	91·8	88·5

Ninety-six per cent of white goods imported came from the United Kingdom and the remaining four per cent consisting chiefly of drills, jeans, longcloth, and shirtings, was imported mainly from Japan. In coloured, printed or dyed goods, the share of the United Kingdom decreased to 88 per cent from 93 per cent, the pre-war average. A table similar to the preceding table brings out the remarkable increase in Japan's share in 1918-19 in the import trade in piecegoods:—

Percentage share of Japan in the imports of piecegoods.

	Five years ending 1913-14 per cent	1916-17 per cent	1917-18 per cent	1918-19 per cent
Grey piecegoods	·2	9	11·7	35·4
White „	...	·4	·5	3·7
Coloured „	·1	4·8	4·7	9·1

The increase in grey goods from Japan was especially in grey longcloth and shirtings, sheetings, drills and jeans, and jaconets, and in coloured goods, chiefly in flannels and flannelettes, drills, jeans, shirtings, and chadars. The shares of the principal countries in the imports of piecegoods were:—The United Kingdom 77·3 per cent; Japan 21·2 per cent; the United States 1 per cent; Italy ·1 per cent; and Holland ·1 per cent.

The descriptions of piecegoods produced in the Indian mills and exported from British India will be found in the following chapter (page 16).

Cotton hosiery.—Of the total trade valued at £582,000, imports from Japan amounted to £491,000. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £61,000.

Sugar.—Next to cotton manufactures, sugar is India's largest import. No apology, therefore, is necessary for summarising the chief sources of our sugar supply.

Imports of sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	War average 1914-15 to 1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	453,000	367,200	363,700	363,100
Mauritius	128,800	40,700	32,200	77,200
Straits Settlements	1,700	44,400	61,000	62,100
China (including Hongkong)	4,500	5,900	4,300	2,900
Egypt	...	1,600	1,300	900
Japan	200	5,800	4,500	400
Germany	1,700	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	42,600	4,300	...	...
Other countries	1,000	2,400	3,700	100
Total (all countries) tons	633,500	472,300	470,700	506,700
Value £	8,340,000	9,434,000	10,027,000	10,245,000

Imports were fortunately 8 per cent higher in quantity and only 2 per cent in value than in the preceding year. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the imports would have been valued at £10,795,000 instead of £10,245,000. There was, therefore, a decrease of £550,000 due to lower prices. Java sugar (both from Java and the Straits Settlements) was imported to the same extent as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 425,200 tons against 424,700 tons. Of this, Bengal accounted for 252,300 tons or 59 per cent, Bombay 65,100 tons or 15 per cent, Sind 49,000 tons or 12 per cent, Madras 38,700 tons or 9 per cent, and Burma 20,100 tons or 5 per cent. The imports of Mauritius sugar were 77,200 tons and

the quantity was 140 per cent above that of the preceding year, but still 40 per cent below the pre-war normal. Nearly 92 per cent of this sugar was imported into Bombay, and the remainder into Bengal. Imports from Japan, China, Hongkong, and Egypt were below those of last year. There were, as was to be expected, no imports of beet sugar. The Indian production of cane sugar in 1918-19 was estimated at 2,337,000 tons as against 3,311,000 tons in 1917-18, a decrease of no less than 29 per cent. The total area was 2,820,000 acres as against 2,809,000 acres in 1917-18. Since the war Cuba has outstripped India as the foremost cane sugar producer. Next to Cuba and India comes Java.

Metals and manufactures thereof.

Metals, etc. (1) *Iron and Steel.*—Iron and steel are the most important of India's imports after cotton manufactures and sugar. The impossibility of obtaining supplies, as noted in my previous year's Review,* together with the resulting high prices and the use of substitutes considerably reduced the imports below the pre-war average. In the year ending 31st March 1919, there was, it is true, an increase in quantity of 19 per cent over the preceding year, but the imports (181,400 tons) were still less than one-fourth of the pre-war quinquennial average. The value, on account of higher prices, rose by 60 per cent to £8,300,000. The quantities imported with the principal sources of supply are set out in the following table :—

Imports of Iron and Steel.

	From the United Kingdom	From Germany	From Belgium	From the United States	From Japan	From other countries	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Annual average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	443,400	136,400	117,600	24,500	...	13,400	735,300
Year 1914-15	421,500	77,300	67,200	31,100	1,900	9,600	608,600
„ 1915-16	289,400	4,500†	7,000	114,700	500	8,500	424,600
„ 1916-17	176,700	600†	300	70,700	2,400	6,500	257,200
„ 1917-18	76,800	...	...	62,700	3,900	8,600	152,000
„ 1918-19	76,900	...	...	75,900	15,300	13,300	181,400

The United Kingdom reduced her share to 42 per cent from 51 per cent in 1917-18, while the United States and Japan accounted for 42 and 8 per cent respectively as against 41 and 3 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium the shares of these three countries were, the United Kingdom 60 per cent, the United States 3 per cent, and Japan *nil*. The main features of the year's trade were :—(1) A large increase of over 20,000 tons or 273 per cent in the imports of steel bars and channel ; (2) an increase in nails, rivets, washers, screws, hoops, strips, bolts, nuts, steel angle and spring ; and (3) a further decrease in galvanised sheets and plates, angle, bolt, and rod iron, and also iron bars and channel. It is not possible to deal in detail with these imports, and a reference should therefore be made to Part II of the Review, table No. 29, where the quantity, value, and value per ton of the different descriptions are shown for the pre-war quinquennium and for the last two years. Corrugated sheets again decreased to only 2,500 tons from 5,500 tons in 1917-18, and 175,500 tons, the pre-war average. This is truly a remarkable decrease. Tin plates were imported to almost the same extent (32,000 tons) as in 1917-18, and were 3 per cent above the pre-war normal. The quantity of sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned was 18,000 tons or 4 per cent below that of the preceding year, and less than one-fifth of the pre-war average. The United Kingdom and the United States were the principal sources of such sheets and plates. The United States for the first time took the lead in the imports of bars and channel with 21,600 tons, while the United Kingdom supplied only 3,500 tons, as against 22,800 tons, the pre-war average imports.

(2) *Railway plant and rolling-stock.*—Since 1915-16 it has been customary to refer to the phenomenal decreases in the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock. In every probability this will be the last year of such unpleasant references as expenditure on railways, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, is in 1919-20 to amount to £24,200,000.‡ The total value of the imports in 1918-19 on private and Government account amounted to £1,120,000, of which £696,000 were on private account and £424,000 on Government account. The imports were 70 per cent above those of the preceding year, but were still 81 per cent below the pre-war quinquennial average. Of the total imports (£1,120,000,) carriages and wagons accounted for £766,000, locomotive engines £326,000, and materials for construction £28,000. There was a noticeable increase in the imports of carriages and wagons on private and Government account, while there were no imports of sleepers of wood or of steel or iron. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports was 95 per cent, Japan 2·5 per cent, and the United States 2·3 per cent.

(3) *Other metals.*—Copper was imported to the extent of 2,900 tons against 2,400 tons in the preceding year, and 12,600 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. Japan had 56 per cent of the trade, the United Kingdom 19 per cent, and Australia 17 per cent. In the previous year(1917-18) the shares of these three countries were : Japan 80 per cent, the United Kingdom 9 per cent, and Australia 4 per cent. The decrease in the case of Japan was mainly in unwrought tiles, ingots, etc., while she increased her supplies of braziers and sheets, and wire. Australia sent 500 tons of unwrought copper as against 100 tons in the previous year. The imports of brass, bronze, and similar alloys, including mixed or yellow metal

* Page 7 of the Review of Trade for 1917-18.
† Imports were cargoes of prize vessels.
‡ Financial Statement for 1919-20, paragraph 47.

for sheathing, increased to 4,400 tons from 2,900 tons. Over 4,000 tons or 92per cent of the total imports came from Japan as against 2,400 tons in 1917-18. Aluminium, zinc, and tin were imported in increased quantities. Lead sheets for tea-chests amounted to 4,400 tons as against 3,200 tons in the preceding year, and the increase was mainly due to larger arrivals from the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Tea-chests, mainly of wood, were valued at £607,000, as against £630,000 in 1917-18. Japan accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the total imports against 36 per cent in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom had 40 per cent of the trade against 43 per cent. Unsettled Russia was entirely out of the market. In 1917-18, her share in the imports was 14 per cent of the whole. In the year just ended it was a beggarly half per cent of the total.

Machinery and millwork.

Machinery and millwork.—The imports of machinery and millwork, including belting, were valued at nearly £3,906,000, against £3,490,000 in the preceding year. There were noticeable increases in cotton mill machinery (£325,000), in boilers (£84,000), and in electrical machinery (£67,000). Sewing and knitting machines decreased by £143,000, and jute mill machinery by £81,000. Cotton mill machinery was valued at £1,102,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied £910,000, the United States £105,000, and Japan £85,000. The share of Bombay was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 91 per cent. Jute mill machinery amounted to £380,000 as against £461,000 in 1917-18. The United Kingdom accounted for over £363,000 as against £413,000 in the preceding year, and Japan only £16,000 against £33,000. Electrical machinery* was imported to the extent of £260,000, an increase of 35 per cent over the preceding year. The imports from the United States nearly doubled from £55,000 in 1917-18 to £109,000 in the year under review, while the imports from the United Kingdom increased from £124,000 to £133,000. The pre-war average imports from the United States were £13,000 and from the United Kingdom £210,000. The imports from America have, since the war, greatly increased. Boilers were valued at £151,000 as against £67,000 in the preceding year. Only 27,534 sewing and knitting machines were imported as against 57,761 in 1917-18. The United Kingdom had 88 per cent of this trade as against 80 per cent in the previous year, and the United States 12 per cent against 20 per cent. The number of typewriters imported also decreased to 6,947, valued at £79,000, from 8,380, valued at £106,000, in 1917-18. The main source of supply was the United States with 97 per cent of the trade. The imports of typewriters in the pre-war year were 6,267, valued at £67,000. Machinery for tea gardens increased by £16,000 to £100,000, and mining machinery by £37,000 to £73,000.

Silk.

Silk.—The quantity of raw silk imported decreased to 1,426,000 lbs from 1,832,000 lbs in the preceding year. China and Hongkong accounted for 87 per cent of the total imports, but reduced their supplies by 22 per cent. In silk yarns, noils, and warps, Japan was, as hitherto, the principal source of supply with 478,000 lbs or two-thirds of the total imports (724,000 lbs). The remainder came mainly from China, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Silk piecegoods decreased by one million yards to 17 million yards (on account of reduced shipments from Japan), while the value of these imports from all countries increased by 34 per cent to £1,833,000. China and Japan accounted for 98 per cent of the imports as in the preceding year. Goods of silk mixed with other materials amounted to 1,555,000 yards, as against 2,138,000 yards in 1917-18. The decrease was almost entirely accounted for by the reduced imports from Italy which has since 1915-16 had the lion's share in this trade.

Chemicals.

Chemicals, drugs, etc.—The total value of imported chemicals decreased by 8 per cent. to £1,662,000. Carbide of calcium, soda bicarbonate, and acids were imported in larger quantities, while there were decreases in sulphur, aluminous sulphates including alum, ammonia and its salts, bleaching materials, copperas, disinfectants, potassium compounds, caustic soda, and sodium carbonate. The quantity of sulphur imported was less than half of the preceding year's imports and amounted to 4,800 tons. The decrease was due to smaller shipments from Japan which supplied almost the entire quantity of the imports in the year under review. There were practically no imports of sulphuric acid (only two tons). The pre-war requirements (five-yearly average) were 3,100 tons. The United Kingdom accounted for 63 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported, Japan 24 per cent, and the United States nearly 6 per cent. In the pre-war year the shares of these countries were—the United Kingdom 75 per cent, Japan 1·5 per cent, and the United States ·3 per cent.

medicines.

Drugs and medicines were valued at £978,000 as against £889,000 in the preceding year. There was a considerable increase in the imports of quinine salts (on private and Government account) from Java. The total imports from all sources increased to 161,000 lbs (94,000 lbs on private account and 67,000 lbs on Government account) from 67,000 lbs in the preceding year. The decrease in the imports of camphor from 741 tons to 350 tons was accounted for by smaller imports from Japan which sent only 191 tons as against 602 tons in 1917-18. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at £163,000 as against £146,000 in the preceding year. Of these imports nearly 56 per cent was from the United Kingdom and 28 per cent from America.

Mineral Oil.

Mineral Oil.—The main features in regard to the imports from abroad of mineral oil in the year under review were :—(1) the large increase in the imports of fuel oil; (2) the increase

* For Electrical apparatus, see page 12.

in lubricating oils; and (3) the heavy decrease in the imports of kerosene oil. The following table shows the statistics of imports of the different descriptions of mineral oil:—

Imports of Mineral Oil from foreign countries (*i.e.*, excluding Burma).

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1914-15 to 1918-19 War average	1917-18	1918-19
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Fuel oil	8,130,000	16,697,000	15,309,000	27,598,000
Kerosene—				
In bulk	50,860,000	40,431,000	26,477,000	7,455,000
„ tins	16,049,000	8,102,000	4,907,000	5,300,000
TOTAL KEROSENE	66,909,000	48,533,000	31,384,000	12,755,000
Lubricating oil	13,522,000	16,595,000	15,375,000	19,077,000
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	131,000	97,000	366,000	...
Paints, solutions and compositions	2,000	3,000	...	5,000
Other kinds	2,271,000	906,000	363,000	1,006,000
TOTAL MINERAL OIL	90,965,000	82,831,000	62,797,000	60,441,000

The total imports were 60 million gallons or nearly 4 per cent less than those in the preceding year, and 34 per cent less than the pre-war average. The quantity of kerosene imported from abroad, chiefly owing to freight difficulties and high prices, decreased to 12¾ million gallons, an amount which was actually below one-fifth of the pre-war imports. On the other hand, the coastwise exports from Burma increased to 117 million gallons from 107 million gallons in 1917-18. Prices were higher than in the preceding year. In fact, had the prices of the preceding year prevailed, the value of the imports from abroad would have been £582,000 instead of £708,000. American oil was imported to the extent of 10 million gallons only, as against 23 million gallons in 1917-18, and 42 million gallons, the pre-war average. The imports of kerosene from Persia were much less than the record supplies of the previous year. The imports, however, were well above the average. Fuel oil increased to 27½ million gallons from 15 million gallons owing to the larger imports from Persia which now supplies three-fourths of the total imports. Lubricating oils were received in larger quantities from Borneo and America. There were practically no imports from abroad of benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirit (only 60 gallons against the record imports of 366,000 gallons in 1917-18 and 37,000 gallons in 1913-14). The coastwise exports of petrol, benzine, and other motor spirit from Burma to other parts of India increased to 8,453,000 gallons from 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18. The production and exports abroad of Indian petrol and kerosene oil are dealt with in the following chapter, page 21.

Liquors.

Liquors.—There was a noticeable increase in the imports of rum, brandy, and still wines other than port. The imports of ale and beer, whisky, champagne, and port decreased. The total quantity of all liquors imported was 3,568,000 gallons, an increase of nearly 4 per cent over the preceding year. The pre-war average imports were in the neighbourhood of 6,400,000 gallons. Over 50 per cent of the imports in 1918-19 consisted of ale, beer, and porter, 41 per cent of spirit, and 8 per cent of wines. 1,801,000 gallons of ale, beer, and porter were imported, as against 1,858,000 gallons in 1917-18, and 4,405,000 gallons, the pre-war average. Japan again considerably increased her supplies, and for the second time had the largest share of the trade. Sixty per cent of the total quantity imported came from that country, as against 48 per cent in the preceding year. The imports from the United Kingdom were 33 per cent as against 45 per cent in the previous year. America increased her supplies, while the imports of Australian beer decreased. The imports of Dutch beer were quite insignificant. The value of imported beer increased by 32 per cent to £461,000 but had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £353,000 In other words, there was an increase of £108,000 due to higher prices. Table No. 37 in Part II of this Review shows the imports during the last three years and the pre-war quinquennial average, according to the principal countries of consignment. The production of Indian breweries in 1918 was 8,214,000 gallons, an increase of 32 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In the pre-war year Indian breweries produced only 3,654,000 gallons. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The quantity of whisky imported decreased to 532,000 gallons from 656,000 gallons in 1917-18. The United Kingdom had 98 per cent of this trade as in the two previous years. The value of these imports increased by 14 per cent to £685,000. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £489,000, an increase of £196,000 due to higher prices. Had the prices of 1913-14 prevailed, the imports would have been valued at only £233,000. Brandy was imported to the extent of 258,000 gallons, an increase of 30,000 gallons over 1917-18. France, with 188,000 gallons, was the principal source of supply, followed by the United Kingdom (59,000 gallons), Natal (6,000 gallons), and Holland (4,000 gallons). The increase in the imports of rum from 96,000 gallons to 212,000 gallons was due to larger arrivals from Java. Wines amounted to 277,000 gallons as against 215,000 gallons in 1917-18. The increase was mainly in still-red wines other than port, still-white wines, and other sorts of wines including vermouth and ginger wine. Champagne was imported to the extent of 14,000 gallons against 16,000 gallons in the preceding year, and port to the extent of 69,000 gallons against 73,000 gallons.

Hardware.

Hardware, etc.—The principal features in the trade in hardware were an increase in the imports of agricultural implements and other implements and tools, and a decrease in enamelled ironware and metal lamps. The total value of the imports increased by £329,000 or 18 per cent to £2,139,000. The percentage shares of the chief exporting countries were as follows :—

	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	59	41	36
United States	7	28	31
Japan	1	25	29
Other countries	33	6	4
TOTAL	100	100	100

America and Japan have considerably increased their exports since the outbreak of war. The value of agricultural implements rose by £49,000 to nearly £126,000 and of builders' hardware by £7,000 to over £129,000. Implements and tools other than agricultural implements were valued at £402,000 as against £245,000 in the preceding year. Japan increased her exports of implements and tools which were valued at £69,000 as against £4,000 in 1917-18, and £4 only in the pre-war year 1913-14. The imports of enamelled ironware decreased by 40 per cent to £75,000 mainly owing to the decrease in the imports from Japan. Only 800,000 metal lamps were imported as against 1,144,000 in 1917-18, and 4,662,000 in the pre-war year. The United States supplied 85 per cent as against 80 per cent in the preceding year, and Japan 9 per cent as against 16 per cent. The

Cutlery.

value of cutlery imported was £128,000 as against £107,000 in 1917-18. The United Kingdom exported 43 per cent, the United States 32 per cent, and Japan 23 per cent.

Electroplated ware.

The imports of electroplated ware increased to £28,000 from nearly £20,000 in the preceding year, and the main source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom.

Paper and pasteboard

Paper and pasteboard.—The value of the total imports of paper and pasteboard was £1,814,000 as against £1,541,000 in the preceding year, and £847,000 the pre-war quinquennial average. There has been a noticeable diversion of trade since the outbreak of war as will be seen from the following table :—

Percentage shares in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

	Average of five years (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1917-18	1918-19
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57·8	26·8	20·0
Japan	·4	25·5	25·6
United States	1·0	8·7	22·0
Norway	3·5	20·0	22·0
Sweden	3·1	13·0	5·5
Germany	17·2	...	...
Austria-Hungary	8·6	...	...
Other countries	8·4	6·0	4·9
	100	100	100

An examination of the above table shows :—

(1) With the disappearance of Germany and Austria-Hungary from the Indian market, the imports from Japan, the United States, and Norway have considerably increased, the most important feature of the year under review being the increase in the share of the United States from 8·7 per cent in 1917-18 to 22 per cent.

(2) The United Kingdom has considerably reduced her exports to India on account of the war, and her share decreased to 20 per cent from 58 per cent in the pre-war period.

The imports of printing paper, writing paper and envelopes, and pasteboard increased. Printing paper amounted to 9,700 tons, as against 9,500 tons in the preceding year. Norway with 4,800 tons was the principal source of supply, followed by the United States with 2,800 tons. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Sweden exported smaller quantities than in the preceding year, while the United States more than trebled her shipments. Writing paper and envelopes were valued at £327,000 against £265,000 in 1917-18, and the increase was entirely due to larger imports from the United States. The production of Indian paper mills amounted to 31,362 tons as against 31,861 tons in 1917, and 26,450 tons the pre-war average. The decrease in production is to some extent accounted for by the short crop of sabai grass which is, at present, the staple raw material of the Indian paper mills.

Wood pulp was imported to the extent of 2,100 tons as against 3,600 tons in 1917-18. Table No. 38 in Part II shows the quantities imported from the principal exporting countries. Steps have been taken to develop the bamboo pulp industry on a large scale in India including Burma. One large paper mill company, for example, is proceeding at once to the erection of a mill in Burma, which will turn out 10,000 tons per annum. Hitherto the pulp industry has been confined mainly to the temperate zones, as for example to Scandinavia and Sweden. Such experiments will be watched with interest.

Salt.

Salt.—The quantity of salt imported from abroad (420,800 tons) was 25 per cent above that of the preceding year, but 23 per cent below the pre-war normal. The scarcity in

tonnage accounted for the decreased imports during the war years. The marginal table shows the percentage shares of the principal sources of supply. The main feature of the trade was the increase in the imports from Egypt (Port Said). Fifty per cent of the total quantity imported came from Egypt, as against 36 per cent in the preceding year, and only 12 per cent, the pre-war average. The United Kingdom more than doubled her shipments, but the quantity (39,900 tons) was still only one-fourth of the pre-war imports. Aden and Spanish salt was imported in smaller quantities. The total value of the imports amounted to £1,554,000 but had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £1,832,000. There was thus a decrease of £278,000 due to lower prices. Nearly 92 per cent of the total quantity was imported into Bengal and 8 per cent into Burma. Most other provinces consume Indian salt of which 4·1 tons were produced for every ton imported. The production of Indian salt in 1918 was nearly 1,714,000 tons as against 1,305,000 tons in 1917 and 1,299,000 tons in the pre-war year. In the previous year (1917) 3·9 tons were produced for every ton imported. In the pre-war year 1913, 2·1 tons were produced for every ton imported.

Imports of Salt.

	Average of 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	29·3	5·6	9·5
Spain	15·7	13·0	3·8
Aden and Dependencies	16·6	33·8	25·3
Turkey, Asiatic	10·6	...	...
Egypt	11·7	36·2	50·0
Italian East Africa	5·3	11·4	11·4
Germany	10·6	...	...
Other countries	·2	...	...
	100	100	100
Total quantity imported (in tons)	545,000	337,000	421,000

Provisions.—There were increases in the imports of farinaceous and patent foods, bacon, hams, cocoa, chocolate, and jams and jellies, but on the other hand, quite noticeable decreases in biscuits, cakes, condensed and preserved milk, and also cheese. The total value of provisions imported amounted to £1,292,000 as against £1,182,000 in the preceding year, and £1,367,000 the pre-war quinquennial average. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £1,194,000 or there was an increase of £98,000 due to higher prices. Nearly 32 per cent of the total value was accounted for by canned and bottled provisions, 26 per cent by farinaceous and patent foods, and 15 per cent by condensed or preserved milk. The quantity of canned and bottled provisions imported (4,100 tons) was almost the same as in the preceding year. The increase in farinaceous and patent foods was mainly due to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements in the form of sago, sagoflour, etc. The quantity of biscuits imported was only one-twelfth of the pre-war quinquennial average. The noticeable feature of this trade was the increase in the share of Japan from 34 to 48 per cent, and the decrease in that of Australia from 52 to 37 per cent. Australia increased her supplies of bacon and hams, jams and jellies, condensed milk, and butter, while there was a decrease in biscuits and cakes, and cheese. Jams and jellies were imported to the extent of 820 tons as against 670 tons in the preceding year. Eighty-three per cent of the imports of jams and jellies was from Australia as against 2 per cent, the pre-war normal, and 10 per cent from the United Kingdom, as against 97 per cent before the war. The imports of cocoa and chocolate more than doubled on account of larger imports from America. Condensed and preserved milk amounted to 2,100 tons, of which the United States supplied 810 tons, and Australia 490 tons. There were no imports from Holland, and only 10 tons were received from the United Kingdom. The imports in the preceding year were from the United States 870 tons, Australia 480 tons, Holland 75 tons, and the United Kingdom 680 tons. The details of the most important imports will be found in Part II, table No. 35.

Provisions.

Motor cars and Motor cycles.—The number of motor cars imported in the year under review was only 400, or less than one-seventh of the number imported in the pre-war year 1913-14. The embargo on the imports of motor cars and motor cycles was removed on 14th December, 1918, and the imports during the last four months of the year (December to March) after the armistice were 344 cars as against only 56 cars in the first eight months. The following table shows the number of cars imported since the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

Motor cars and Motor cycles.

Number of Motor cars imported.

	From the United Kingdom	From the United States	From other countries	Total
1913-14 (pre-war year)	1,669	868	343	2,880
War average (five years) 1914-15 to 1918-19	537	1,681	99	2,317
1914-15	1,350	510	145	2,005
1915-16	787	2,136	198	3,121
1916-17	489	4,169	120	4,778
1917-18	39	1,222	21	1,282
1918-19	21	368	11	400

Ninety-two per cent of the total imports came from the United States, as against 95 per cent in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom sent only 21 cars or 5 per cent. The number of motor cycles imported was 119 as against 265 in 1917-18. The United States supplied only 10 cycles as against 175 in the preceding year, while 77 cycles were imported from the United Kingdom as against 76 in 1917-18. The number of motor cars registered

in India * at the end of March 1919 was 19,385, while that of motor cycles 8,058. Only 8 motor wagons were imported, as against 15 in the preceding year, and 76 in the pre-war year. Tyres for motor cars and motor cycles decreased in number to 92,428 from 94,658 in the preceding year, mainly due to the smaller imports from Italy and the United States. The United Kingdom, however, increased her supplies to 60,000 from 44,000. The number of tubes for motor tyres imported was 76,000 against 89,000 in the preceding year, and the value decreased to £74,000 from £97,000. There was thus a decrease both in the quantity and value of these imports.

Other articles.—Of the other articles of import not analysed in this chapter the more important are enumerated below :—

	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	War average 1914-15 to 1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£	£
Spices	1,031,000	1,313,000	1,268,000	1,606,000
Woollen manufactures	2,056,000	1,211,000	1,398,000	1,449,000
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	905,000	1,104,000	1,150,000	1,445,000
Tobacco	474,000	883,000	1,133,000	1,431,000
Apparel	978,000	956,000	864,000	1,223,000
Matches	588,000	1,022,000	1,566,000	1,098,000
Dyeing and tanning substances	887,000	709,000	941,000	1,060,000
Paints and painters' materials	473,000	660,000	645,000	845,000
Seeds	51,000	388,000	616,000	836,000
Glass and glassware	1,079,000	853,000	1,083,000	831,000
Grain, pulse, and flour	131,000	422,000	52,000	749,000
Haberdashery and millinery	910,000	682,000	583,000	711,000
Wood and timber	529,000	682,000	885,000	668,000
Soap	412,000	643,000	756,000	667,000
Fruits and vegetables	718,000	735,000	688,000	621,000
Articles imported by post	1,131,000	1,852,000	2,059,000	3,309,000

Spices. The increase in spices was mainly in betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and cloves from the East African Protectorate. In woollen goods, the main features of the trade were a decrease in the imports on private account and a considerable increase in the imports on account of Government. The quantity of woollen piecegoods imported on private account was 5,663,000 yards as against 9,230,000 yards in the preceding year, while the imports on Government account rose to 15,420,000 yards from 6,741,000 yards. The United Kingdom supplied over nine-tenths of the total imports of woollen manufactures and the remainder came mainly from Australia and Japan.

Woollen manufactures.

Instruments, apparatus, etc. The value of instruments, apparatus, and appliances imported was £1,445,000 as against £1,150,000 in 1917-18, and the increase was mainly in electrical apparatus (excluding electrical machinery which is referred to on page 8) and photographic instruments. Imports of electrical apparatus amounted to £955,000 as against £786,000 in the preceding year. The United States increased her share in the imports of electrical apparatus, having 25 per cent of the total imports, as against 17 per cent in 1917-18, and 6 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The share of the United Kingdom decreased to 27 per cent, from 32 in the preceding year, and 82 in the pre-war period. Japan's share was 29 per cent, as against 36

Tobacco. per cent in 1917-18, and 4 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The imports of cigarettes again increased in the year under review on account of the continued demand for army purposes, and 4,094,000 lbs were imported as against 3,491,000 lbs in the preceding year, and 1,731,000 lbs, the pre-war average. This was a high record. The noticeable feature of the trade in cigarettes was the import of 936,000 lbs from the United States, the largest quantity imported from that country since 1907-08. The United Kingdom exported 12 per cent less, *viz.*, 2,962,000 lbs, and her share was 72 per cent, as against 96 per cent in 1917-18. Only 31,000 lbs were received from Egypt. The number of cigarettes imported was estimated at approximately 1,544 millions, as against 1,316 millions in the preceding year, and 653 millions, the pre-war average. Cigars were imported to the extent of 40,000 lbs as against 45,000 lbs in 1917-18. The imports from Holland were 5,600 lbs as against 21,000 lbs, and from the United Kingdom 4,000 lbs against 4,700 lbs. Manila cigars (imported from the Philippines) increased to 24,900 lbs from 15,900 lbs. The imports of other sorts of manufactured tobacco increased, while unmanufactured tobacco decreased to nearly 500,000 lbs from 616,000 lbs in

Matches. 1917-18. Only 11 million gross of matches were imported as against 17 million gross in the preceding year, and 14 million gross in the pre-war year 1913-14. Nearly 97 per cent of the total imports came from Japan as against 53 per cent in the pre-war year. Norway supplied only 2 per cent as against 6 per cent in 1913-14, and Sweden 1 per cent against 26 per cent. The imports of British matches were insignificant—only 5,600 gross. The notice-

Synthetic dyes. able feature in the imports of dyes was the large increase in British made alizarine and American aniline dyes. Alizarine dyes were imported to the extent of 1,604,600 lbs as against only 157,900 lbs in 1917-18, and the quantity of aniline dyes increased to 2,170,000 lbs from 1,979,000 lbs. The United Kingdom, since 1917-18, has made a great leap forward as a manufacturer of synthetic dyes, owing to the development of the synthetic colour industry. In the year under review, 1,105,000 lbs of aniline dyes and 1,592,000 lbs of alizarine dyes were imported from England, as against 114,800 lbs and 1,135,000 lbs, the annual average of the pre-war quinquennium. The United States sent 874,000 lbs of aniline dyes as

*The number of cars registered in India was as follows :—In Calcutta 5,112, Bombay 4,846, Madras port 2,169, Madras Presidency other than the port of Madras 820, Burma 1,869, Allahabad (United Provinces) 954, Lahore 1,199, Delhi 102, Karachi 458, Assam 216, Bihar and Orissa 929, Nagpur 340, Peshawar 352, and Ajmer 19

against 385,000 lbs in the preceding year. The supplies from Japan decreased. The total imports of synthetic indigo were insignificant—only 7,700 lbs against 4,400 lbs in 1917-18. There was a decrease in all descriptions of glass and glassware imported, and the total value was £831,000 against £1,083,000 in the preceding year. Japan took the lead in all branches of this trade. Bottles and phials were imported to the extent of 267,465 gross, as against 524,300 gross in 1917-18, nearly two-thirds of which came from Japan. The decrease in sheet and plate glass was accounted for by the reduced shipments from the United Kingdom. Japan supplied almost the same quantity (3,378,000 supl. feet) as in the preceding year. Bangles were imported mainly from Japan and China. The share of Japan in the total imports of glass and glassware was nearly 66 per cent, and that of the United Kingdom 25 per cent. The most important decreases were in glass beads and false pearls, funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps. **Glass and glassware.**

The value of wood and timber, other than railway sleepers, imported was £668,000 as against £885,000 in 1917-18, and consisted chiefly of deal and pinewood from Japan, and teakwood from Siam and Indo-China. The imports of sandalwood from Australia increased in the year under review to £20,000 from only £1,400 in the preceding year, and £9,500 in the pre-war year. **Wood and timber.**

The value of articles imported by post increased by 61 per cent to £3,309,000. Three-fourths of the total value were from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent from Egypt, and 6 per cent from France. **Articles imported by post.**

Government stores.—The imports of Government stores are not included in the imports of merchandise above. The value of these imports increased to £13,019,000 from £9,287,000 in 1917-18, and £3,882,000, the pre-war average. There were important increases in woollen manufactures, apparel, hardware, cutlery, copper, iron, steel, quinine, railway plant, rolling-stock, and stationery, while arms, ammunition, military stores, parts of ships, cotton piecegoods, and flax canvas considerably decreased. The noticeable feature of the year was the decrease in the share of the United Kingdom from 85 per cent in the preceding year to 70 per cent, and the increase in the case of Australia from 12 per cent to 26 per cent.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

The value of the exports of Indian merchandise in 1918-19 was £159 millions. This was an increase of £4 millions or 2 per cent over the preceding year, and of £13 millions or 9 per cent over the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war. The value of the export trade was the highest recorded, with the exception of the two pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14. The increase in value was due to a rise in prices, as already explained in Chapter I. The following statement shows the value of the export trade since the beginning of this century :—

Five yearly averages	£	Yearly totals	£
Average of five years ending 1903-04	80,874,000	Year 1913-14 (pre-war year)	162,801,000
„ „ „ „ 1908-09	107,896,000	„ 1914-15	118,323,000
„ „ „ „ 1913-14 (pre-war average)	146,332,000	„ 1915-16	128,356,000
„ „ „ „ 1918-19 (war „)	143,978,000	„ 1916-17	158,049,000
		„ 1917-18	155,623,000
		„ 1918-19	159,538,000

The noticeable features of the returns are: (1) the large decrease of £9,059,000 in the value of foodgrains exported; (2) a decrease to the extent of £7,782,000 in the exports of raw cotton; (3) the surprisingly large increase of £6,540,000 in the value of jute manufactures exported; (4) the recovery of £4,177,000 in last year's low exports of raw jute; and (5) the increases in the value of seeds £1,998,000, raw and tanned skins £1,982,000, tanned hides £1,475,000, raw wool £879,000, and oils £970,000.

India's six chief exports, in order of importance in 1918-19, were: jute, raw and manufactured; cotton, raw and manufactured; grain, pulse, and flour; hides and skins, raw and tanned; tea; and seeds. Raw and manufactured jute was the principal export in the year under review, as was cotton in the preceding year. Manufactured jute by itself was the chief export of the year, reaching the record total of £35 millions sterling and exceeding the export of raw and manufactured cotton taken together by £5,032,000. An examination of the trade returns for the past thirty years shows that on seventeen occasions, the chief export was raw and manufactured (chiefly raw) cotton, on seven occasions raw and manufactured jute, and on six occasions food grains.

The value of the export trade of Bengal increased by £12,216,000 or 21 per cent, which was mainly due to the larger exports of raw jute and seeds and also, be it noted, to the increase in the price of manufactured jute. Bombay showed a decrease of £6,686,000, chiefly in raw cotton and wheat, and Sind of £6,279,000 in food grains, especially wheat and barley. There was an improvement of £2,758,000 in the case of Burma and of £1,906,000 in the case of Madras. These figures bring out in a somewhat suggestive way the unique prosperity of Calcutta's export trade during the year ending March 1919.

Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the exports will be found in table 8 in Part II of this Report. The chief increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles are shown in table 10.

Jute and jute manufactures.—The total value of raw jute exported was £8,480,000 and of manufactured jute £35,102,000. The combined value £43,582,000 was the highest **Jute and jute manufactures.**

recorded. This represented 27 per cent of the total value of the exports of Indian merchandise as compared with 21 per cent in 1917-18, and 19 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. Jute manufactures alone accounted for 22 per cent of the total exports of the year as against 9 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The following table shows the values of raw and manufactured jute exported during the last two years and in the pre-war period :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Jute, raw	14,802	4,303	8,480
„ manufactures	13,499	28,562	35,102
TOTAL	28,301	32,865	43,582

The value of raw jute exported nearly doubled, while that of jute manufactures was 23 per cent above that of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for over 99 per cent of these exports.

Raw jute.

Raw jute.—The total quantity exported was 398,100 tons or 2,229,600 bales of 400 lbs each. The exports were 43 per cent above the abnormally low exports of the preceding year, and 48 per cent below the pre-war normal. During the first eight months of the year the quantity exported showed an increase of no less than 80 per cent, and amounted to 261,900 tons, as against 146,000 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the later months, December to March, after the armistice, there was an increase of only 3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of the year's exports was £8,480,000, an increase of 97 per cent over the preceding year. Had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £6,160,000 or there was an increase of £2,320,000 on account of higher prices.

Table No. 40 in Part II of the Review shows the exports of raw jute to the principal countries during the past two years as compared with those in the pre-war quinquennium. The main feature of the direction of the trade in raw jute was the increase to 56 per cent during the year in the share of the British Empire from 25 per cent in the preceding year, and 40 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity—224,100 tons as against 67,800 tons in 1917-18, and 301,900 tons, the pre-war average. Her share was nearly 56 per cent against 39 per cent the pre-war normal. The increase as compared with the preceding year, was partly due to larger exports on account of Government, which are included in these figures, and partly to the relaxation of the restrictions. The share of the Allies was 40 per cent as against 62 per cent in 1917-18, and 30 per cent in the pre-war period, while, of course, there were no exports to enemy countries which enjoyed 27 per cent of this trade before the war. The United States, it will be remembered, took the largest quantity in the preceding year. In the year under review that market reduced its purchases by 35 per cent to 61,200 tons. Japan and Spain also took less, while France, Italy, and Brazil increased their demands. The yield of the crop in 1918 as estimated in the forecast was 1,253,000 tons or 7,019,000 bales *—a decrease of 21 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

Table No. 41 in Part II shows the growth in mill consumption of raw jute since the outbreak of war. During the season ended 30th June 1919, the mill consumption was originally estimated at 6 million bales and exports (July 1918 to June 1919) were 2·2 million bales, but owing to short time working after the signing of the armistice, the mill consumption was revised to 5 million bales. In pre-war times the mill consumption was about 50 per cent of the crop, but in the past year this rose to 70 per cent.

Jute manufactures.

Jute manufactures.—Jute manufactures were for the second time India's chief export. There was a decrease in the quantity exported but a large increase in value on account of higher prices. The total weight of jute manufactures exported was 681,600 tons, a decrease of 5 per cent as compared with the preceding year, while the value of these exports increased by 23 per cent to £35 millions sterling, a record figure. The appended table shows the details of the different descriptions of jute manufactures exported :—

Exports of Jute manufactures.

—	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Number of bags exported	339,122,000	758,391,000	583,096,000
Weight „ „ tons	325,700†	406,900	382,500
Yards of cloth exported	969,971,000	1,196,826,000	1,103,211,000
Weight „ „ tons	275,200†	307,100	292,100
Weight of other kinds exported „	4,200†	5,500	7,000
Total weight of Jute manufactures „	605,100†	719,500	681,600(*a*)
Value of bags exported £	6,261,000	12,982,000	14,689,000
„ cloth „ „	7,172,000	15,382,000	19,796,000
„ other kinds „	66,000	198,000	417,000
Total value of Jute manufactures „	13,499,000	28,562,000	35,102,000

* This estimate includes 11,000 tons or 63,400 bales of jute, the average imports from Nepal during the three years ending 1917-18, but excludes the comparatively unimportant Bimlipatam jute grown in the Madras Presidency

† Figures of exports during 1913-14. Pre-war average figures are not available

(*a*) The exports from Bengal which are included in these figures amounted to 677,100 tons or over 99 per cent of the total exports

The weight of bags exported decreased by 6 per cent, while the value of these exports increased by 15 per cent. In gunny cloth there was a decrease of 5 per cent in weight with an increase of no less than 29 per cent in value. Had the prices of the preceding year prevailed, gunny bags would have been valued at £11,334,000 instead of £14,889,000, or in other words, there was an increase of £3,555,000 due to higher prices. The value of gunny cloth exported would have been £14,117,000 instead of £19,796,000, or an increase of £5,679,000 due to higher prices. In the first eight months (April to November) of the year, the value of the total exports of all jute manufactures was £25½ millions as against £16 millions in the corresponding period of the previous year, while after the armistice during the four months, December to March, the value decreased to £9½ millions from £13 millions in the same period of the preceding year.

The United Kingdom took 135 millions of bags, or 23 per cent of the total number exported, as against 303 millions or 40 per cent in the preceding year. Of the other principal importing countries, France, Italy, Siam, China, Japan, the West Indies, and the Argentine Republic also took less, while there were larger exports to Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Indo-China, Peru, and Java. Shipments of gunny cloth to the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic increased, but the United States, Canada, France, and Australia imported smaller quantities. The percentage shares of principal countries in the exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth are set out in table No. 42 in Part II.

The above figures include shipments on Government account which are shown in the following table:—

Shipments on Government account.

	Bags (millions).	Cloth (million yards).
1915-16	297	35
1916-17	385	135
1917-18	391	205
1918-19	221	269
	1,294	644

The coastwise exports of gunny bags increased in the year under review. Forty-eight million bags were exported from Bengal, of which Burma had 97 per cent and Madras nearly 2 per cent. There were 76 mills at work with 39,317 looms and 823,739 spindles. The number of companies was 50 (including 4 private concerns) and of persons employed 270,084. In the pre-war year 1913-14, the number of companies was 47 (including 4 private concerns) and mills 64 with 36,050 looms and 744,289 spindles.

Cotton and cotton manufactures.

Cotton and cotton manufactures.—The value of raw cotton exported during the year was £21 millions and that of cotton manufactures £9 millions. The combined value was 19 per cent below the value of the preceding year, but slightly above the pre-war average. The figures are shown in the following table:—

	Cotton, raw.	Cotton manufactures including twist.	Total.
	£ millions.	£ millions.	£ millions.
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average)	22	7	29
Average of five years 1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average)	22	8	30
Year 1916-17	24	9	33
„ 1917-18	28	9	37
„ 1918-19	21	9	30

Raw cotton.

Raw cotton.—The quantity of raw cotton exported abroad in 1918-19 was only 183,950 tons or 1,030,100 bales of 400 lbs each. We have to go back to 1900-01 to find such low exports. There was a decrease of 50 per cent in quantity as compared with the preceding year, and of 57 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennium. Table No. 18 in Part II shows the exports to the principal countries. Before the war the British Empire had 6 per cent of this trade, the Allies 69 per cent, of which Japan took 42 per cent, and enemy countries 22 per cent. In the year under review the share of the British Empire was 9 per cent and the Allies 90 per cent, of which Japan had 76 per cent. Had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value of the exports would have been £14,316,000, instead of 20,656,000, or in other words, there was an increase of £6,340,000 due to higher prices. The wholesale price of Broach cotton per candy of 784 lbs at Bombay was no less than £47 8*s.* at the beginning of the year, and rose to £61 in August. There was a fall in the later months of the year, and the average for the year was £46 2*s.* 8*d.* as against £33 16*s.* in the preceding year and £20 4*s.*, the pre-war average. The 1918-19 crop was estimated to yield 3,671,000 bales of 400 lbs each as against 3,998,000 bales in 1917-18, a decrease of 8 per cent.

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures.—In regard to Indian piecegoods, exports and production were above the pre-war average, but less than in the preceding year. In twist and yarn, however, there was a decrease both as regards exports and production as compared with 1917-18 and also with the pre-war normal.

Cotton yarn.—The production, as already noted in Chapter II, was 615 million lbs, a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with 1917-18, and of 5 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The reduction in exports was much greater than the decrease in production. The total quantity shipped (nearly 64 million lbs) was 47 per cent below the preceding year, and 67 per cent below the pre-war average. Counts 1^s to 20^s were 60 million lbs or 95 per cent of the total. Most of the principal consuming countries took less yarn, the remarkable decrease in the case of China being from 102 million lbs in 1917-18 to 49 million lbs in the year under review, or 52 per cent. This fact may be ascribed, as noted in the previous year's Review,* to the comparatively cheap Japanese yarn which has for some years established itself in China. Shipments to Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Persia, Siam, and the United Kingdom decreased, while those to Aden and Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia) increased. The total value of the exports was £4,816,000, and had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £2,641,000. There was thus an increase of £2,174,000 due to higher prices.

Cotton piecegoods.—The exports of India made piecegoods (149 million yards) were 65 per cent above the pre-war average, but 21 per cent below the preceding year. The exports of piecegoods compared with the imports were relatively small. The exports, for example, were only 17 per cent of the imports from Lancashire. The value of the exports, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity, increased from £3,692,000 in 1917-18 to £4,302,000 on account of higher prices. Had the prices of the preceding year prevailed, the value would have been £2,955,000. There was, therefore, an increase of £1,347,000 due to a higher range of prices. The exports were as follows:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Grey	47,414,000	76,378,000	52,416,000
White	422,000	2,433,000	3,275,000
Coloured	42,384,000	110,639,000	93,397,000
Total yards	90,220,000	189,450,000	149,088,000
Value in £	1,393,000	3,692,000	4,302,000

The following table shows the descriptions of cotton goods produced and exported:—

	Production in the Indian mills			Exports			
Grey and bleached piecegoods	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	Grey and bleached piecegoods	1913-14(†) (pre-war year)	1917-18	1918-19
	Millions of yards	Millions of yards	Millions of yards		Millions of yards	Millions of yards	Millions of yards
Shirtings and longcloth	288·1	450·6	393·8	Shirtings	2·2	7·8	5·3
Dhutis	269·5	325·0	369·3	Chadars and dhutis	7·6	8·1	6·0
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	139·8	137·4	110·5	T. cloth and domestics	21·6	35·3	24·1
Chadars	64·1	54·0	37·9	Drills and jeans	·6	1·0	1·1
Drills and jeans	26·4	78·6	54·2	Other sorts	12·2	26·6	19·2
Other sorts	66·2	95·3	111·0				
Total	854·1	1,140·9	1,076·7	Total	44·2	78·8	55·7
Coloured piecegoods	251·4	473·1	374	Coloured piecegoods	45·0	110·6	93·4
Total piecegoods	1,105·5	1,614·0	1,450·7	Total piecegoods	89·2	189·4	149·1

The production of piecegoods in the year under review was 345 million yards (or 31 per cent) above the pre-war average, but 163 million yards (or 10 per cent) less than that of the previous year. The markets for Indian piecegoods will be found in table No. 23 in Part II of this Review. Persia, Egypt, and Siam took less, while the Straits, East Africa, and Ceylon took more. The exports to Mesopotamia and Aden were the same as in the previous year.

Seventy-nine per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods exported was shipped from Bombay, as against 84 per cent in 1917-18. The share of Madras was 20 per cent as against 15 per cent in the previous year. In the pre-war quinquennium Bombay had 71 per cent of the trade and Madras 27 per cent.

Grain, pulse, and flour.

Grain, pulse, and flour.—The main feature of the export trade in foodgrains during the first half of the year was the continued necessity of supplementing the food supply of the United Kingdom and of the Allies in Europe. This explains the very heavy exports of rice in the first part of the year and also the unusually large exports of Burma beans. With the failure of the monsoon in the middle of the year the scene entirely changed. The Allies were well on the road to victory, and the prohibition of the exports of foodgrains to conserve the Indian food supply was thus possible without sericusly prejudicing the Allies' cause. Since November 1918, exports have almost entirely been restricted to countries with considerable Indian populations which are accustomed to rely on India for their food supply. The result has been that, whereas in the first six months of the year 1,253,000 tons of rice were shipped from India to other countries, an increase of 66 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the exports during the last six months were only 764,000 tons, a decrease

* Page 15 of the Review of Trade for 1917-18.

† Descriptions of exported piecegoods separately recorded from 1912-13 and the pre-war average is not therefore available.

of 35 per cent as compared with the corresponding date of the previous year. The exports of wheat amounted to 30,000 tons only in the last half of the year, a decrease of 92 per cent as compared with the same period in the previous year. Shipments of gram, beans, barley, and other foodgrains were also similarly curtailed. The total exports of all foodgrains in the last six months showed a decrease of no less than 53 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The details of the exports are shown in the appended table :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average)	Average of five years 1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average)	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Rice, not in the husk	2,397,900	1,684,800	1,939,400	2,017,900
,, in the husk	41,600	32,500	25,200	35,200
,, flour	200	100	100	100
Wheat	1,308,000	807,700	1,454,400	476,100
,, flour	55,000	57,100	71,600	30,900
Pulse—				
Gram	132,000	140,700	327,100	282,200
Beans	158,900	151,000	229,700	78,900
Lentils				29,800
Other sorts				50,600
Barley	226,800	197,900	358,700	226,300
Jawar and bajra	41,100	40,800	15,300	5,400
Maize	(a)	27,000	91,000	13,800
Other kinds	49,400	1,600	1,200	700
Total tons	4,410,900	3,141,200	4,513,700	3,247,900
Value £	30,541,000	24,945,000	35,773,000	26,714,000

The exports of foodgrains (3,247,900 tons) decreased by no less than 28 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and by 26 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The value of these exports was £27 millions, a decrease of 25 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £25 millions. There was thus an increase of £2 millions due to higher prices. The statistics given above do not include purchases made by Government on military account and shipped on Government or chartered vessels. In the year under review, the total exports of foodgrains on military account, which are not included in the above figures, were 306,800 tons as against 366,500 tons in the preceding year.

Rice.:—The exports of rice abroad in 1918-19 amounted to 2,018,000 tons, 4 per cent above the preceding year, but 16 per cent below the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of these exports was £15,310,000 as against £13,774,000 in 1917-18. The overseas exports (in tons) are given below. These figures exclude the coastwise exports to India :— Rice.

Exports of rice to foreign countries.

	From Burma.	From Bengal.	From Madras.	Total (all ports).	
				Quantity.	Value.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	£
Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1,814,000	374,000	121,000	2,398,000	17,110,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	1,271,000	107,000	175,000	1,685,000	12,588,000
1913-14 (pre-war year)	1,835,000	327,000	155,000	2,420,000	17,600,000
1914-15	1,115,000	170,000	183,000	1,588,000	11,339,000
1915-16	945,000	75,000	239,000	1,340,000	10,193,000
1916-17	1,187,000	64,000	184,000	1,589,000	12,326,000
1917-18	1,499,000	71,000	173,000	1,939,000	13,774,000
1918-19	1,611,000	153,000	97,000	2,018,000	15,310,000

Burma increased her exports by 112,000 tons or 7 per cent. Her share in the total quantity exported was 80 per cent as against 77 per cent in 1917-18. The exports from Bengal more than doubled, but the quantity was still 59 per cent below the pre-war average. Shipments from the other maritime provinces, *e.g.*, Bombay, Sind, and Madras, decreased. Table No. 46 in Part II illustrates the diversion of the trade brought about by the war. In the year under review 55 per cent of the exports went to the British Empire, as against 70 per cent in the preceding year, and 44 per cent, the pre-war normal. The Allies took 29 per cent, as against 14 per cent in 1917-18, and 10 per cent, the pre-war average. The principal features in the direction of the trade were :—(1) a considerable increase in the exports to Japan, France, and the United States. Shipments to Japan (206,000 tons), where the crop was a poor one, were nearly five times the quantity exported in the preceding year, and 67 per cent above the pre-war average; (2) the United Kingdom which had the largest share of the trade in the preceding year, took only 270,100 tons or one-half of the quantity shipped in 1917-18. The pre-war average exports were 158,500 tons; (3) Ceylon was the largest importing country with 341,000 tons, but the quantity was slightly less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements, Java, Sweden, and the West Indies increased, while Australia, Mauritius, and Natal took smaller quantities. The shipments of rice originally entered as exports to "Egypt" were almost entirely Royal Wheat Commission's supplies, consigned to Port Said "for orders," and intended for destinations beyond Egypt. The exports on military account are, as

(a) Included with other kinds.

already explained, not included in the above figures. These amounted to 55,300 tons in 1918-19 as against 85,600 tons in the preceding year. Of these 46,400 tons were exported from Burma. The coastwise exports of rice and paddy from Burma to Bengal and other parts of India are set out below :—

Exports of rice and paddy coastwise from Burma.

	Rice			Paddy		
	To Bengal	To other parts of India	Total	To Bengal	To other parts of India	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of ten years ending 1893-94	3,100	34,700	37,800	6,100	49,000	55,100
„ „ „ 1903-04	65,400	305,500	370,900	16,600	87,800	104,400
„ „ „ 1913-14	190,800	263,400	454,200	60,700	155,100	215,800
Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	129,600	253,800	383,400	32,300	182,100	214,400
Year 1914-15	590,300	316,300	906,600	124,800	191,100	315,900
„ 1915-16	639,900	316,200	956,100	138,700	137,100	275,800
„ 1916-17	512,900	356,300	869,200	75,300	83,400	158,700
„ 1917-18	282,800	218,200	501,000	18,800	25,500	44,300
„ 1918-19	216,000	582,000	798,000	18,000	29,000	47,000

The chief thing that strikes one in this table is that Burma exported coastwise 798,000 tons of rice, an increase of 59 per cent over the preceding year, and of 108 per cent over the pre-war average, in spite of the severe shortage of tonnage. The exports to Bombay increased by more than 141 per cent to 370,000 tons and those to Madras (193,800 tons) nearly trebled, while Bengal took 24 per cent less. The exports of paddy slightly increased.

Wheat.

Wheat.—The quantity of wheat exported in 1918-19 was only 476,100 tons, a decrease of 67 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and of 64 per cent as compared with the pre-war normal. The wheat harvest of 1918 was good, but the failure of the monsoon in 1918 considerably reduced the exportable surplus, and the exports, especially in the later months of the year, were very small as is clearly seen from the following table :—

	Pre-war average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
April to August	797,200	642,900	166,100	897,900	398,700
September to March	510,800	10,000	582,800	556,500	77,400
Total	1,308,000	652,900	748,900	1,454,400	476,100

The value of the total exports amounted to £4,502,000 as against £12,668,000 in 1917-18. If the prices of the preceding year had prevailed, the value would have been £4,126,000, or in other words, there was an increase of £376,000 due to higher prices. Most of the wheat was, as usual, shipped from Karachi, the exports from that port amounting to 410,100 tons or 86 per cent of the total. Only 39,600 tons were shipped from Bombay as against 242,700 tons in the preceding year, and 25,400 tons from Bengal against 126,400 tons. The principal destinations of exports during the last two years as compared with the pre-war period are shown in table 43 in Part II of this Review. Exports to the British Empire (417,100 tons) decreased by 60 per cent, and to the Allies, mainly France and Italy, by 86 per cent. Nearly 6,600 tons were shipped to Arabia, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia), as against 43,600 tons in 1917-18 and 5,200 tons in the pre-war period. The exports on military account are not included in the above figures and amounted to 4,600 tons as against 25,600 tons in the preceding year.

Arrangements were made during the year through the Royal Wheat Commission for considerable purchases of Australian wheat and consignments began to arrive in the latter part of the year. Over 55,000 tons of Australian wheat were imported in March, 105,000 tons in April, and 6,900 tons in May 1919.

Wheat flour.—The shipments of wheat flour on private account were 30,900 tons, as against 71,600 tons in 1917-18, and 55,000 tons in the pre-war quinquennium. The principal importing countries were: Turkey Asiatic (mainly Mesopotamia) 8,200 tons, East African Protectorate 6,200 tons, Ceylon 5,800 tons, and Aden 3,700 tons. The exports of wheat flour (including atta) on military account are not included in the above figures, 142,000 tons being shipped in 1918-19 as against 123,100 tons in the preceding year.

Other foodgrains.

Other foodgrains.—The quantity of other foodgrains, mainly gram, barley, and pulse (beans, lentils, etc.), shipped in 1918-19, has already been shown in the table on page 17. Gram was exported to the extent of 282,200 tons, a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the preceding year. This was, however, more than double the pre-war average. The shipments of barley were 226,300 tons. This was 37 per cent less than the previous year's exports and almost the same as in the pre-war quinquennium. Ninety-one per cent of the exports of barley and gram was consigned to Egypt. The exports on military account which are not included in the above figures were 77,900 tons of gram, and 27,000 tons of barley. The quantity of beans exported was 78,900 tons, of which 78,800 tons were shipped from Burma. In 1917-18 the exports of beans from Burma amounted to 72,800 tons. The shipments of maize and jawar considerably decreased in the year under review.

Hides and Skins.

Hides and Skins.—The main feature in the year's trade in hides and skins was the further leap upwards in the exports of tanned hides which synchronised with a decrease in raw hides, owing to the prohibition which was in force up to the beginning of April 1919.

Table 54 in Part II shows the exports in 1918-19, as compared with the previous year and the pre-war quinquennium. The quantity of raw hides exported was 19,100 tons. Seventy-four per cent of these exports was raw cowhides which decreased to 14,200 tons, from 15,900 tons in 1917-18, and 37,200 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. The decrease in exports is accounted for by the prohibition which existed on certain classes of raw hides until April, 1919, and, as noted in the previous year's Review of Trade,* partly by the great increase in the tanning of cowhides in India for army purposes, and partly by the great scarcity and cost of freight which limited the export of inferior quality of hides. The largest shipments were to the United Kingdom (8,600 tons) and to Italy (4,700 tons). The quantity of raw buffalo hides exported (3,900 tons) was 7 per cent below that of 1917-18. The United Kingdom had the largest share of these exports, with 2,200 tons or 55 per cent of the total, as against 1,400 tons or 34 per cent in the preceding year. The United States, the biggest buyer in previous years, came next after the United Kingdom with 1,300 tons.

The exports of raw skins were 25,000 tons, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of the total exports went to the United States. The shipments to the United Kingdom decreased by 24 per cent, while those to France, Canada, and Japan increased. Eighty-five per cent of the total quantity of raw skins exported consisted of raw goat skins. Table No. 53 in Part II shows the chief importing countries of Indian raw hides and skins.

Tanned hides were exported to the extent of 25,500 tons, an increase of 39 per cent as against the preceding year, and of more than 180 per cent above the pre-war quinquennial average. Almost the entire quantity (99·6 per cent) was shipped to the United Kingdom. Tanned cowhides were 25,000 tons or 98 per cent of the exports of tanned hides, as against 17,300 tons in 1917-18. The quantity shipped in the pre-war year 1913-14 was 7,900 tons only. Indian tanned hides are supplied to Cawnpore for Army Work in India and there has in this and similar ways been an increase in the local consumption of these hides. The following table shows the imports of hides by rail from Northern India into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to meet the requirements of Indian tanneries.

Imports by rail of raw hides from Northern India.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	Nine months April to December 1917	1918
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Into the Madras Presidency . .	700	3,300	5,600	4,100	2,500
Into the Bombay Presidency . .	600	3,700	4,700	3,600	1,400

Exports of tanned skins were 3,000 tons, an increase of 75 per cent over the previous year. This was due to the fact that exports have been permitted under license since September, 1918. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 2,300 tons as against 1,200 tons in 1917-18. The remainder was purchased mainly by the United States (460 tons) and Japan (150 tons).

Tea.—The exports of Indian tea in 1918-19 were 324 million lbs, a decrease of 10 per cent as compared with the preceding year, but 21 per cent above the pre-war average. In the first eight months of the year under review, the quantity shipped was 239 million lbs, an increase of 25 per cent over the exports of the corresponding period of the previous year, while in the four months, December to March, after the armistice, the exports (85 million lbs) showed a decrease of no less than 49 per cent as compared with the same period of 1917-18. The value of the year's exports was £11,850,000, an increase of only £68,000 over the previous year, but had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been £10,617,000. In other words, there was an increase of £1,233,000 due to higher prices. The average price realised in Calcutta at the auction sales was 8 pence per lb as against 7¼ pence in the preceding year. The estimated outturn in India in 1918, based on returns received in this Department, is 381 million lbs as against 371 million lbs in 1917. Of the total quantity exported from India, over 86 per cent was shipped from Bengal, 9 per cent from Madras, 4 per cent from Bombay, and less than 1 per cent from Sind. Table 51 in Part II of this Review shows the exports of tea to the more important destinations. The main features of the year's trade were: (1) an increase in the exports to the United Kingdom, Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia), and Persia; (2) the complete cessation of exports to Russia; (3) the great decrease in the exports to the United States and Canada referred to below; and (4) an increase in the imports of foreign tea. The exports to the United Kingdom (282 million lbs) were 87 per cent of the total exports of tea. The shipments were mainly for the Ministry of Food and the War Office. Exports on private account were permitted only from January 1919, under certain conditions, and all prohibitions on the exports of tea to the United Kingdom were removed in the last month of the year under review. The direct shipments to Canada and the United States decreased to 3 million lbs from the record figure of 42 million lbs in the preceding year. There were no re-exports of Indian tea to North America from the United Kingdom in the calendar year 1918. The decrease in the imports of Indian tea into these markets may be ascribed partly to the competition of Java tea. Chile was responsible for the increase in the trade with South America. Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia), on account of the requirements of the army, took four times the quantity imported in 1917-18, and the shipments to Persia increased to 8,358,000 lbs from 3,486,000 lbs in the preceding year. There were as already noted no direct exports to Russia,

Tea.

* Page 22 of the Review of the Trade of India for 1917-18.

while China which re-exports Indian tea to Russia also took less. The shipments to Australia and Ceylon decreased. Indian tea exported to Ceylon is almost entirely transhipped * at Colombo to other countries.

In addition to the exports by sea about 2,982,000 lbs of Indian tea were exported across the land frontier, of which 1,752,000 lbs were green and 1,230,000 lbs were black. The exports were mainly to Afghanistan and Persia. The imports of tea across the frontier amounted to 5,903,000 lbs of which 5,814,000 lbs were black. Nearly 95 per cent of the imports was from the Shan States. The imports of tea into India by sea from foreign countries increased in the year under review to 11,146,000 lbs from 9,666,000 lbs in 1917-18, due chiefly to larger imports of black tea from Ceylon. The total imports of tea by sea from all sources were as follows:—The pre-war quinquennial averages are given in brackets. Total imports 11,146,000 lbs (4,842,000 lbs). The chief countries of consignment were Ceylon 6,468,000 lbs (1,593,000 lbs); China, including Hongkong 4,128,800 lbs (2,485,000 lbs); the Straits Settlements (largely Java tea) 287,000 lbs (604,000 lbs); and Java 188,000 lbs (123,000 lbs). Foreign tea is blended in Calcutta under bond with Indian tea for export abroad, and in 1918-19, 890,300 lbs were blended and exported to the United States, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador.

The balance of tea left in the country for consumption, as estimated by deducting net exports (*i.e.*, exports *minus* imports) and stocks left at the end of the year, from the production *plus* stocks from the previous year, was 53 million lbs in 1918-19 as against 42 million lbs in the preceding year, and 22 million lbs in the pre-war year 1913-14.

Oilseeds.

Oilseeds.—The principal features of the year were: (1) a decrease in the exports of groundnuts, copra, sesamum, and castor; (2) a very noticeable increase in the exports of linseed and rapeseed; and (3) a large increase in the share of the United Kingdom in the total trade. The total quantity exported was 487,700 tons, only one-third of the pre-war quinquennial average. There was, however, an increase of 7 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The value of these exports increased by 36 per cent to £7,479,000. Had the prices of the preceding year prevailed, the value would have been £5,827,000. There was thus an increase of £1,652,000 due to higher prices. Of the total quantity exported, linseed was 60 per cent against 32 per cent in 1917-18, castor 17 per cent against 21 per cent, rape and sesamum together 17 per cent against 16 per cent, and groundnuts only 4 per cent against 25 per cent. Shipments of linseed (292,400 tons) were double those of the preceding year, although still 23 per cent below the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took 242,300 tons of the total quantity as against 111,300 tons in 1917-18. Australia came next with 18,700 tons. Italy and the United States also increased their imports. The increase in the exports from India to the United Kingdom is partly explained by the fact that the supplies from the Argentine were reduced during the two calendar years 1917 and 1918. There was a remarkable decrease in groundnuts from 115,300 tons in 1917-18 to 17,200 tons in the year under review. The pre-war average exports were no less than 211,800 tons. France took 2,500 tons against 38,800 tons in 1917-18, and the United Kingdom only 400 tons as against 18,000 tons. In the preceding year nearly 51,000 tons were shipped to the Straits Settlements, most of which was re-exported to Hongkong and America. In the year ended 31st March 1919, the exports to the Straits Settlements were a mere bagatelle—6,900 tons. The total quantity of castor seed exported decreased to 82,000 tons. The shipments to the United Kingdom, however, increased from 57,000 tons in 1917-18 to 63,000 tons. Rapeseed was exported to the extent of 79,700 tons. The exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy increased, while Japan took only one-half of the quantity exported in the preceding year. The shipments during the year of cotton seed (1,450 tons), sesamum (2,380 tons), and copra (450 tons) were insignificant. An important development has been the increase in the imports of copra from Ceylon, which amounted to 39,000 tons in 1917-18, and 42,000 tons in the year under review, as against only 86 tons, the pre-war average. Crushing is done in India and the manufactured article exported. Table No. 50 in Part II shows the value of the important seeds exported.

The diversion of the trade since the outbreak of war is illustrated by the following statement which shows the percentage shares of the chief consuming countries:—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
United Kingdom	31	50	73
France	27·7	17	10
Italy	4·1	2	5
Belgium	16·3	...	...
Germany	12·2	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	13	2
United States	2·3	4	2
Others	6·4	14	8
	100	100	100

The increase in the share of the United Kingdom was mainly due to larger exports of linseed, castor, and rapeseed, while smaller exports of groundnuts accounted for the decrease in the share of the Straits Settlements. The share of Bombay in the total quantity of seeds exported was 46 per cent, of Bengal nearly 30 per cent, of Sind 19 per cent, and of Madras 5 per cent.

* In 1918-19, 2,500,000 lbs of Indian tea were transhipped at Colombo, of which 2,000,000 lbs went to Australia, 200,000 lbs to the United States, 100,000 lbs to Cape Colony, and the remainder mainly to Italy, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

Raw wool.—The quantity of raw wool exported abroad was 47 million lbs, as against 43 million lbs in the preceding year. These figures relate to wool produced in India. They do not include the wool brought across the frontier and subsequently exported abroad by sea which is shown under re-exports on page 23. The exports of wool were entirely to the United Kingdom as in 1917-18, with the exception of only 224 lbs shipped to the Transvaal. Seventy-four per cent of the total exports went from Bombay, and 26 per cent from Karachi. The exports from Calcutta were negligible. The shipments of woollen carpets and rugs were valued at £98,000 almost the same as in the previous year. The imports of foreign wool by sea were 3,637,000 lbs, an increase of 37 per cent over the preceding year. Fifty-one per cent of the total imports came from Victoria as against only 4 per cent in 1917-18, while Persia decreased her share to 27 per cent from 86 per cent in the preceding year. **Raw Wool.**

Other articles.—Of the other articles not analysed in this chapter, the more important articles are enumerated below :—

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	£	£	£
Oils	613,000	1,373,000	2,343,000
Metals and Ores—			
Manganese Ore	658,000	571,000	502,000
Wolfram	(a)	724,000	751,000
Others	469,000	666,000	851,000
Opium	6,641,000	1,605,000	2,086,000
Lac	1,468,000	2,518,000	1,966,000
Rubber	263,000	1,082,000	1,670,000
Dyes—Indigo	199,000	1,019,000	832,000
Other sorts	567,000	465,000	534,000
Hemp, raw	522,000	530,000	979,000
Coffee	917,000	662,000	796,000
Paraffin wax	367,000	740,000	746,000
Spices	573,000	728,000	729,000
Saltpetre	233,000	592,000	622,000
Mica	239,000	575,000	592,000
Provisions and oilman's stores	304,000	469,000	412,000
Coal and coke	505,000	159,000	104,000
Articles exported by post	605,000	976,000	1,128,000

The main features of the trade in oils were an increase in the exports of coconut, linseed, and mineral oils, and a decrease in castor oil. As already noted, Ceylon copra which was imported in large quantities was crushed in India, and the exports of coconut oil, in the year under review, exceeded 7 million gallons, as against 3 million gallons in the preceding year, and nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, the pre-war average. Eighty per cent of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom and the remainder went mainly to Italy and Egypt. The shipments of linseed oil (1,675,000 gallons) almost trebled. The principal importing countries were Italy, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. Castor oil decreased by 20 per cent to 1,658,000 gallons. The United Kingdom and Italy took 92 per cent of the total quantity exported. Dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F (benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirit) exported abroad amounted to 22,601,000 gallons, as against 18,935,000 gallons in 1917-18. Almost the entire quantity shipped was benzine exported from Burma to the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Italy. *The production of petroleum in India including Burma during the year 1918 was estimated at 286 million gallons. The exports of petrol, benzine, and other motor spirit coastwise from Burma to other parts of India were 8,453,000 gallons as against 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18.* **Oils.**

Manganese ore accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported. The quantity shipped decreased by 11 per cent to 385,400 tons. Seventy-seven per cent of the total exports went to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to France, Japan, the United States, Belgium, and Italy. Nearly 10,900 tons of ferro-manganese were exported from Bengal in the year under review. Wolfram ore was shipped entirely to the United Kingdom. The total quantity exported was 4,870 tons, of which 4,799 tons were from Burma and 71 tons from Bengal. The shipments of chrome iron ore were 39,400 tons, as against 15,000 tons in 1917-18. The increase was mainly due to larger exports to the United Kingdom. Only 9,600 tons of pig iron were exported almost entirely to Japan as against a total export of 49,800 tons in 1917-18. The production of iron and steel at the two premier works—the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron and Steel Works—was 781,100 tons, which consisted mainly of pig iron (262,600 tons), steel (182,800 tons), and blooms and billets (160,500 tons). The remarkable increase in production brought about by the war is illustrated by comparing the production in 1917-18 with that of the pre-war year. In 1917-18 this was 731,200 tons, and in the pre-war year 1913-14, 305,000 tons. The shipments of pig lead decreased from 10,600 tons in 1917-18 to 9,300 tons. Ninety-nine per cent of the quantity was exported from Burma mainly to Ceylon, Hongkong, and the United Kingdom. Considerable quantities are also exported coastwise from Burma. The coastwise exports in 1918-19 were 8,700 tons as against 5,800 tons in the preceding year. The activities of the Burma Mines Co., Ltd., in the production of lead and silver in Namtu are significant. **Metals and ores.**

The exports of opium on private account increased in the year under review by 28 per cent to 10,797 chests. Indo-China (including Cochin-China) took 3,660 chests, Java 2,400 chests, Japan 2,040 chests, and Siam 1,750 chests. The other principal importing countries, in order of importance, were Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, British Borneo, and **Opium.**

(a) Included in others.

Ceylon. The exports on Government account, which are not included in the above figures were 4,586 chests from Bengal and 1,700 chests from Bombay. The shipments were made to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong.

Shellac. The scheme introduced in January 1917, under which all shippers of shellac guaranteed to Government suitable shellac in quantities representing 20 per cent of their shipments on private account at a fixed f.o.b. price of £2-16*s.* per maund (82⅔lbs), was in force during the greater part of the year under review. Control was removed altogether on the 4th December 1918. The total quantity exported decreased from 289,700 cwts in the previous year to 222,900 cwts. The value of the exports was £1,866,000. The declared value per cwt was £8-8*s.* as against £8-5*s.*-4*d.* in 1917-18. The shipments to the United States decreased, while there were larger exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and the Philippines. Forty-four per cent of the total exports was shipped to the United States, 29 per cent to the United Kingdom, 8 per cent to Japan, and 5 per cent to the Philippines.

Rubber. The exports of rubber exceeded the previous year's record shipments by no less than 65 per cent. The total quantity exported was 13,907,000 lbs, as against 8,430,000 lbs in 1917-18, and 1,172,000 lbs, the pre-war average. Nearly seven-tenths of the exports went from Madras, and the remainder almost entirely from Burma. The question of collecting annually detailed statistics regarding rubber production is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Indigo. The total production of indigo in India during the year was estimated at 44,100 cwts, as against 88,300 cwts the finally revised estimate of the preceding year. The exports (32,700 cwts) were 5 per cent above those of 1917-18, and 112 per cent above the pre-war average. The shipments to the United Kingdom again decreased and were 4,700 cwts, as against 5,500 cwts in the preceding year, and 3,400 cwts, the pre-war average. The increased production of artificial dyes in the United Kingdom has reduced the demand of the natural product. There was a noticeable increase in the exports to Japan, which was our best customer—14,300 cwts in 1918-19, as against 2,800 cwts in the preceding year, and 400 cwts, the pre-war average. The shipments to the United States decreased from the record total of 13,000 cwts in 1917-18 to 7,200 cwts. Persia took only one-fourth of the quantity exported in the preceding year and Egypt also took less. The average declared value decreased from £32-16*s.* per cwt in 1917-18 to £25-9*s.*-4*d.* per cwt in 1918-19.

Saltpetre. The exports of saltpetre amounted to 23,900 tons, an increase of 5 per cent as compared with the preceding year and of 56 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took 69 per cent of total quantity exported and the United States 22 per cent. The remainder went mainly to Australia, New Zealand, France, Ceylon, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and the Maldives.

Mica. There was a decrease in the quantity of mica exported together with an increase in the value, due largely to the strength of the demand for superior grades. The shipments amounted to 2,800 tons, a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the preceding year but still 14 per cent above the pre-war average. The value of these exports increased by 4 per cent to nearly £599,000. The entire quantity was exported to the United Kingdom. The exports to destinations other than the United Kingdom were prohibited throughout the year.

Coal and coke. The exports abroad of coal on private account were 143,600 tons, as compared with 255,900 tons in the preceding year and 823,800 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. The chief customers were Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Sumatra. Exports of coke were altogether insignificant, only 85 tons, as compared with 1,600 tons, the pre-war average. The exports of coal and coke given above do not, of course, include bunker coal which amounted to 1,490,600 tons for the year under review. These exports also omit coal bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels. The coastwise exports from Bengal, owing to the scarcity of shipping, were 105,200 tons as against 221,000 tons in the previous year, and 2,159,000 tons, the pre-war average. The quantity sent by rail and river from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in 1918-19 amounted to 12 million tons against 11 million tons in the preceding year.* The production of coal in 1918 was 20,722,000 tons as against 18,213,000 tons in 1917.

Articles exported by post. The value of articles exported by post increased by 16 per cent to £1,128,000. Fifty-five per cent went to the United Kingdom, 17 per cent to Ceylon, and nearly 9 per cent to the Straits Settlements. The pre-war exports of articles by post were valued at £605,000 or 46 per cent less than the exports during 1918-19.

Re-exports.

The total value of the exports of foreign merchandise, that is, re-exports, was £9,704,000, an increase of £3,623,000 or 60 per cent over the preceding year. The following statement shows the value of the re-export trade in the last two years as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average :—

	£
Average of five years ending 1913-14	3,079,000
Year 1917-18	6,081,000
„ 1918-19	9,704,000

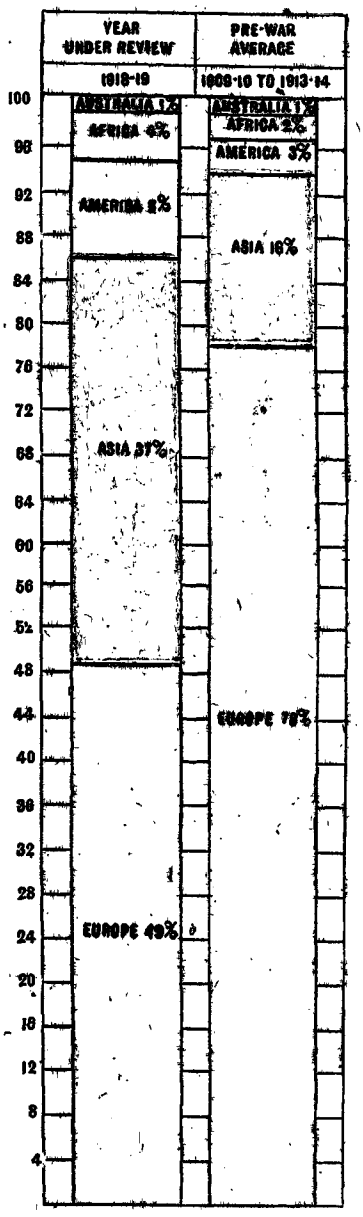
The share of Bombay was 72 per cent, and that of Karachi was 19 per cent. The main features of the year's trade were: (1) the large increase in cotton twist and yarn and piece goods ;

* The total quantity of coal exported from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to the port of Bombay by the East Indian Railway was 989,000 tons in the calendar year 1918 as against 1,722,000 tons in the preceding year. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway carried 358,400 tons as against 757,300 tons in 1917.

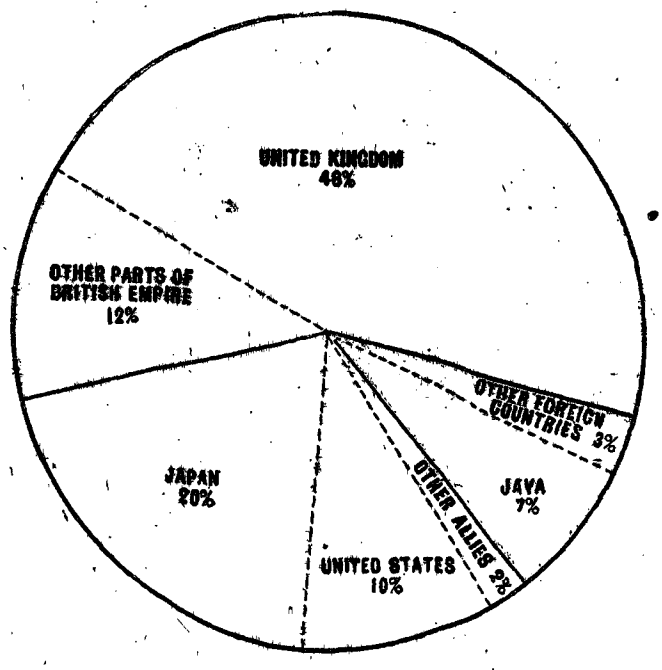
4. SHARE OF CONTINENTS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE IN 1918-19, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14

IMPORTS

(1) SHARE OF CONTINENTS



(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES



1918-19
(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	58
ALLIES	32
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	10
	100

1909-10 TO 1913-14
(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

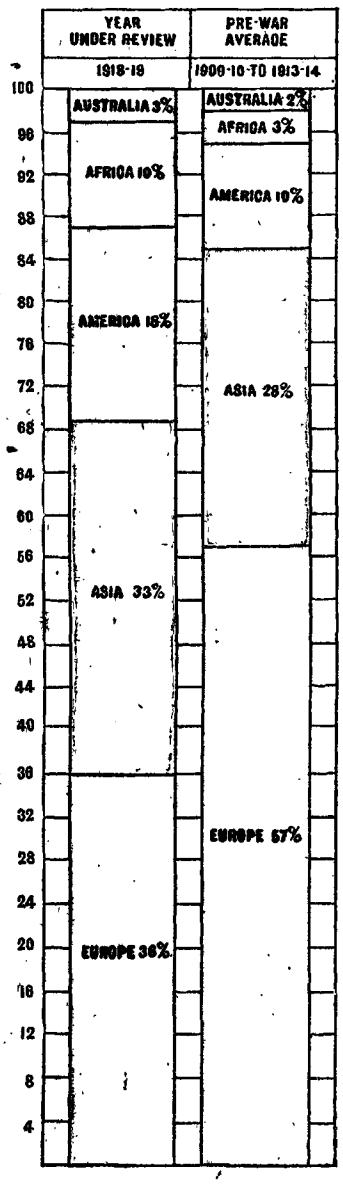
	PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE	70
ALLIES	11
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	19
	100

Note (*a*) the decreased share of the British Empire, and
(*b*) the increase in the share of Japan and of the United States in the total import trade, as compared with the pre-war period.

5. SHARE OF CONTINENTS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE IN 1918-19, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE PRE-WAR YEARS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14

EXPORTS

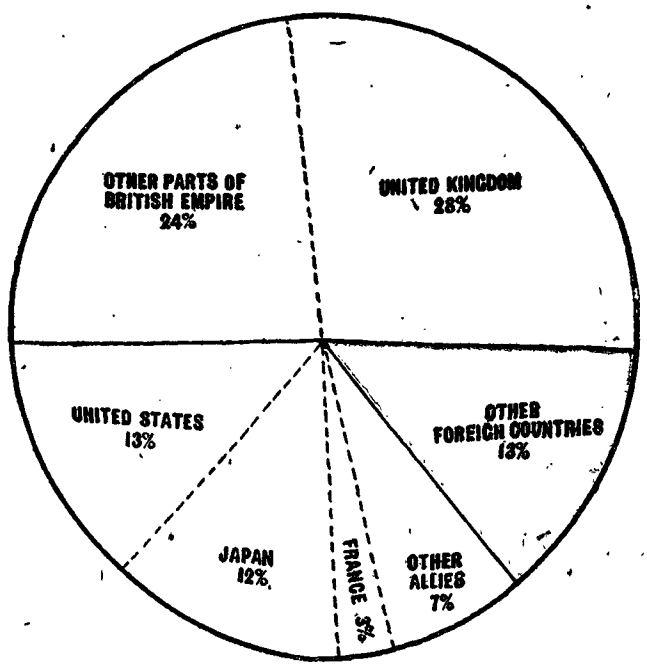
(1) SHARE OF CONTINENTS



(2) SHARE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

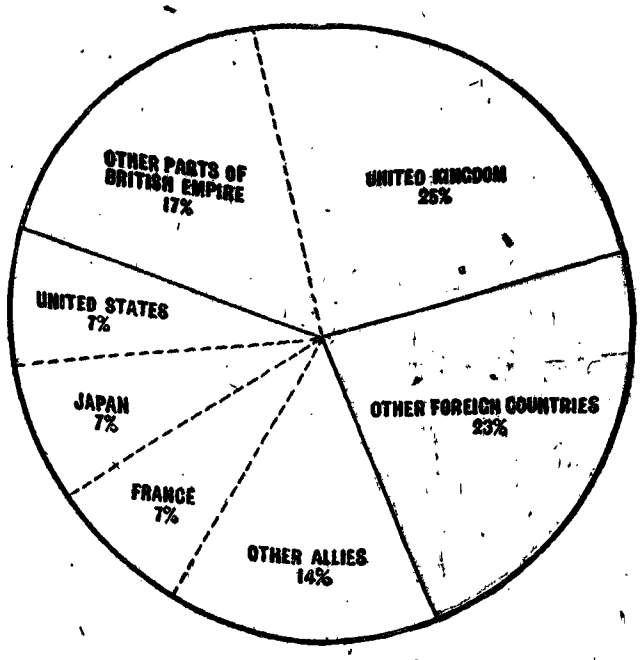
1918-19

(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)



1909-10 TO 1913-14

(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)



1918-19

(YEAR UNDER REVIEW)

		PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE		52
ALLIES		35
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		13
		100

1909-10 TO 1913-14

(PRE-WAR AVERAGE)

		PER CENT
BRITISH EMPIRE		42
ALLIES		35
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		23
		100

Note the increase in the share of the British Empire, of the United States, and of Japan in the total export trade, as compared with the pre-war period.

and (2) the increase in raw wool, silk goods, apparel, tea, hardware, and articles by post. The quantity of cotton piecegoods re-exported (114 million yards) was 76 per cent above the pre-war average. Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia), Persia, Aden, and East Africa considerably increased their imports, while Egypt, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements took less than in 1917-18. The re-exports of wool, *i.e.*, wool brought across the land frontier and subsequently exported abroad by sea, were 15,662,000 lbs as against 12,817,000 lbs in 1917-18, and 8,580,000 lbs, the pre-war average. The entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. Ninety-eight per cent of the shipments was made from Karachi, and 2 per cent from Bombay.

The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade are given below: the pre-war quinquennial averages are in brackets: the United Kingdom 16 (27); Persia 20 (14); Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia) 23 (5); Aden 9 (4); and East Africa 7(11).

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Trade in 1918-19.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended 31st March, 1919, were: (1) an increase in the imports from Japan (£10 millions), and from the United States (£3 millions); (2) an increase in the exports to the United Kingdom (£7 millions), to the United States (£2 millions), and to Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia) (£2½ millions); and (3) a decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom (£3 millions). The following table illustrates the changes that have taken place in the direction of trade in 1918-19, as compared with the previous year and the pre-war quinquennium:—

	Imports			Exports			Total Trade		
	Pre-war average	1917-18	1918-19	Pre-war average	1917-18	1918-19	Pre-war average	1917-18	1918-19
	Share per cent	Share per cen	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent
United Kingdom	63	54	46	25	26	28	40	37	35
British Possessions	7	10	12	17	27	24	13	20	19
Total British Empire	70	64	58	42	53	52	53	57	54
Allies	11	24	32	35	37	35	26	32	34
Neutrals	10	12	10	9	10	13	10	11	12
Enemy countries	9	...	...	14	...	...	11	...	...
Total Foreign countries	30	36	42	58	47	48	47	43	46
Total value of trade in thousands of £	97,231	100,283	112,689	149,411	161,704	169,240	246,642	261,987	281,929

Total Trade.—The British Empire had 54 per cent of the total trade, as compared with 53 per cent in the pre-war period, while the Allies increased their share from 26 per cent to 34 per cent. The place of enemy countries, which had 11 per cent of the total trade before the war, has been taken mainly by the Allies (Japan and the United States). A glance at the table will show that the Allies' trade increased by as much as 8 per cent, while that of the British Empire increased by only 1 per cent and neutrals by 2 per cent.

The Import Trade.—In the import trade the outstanding feature was the decrease in the share of the British Empire from 70 per cent in the pre-war period to 58 per cent, on account of the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom which was engaged tooth and nail on the production of munitions of war. The share of other parts of the British Empire increased, and that of the Allies nearly trebled, thanks to Japan and the United States. The share of neutrals remained unchanged. Nearly 9 per cent of the imports in the pre-war quinquennium came from enemy countries, and their place has been taken by Japan and also by the United States. Table 16 in Part II illustrates the increase in the imports from Japan and from the United States of certain principal commodities which were largely imported from enemy countries before the war.

The Export Trade.—There have been, as is not surprising, noteworthy changes in the direction of the export trade since the outbreak of war. The British Empire, which took only 42 per cent of the exports in the pre-war period, increased its share to 52 per cent. The share of countries other than those of the British Empire decreased to a corresponding extent (10 per cent) from 58 to 48 per cent. Enemy countries had nearly 14 per cent of the exports before the war, chiefly raw materials for their industries, *e g.*, raw jute, raw cotton, oil seeds, and raw hides and skins. Their place has been taken almost entirely by the British Empire.

The chief imports and exports from and to each principal country are set out in table 15 in Part II. It is not possible to analyse in detail within the limits of this Review the trade with each of our customers. A running commentary, however, may be made in regard to the main features of this table.

The United Kingdom.—Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £51331,000 as against £54,514,000 in the preceding year, and £61,051,000, the pre-war average. Cotton manufactures imported from Lancashire showed the greatest decrease, *viz.*, £4,778,000.

The decrease in quantity is of even greater interest. It will be seen that the imports in 1918-19 were only one-third of the pre-war quantity imported.

Imports of cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom.

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed, or dyed	Total (including fents.)
	yards	yards	yards	yards
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1,315,997,000	642,871,000	590,462,000	2,563,705,000
Year 1914-15	1,294,655,000	595,505,000	463,640,000	2,378,048,000
„ 1915-16	1,099,022,000	601,410,000	322,529,000	2,049,489,000
„ 1916-17	762,016,000	582,215,000	403,721,000	1,786,138,000
„ 1917-18	544,991,000	496,161,000	362,974,000	1,429,629,000
„ 1918-19	375,302,000	274,889,000	201,263,000	857,058,000
Decrease in 1918-19 (per cent) as compared with pre-war normal.	—71%	—57%	—66%	—66%

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures accounted for 55 per cent of the total value of all imports from the United Kingdom as against 52 per cent in the pre-war period. Other noticeable decreases were in cement, paints and colours, paper and pasteboard, provisions, soap, and cigarettes. On the other hand, the imports of synthetic dyes, iron and steel, railway plant and rolling-stock, rubber manufactures, and haberdashery and millinery increased. There was a decrease in the quantity of liquors imported, which was accompanied by an increase in the value due to higher prices. Of the more important articles imported into India, the United Kingdom held the premier place in cotton manufactures, liquors, woollen goods, tobacco, chemicals, hardware, railway plant and rolling-stock, soap, stationery, haberdashery and millinery, and articles imported by post. This is a feather in the cap of the United Kingdom, especially when the curtailment in production and the scarcity of shipping are taken into account. The value of the exports to the United Kingdom increased to £48,286,000 from £41,369,000 in the preceding year, and £37,530,003, the pre-war average. There were noticeable increases in tea, seeds, tanned hides, raw jute, and raw wool, while foodgrains and manufactured jute decreased. These seven articles accounted for over 69 per cent of the exports to the United Kingdom in 1918-19, as against 66 per cent in the preceding year. The number of bags shipped decreased from 303 millions to 135 millions, while the exports of gunny cloth increased from 103 million yards to 124 million yards. The total value of jute manufactures exported decreased by 28 per cent to £2½ millions. The shipments of raw jute, which were abnormally low in 1917-18 (only 68,000 tons), amounted to 224,000 tons as against 302,000 tons, the pre-war average. The exports of tea, 282 million lbs, exceeded the record exports of the preceding year by 6 per cent. The increase in oilseeds was mainly due to larger exports of linseed which amounted to 242,000 tons, more than double the quantity exported in 1917-18. Tanned hides were exported to the extent of 25,000 tons, as against 18,000 tons in the preceding year, and 9,000 tons in the pre-war period. Other important variations were an increase in raw hides, shellac, and rubber, and a decrease in metals and ores and raw cotton.

The percentage shares of the more important countries in the trade of India in 1918-19 as compared with the previous year and the pre-war quinquennium, are set out below :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports, and exports, and total trade of India

	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.		
	Pre-war average	1917-18	1918-19	Pre-war average	1917-18	1918-19	Pre-war average	1917-18	1918-19
	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent	Share per cent
United Kingdom	62·8	54·4	45·5	25·1	25·6	28·5	40·0	36·6	35·3
Japan	2·5	12·1	19·8	7·5	14·1	11·6	5·5	13·4	14·9
United States	3·1	7·9	9·5	7·5	12·6	13·1	5·8	10·8	11·7
Egypt	·2	·7	1·0	·8	10·2	5·8	·6	6·5	4·0
Java	6·4	7·8	6·7	1·3	1·1	1·4	3·3	3·7	3·5
Ceylon	·5	1·6	1·8	3·7	4·1	4·2	2·4	3·2	3·2
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·5	3·3	3·4	2·9	2·9	2·9	3·1	3·1
France	1·5	1·1	1·1	6·6	3·6	3·5	4·6	2·6	2·5
Italy	1·0	1·2	·5	3·2	3·5	3·8	2·3	2·6	2·5
Australia	·7	·6	1·3	1·4	2·3	2·9	1·1	1·6	2·2
Turkey, Asiatic	·4	·4	·3	1·0	1·5	2·9	·8	1·1	1·9
Others	18·8	8·7	9·2	38·5	18·5	19·4	30·7	14·8	15·2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The main facts that emerge from an examination of the above table in regard to countries other than the United Kingdom are briefly these: (1) the remarkable growth in the trade with Japan and the United States since the outbreak of war, (2) the large increase in the exports to Egypt as a result of shipments "for orders," (3) the increase in the trade with Ceylon, Australia, the Straits Settlements, and Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia), and (4) the decrease in the exports to France.

Next to the United Kingdom, Japan held the premier place in the import trade of India, and the second place in the export trade, being surpassed in this respect only by the United States. The value of the imports from Japan exceeded £22 millions in 1918-19, as against £12 millions in the preceding year, and nearly £2½ millions in the pre-war period. Cotton manufactures showed the largest increase, and accounted for nearly 51 per cent of the imports

as against 28 per cent in the preceding year. The following table shows the rapid increase in the imports of piecegoods from Japan since the outbreak of war :—

Imports of Cotton piecegoods from Japan.

	Grey (unbleached) yards.	White (bleached) yards.	Coloured, printed or dyed yards.
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	2,559,000	48,000	521,000
Year 1914-15	15,265,000	68,000	709,000
„ 1915-16	34,852,000	901,000	3,349,000
„ 1916-17	75,621,000	2,558,000	21,937,000
„ 1917-18	73,278,000	2,602,000	18,676,000
„ 1918-19	206,838,000	10,484,000	20,806,000

Over 238 million yards of piecegoods were imported from Japan in 1918-19, as against 94 million yards in 1917-18 and only 3 million yards, the pre-war average. Other important increases were in apparel, metals, woollen manufactures, hardware, beer, tea-chests, paper and pasteboard, machinery and millwork, chemicals, especially alum, aluminous sulphates, and carbide of calcium, haberdashery and millinery, and cement, while there were decreases in sugar and camphor. The imports of matches and glass and glassware, although less than those in the preceding year, were much above the pre-war normal. Besides cotton piecegoods, matches, and glass and glassware referred to above, there have been noticeable increases since the outbreak of war in the imports from Japan of paper and pasteboard, chemicals, paints and colours, hardware, tea-chests, woollen goods, beer, electrical appliances, cement, stationery, toys, brushes and brooms, firebricks, zinc, brass, bronze, and similar alloys, wood pulp, and starch and farina. The value of the exports to Japan (£19,658,000) was 14 per cent below the preceding year, but 75 per cent above the pre-war average. Raw cotton accounted for 80 per cent of the value of total exports. There was, however, a decrease of 46 per cent in the shipments of raw cotton in the year under review. Other important variations were an increase in the exports of rice, opium, shellac, and tanned skins, and a decrease in pig iron and rapeseed. The value of gunny bags exported increased, but the quantity was less than that of the preceding year.

The total value of the trade with the United States was £33 millions, an increase of 17 per cent over 1917-18 and of no less than 131 per cent over the pre-war average. Imports were valued at £11 millions, and exports at £22 millions. Metals (chiefly iron and steel) and mineral oil accounted for 49 per cent of the import trade. The quantity of iron and steel imported (49,000 tons) was 140 per cent above the pre-war average, although 12 per cent below the preceding year. There was a further decrease in the imports of mineral oil from 34 million gallons to 23 million gallons. The imports of hardware, instruments (chiefly electrical), machinery, and provisions increased, while cotton piecegoods and especially motor cars decreased. In exports, raw and manufactured jute, raw hides and skins, and shellac accounted for 92 per cent of the total value as against 86 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity of gunny cloth exported decreased to 639 million yards, while the value increased to £13,151,000 on account of considerably higher prices. Other important variations were a decrease in raw jute, raw hides, shellac, and tea, and an increase in raw skins.

There was a noticeable increase in the imports of salt from Egypt. The exports to Egypt, which were abnormally large in the preceding year (£16,434,000), decreased to £9,973,000 mainly due to smaller shipments of wheat, barley, and gram. Seventy-nine per cent of the export trade was accounted for by food-grains, as against 82 per cent in 1917-18.

The direct imports of sugar from Java were slightly less than in 1917-18, but there was an increase in the imports from the Straits Settlements of Java sugar transhipped at Singapore. The exports of rice, opium, and jute manufactures to Java increased. The Straits Settlements supplied more betelnuts and farinaceous foods, and took more rice, manufactured jute, and cotton piecegoods, although less groundnuts. The imports from Ceylon of copra, tea, betelnuts, and lead sheets for tea-chests increased. That country purchased from us less rice and tea, but greater quantities of India made piecegoods.

The value of the trade with France and Italy was almost the same as in the preceding year. The exports to France of rice, raw jute, and raw hides and skins increased, but exports of wheat, oilseeds, raw cotton, and jute manufactures decreased. Italy took more rice, oils (mainly coconut and linseed), oilseeds (chiefly linseed), and raw jute, and less raw cotton, wheat, raw hides, and jute manufactures.

The value of the overseas trade with Australia increased by 48 per cent to over £6,313,000 of which imports were £1,446,000 and exports £4,867,000. Australia supplied larger quantities of raw wool, bacon and hams, jams and jellies, condensed milk, canned and bottled provisions, and less biscuits and cakes, and horses. The exports of jute, gunny bags and oilseeds increased, while rice and tea decreased. More tea, rice, and sugar were exported to Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia) than in the preceding year. The most important feature of the year's trade with Canada was the great decrease in the direct shipments of tea which fell from 21 million lbs in 1917-18 to nearly 1 million lbs in 1918-19. There was a noticeable change for the better in the sugar trade with Mauritius which shipped 77,000 tons to India, a leap upwards of 141 per cent as compared with the imports of the preceding year. The imports were still 40 per cent below the pre-war imports. South American markets, chiefly the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru purchased more jute manufactures than in the preceding year at prices which were remunerative to the Bengal jute mills.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier, Inland, and Coasting Trade in 1918-19.

I.—Frontier Trade.

The total value of the frontier trade* again increased in the year under review and amounted to £21 millions, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year's record figure of £19 millions, and of 63 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of this trade is only 6 per cent of the total value of the sea-borne trade in 1918-19, and the following table shows the total trade, inclusive of both merchandise and treasure:—

	Merchandise and Treasure		
	Imports	Exports	Total
	£	£	£
Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average)	6,872,000	5,729,000	12,601,000
" " 1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average)	8,925,000	7,664,000	16,589,000
Year 1917-18	9,853,000	8,843,000	18,696,000
" 1918-19	10,629,000	9,917,000	20,546,000

The registration of the trade, as noted on page 30 of the previous year's review, includes much that is not in reality frontier trade. The trade, for example, of the Shan States (which are part of Burma) should not be treated as trans-frontier trade. The trade of these States has considerably increased in recent years on account of the development of the mines near Namtu belonging to the Burma Mines Company, Limited. The production of lead in these mines increased in 1918 to 19,200 tons from 16,900 tons in 1917, and that of silver to 1,970,600 ounces from 1,580,600 ounces. In 1915 the production of lead was 13,500 tons and that of silver was only 284,900 ounces. The mines near Namtu promise to be a second Broken Hill, the great centre of silver production in New South Wales.

The total value of the trade with the Shan States was £4,753,000, more than double the pre-war average, but 23 per cent below the preceding year. The imports were valued at £2,036,000 as against £2,954,000 in 1917-18, and the exports at £2,717,000 against £3,261,000. There was a considerable decrease in the imports of "other metals," chiefly zinc ore from the Shan States into Burma, the imports of the preceding year being, it will be remembered, phenomenal. The total imports of silver from the Northern Shan States into Burma were valued at £647,000 in 1918-19, as against £273,000 in the previous year. The quantity of silver bullion exported coastwise from Burma to Calcutta, where it was used for rupee coinage, amounted to 1,972,000 ounces in 1918-19, as against 1,653,000 ounces in the preceding year. The whole of this was the production of the mines in Burma. The decrease in the exports to the Shan States from Burma was chiefly in railway materials and iron.

The value of the trade with Nepal amounted to £4,696,000 as against £3,968,000 in the preceding year, and £3,920,000 the pre-war average. The imports of unhusked rice from Nepal increased to 132,000 tons from 125,000 tons in 1917-18. Bihar and Orissa took nearly four-fifths of the total quantity imported. Husked rice decreased from 63,800 tons to 61,000 tons, while other food grains increased by 7 per cent to 34,400 tons. The total import of food grains from Nepal in 1918-19 was 227,500 tons as against 221,000 tons in the preceding year and 172,700 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. Nepal was able to provision Bihar and Orissa to the extent of 180,300 tons, 27 per cent more than in the pre-war year, a satisfactory feature of the year's frontier trade with Nepal. Linseed, mustard, and rapeseed were also imported in larger quantities. There was an increase of 34 per cent in the value of the trade with Afghanistan which amounted to £3,214,000. The main features of the trade were an increase in the quantity exported of sugar, tea, and also in the value (but not in the quantity) of cotton piecegoods. Exports of silver to Afghanistan, excluding the subsidy paid to His Majesty the Amir, were valued at £11,700, as against £36,500 in 1917-18. The value of the trade with Central Asia, Western China, Tibet, Sikkim, Persia, Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and Siam increased, while that with Bhutan decreased. The detailed statistics of imports and exports are shown in tables 79-82 in Part II of this Review.

The quantity of raw wool imported across the frontier (nearly 28 million lbs) was almost the same as in the preceding year. The imports of Tibetan wool were 9 million lbs or 4 per cent below the preceding year, but 66 per cent above the pre-war average. The imports from Afghanistan (16 million lbs) increased by 7 per cent as compared with 1917-18, and 34 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The details of these imports will be found in Part II, table No. 82. Imports and exports of tea across the frontier have already been referred to in Chapter III, page 20.

II.—Inland Trade.

It is unnecessary to repeat the description given in the previous year's Review of the system of inland trade registration. India has a large internal trade and the total value of the imports and exports by rail and river is nearly two and a half times that of its foreign

* The Frontier Trade of British India is carried on with adjoining countries across a land frontier of no less than 6,800 miles. This is taken from the 32-mile map of India prepared by the Survey of India. The figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

commerce. This, however, does not take into account the trade by rail and river between the internal divisions of provinces, as also the unrecorded rail-borne traffic between one station and another within the same internal division or trade block of a province or within an Indian State. The total imports and exports, as shown in table 88 in Part II of this Review, are estimated at 69 million tons, valued at £813 millions, as against 67 million tons, valued at £684 millions, the actual figures of 1917-18, and 60 million tons and £546 millions, the pre-war quinquennial average. This increase in the inland trade, reflected in the railway receipts of the year, is very satisfactory, especially in view of the poor monsoon of 1918.

Detailed statistics of the imports of principal agricultural staples into the ports from up-country, together with the provinces from which exported, will be found in tables 91-98 in Part II. The main features of the imports into the ports during 1918-19 were: (1) a decrease in wheat, tea, gram and pulse, and raw cotton; (2) a large increase in linseed; and (3) an increase in rice (including paddy), rape and mustard seed, and raw jute. The imports of wheat decreased by as much as 52 per cent to 885,000 tons, of which 53 per cent went to Karachi. The Punjab supplied only 394,000 tons, as against 861,000 tons in 1917-18, and the United Provinces 340,000 tons against 421,000 tons. Rice (including paddy) increased by 3 per cent to 807,000 tons, while gram and pulse decreased from 874,000 tons to 766,000 tons. Tea was imported to the extent of 255 million lbs as against 316 million lbs in 1917-18. In regard to oilseeds, the quantity of linseed imported (317,000 tons) more than doubled, and rape and mustard seed increased by 7 per cent to 134,000 tons.

Complete figures for the year under review of the movements of articles other than those noted in the preceding paragraph are not yet available. A brief commentary on the movements of certain important commodities during the nine months, April to December, 1918, is given below.

The quantity of raw hides exported from Northern India to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in the nine months, April to December 1918, (3,900 tons), was nearly one-half of the exports during the corresponding period of the previous year, as will be seen from the table on page 19 in Chapter III. The exports were, however, considerably above the pre-war quinquennial average.

The exports of salt by rail (799,000 tons) in the nine months of 1918 showed an increase of 8 per cent, while there was a decrease of 26 per cent in the quantity of piecegoods exported (154,200 tons), and of 7 per cent in kerosene oil. The most noticeable increases in the exports of salt were from Calcutta (*viz.*, from 189,000 tons in the nine months of 1917 to 206,000 tons), from Rajputana and Central India (from 154,000 tons to 180,000 tons), and from the Punjab (from 35,000 tons to 63,000 tons). Seventy-three per cent of the total quantity of cotton piecegoods exported by rail was sent from Bombay and Calcutta, as against 76 per cent in the nine months of 1917. The imports by rail into almost all the principal importing provinces were less than in 1917. The most important decreases were in the Punjab (17 per cent), in the United Provinces (16 per cent), in Bengal including Calcutta (41 per cent), and in Bihar and Orissa (28 per cent). The imports of kerosene oil by rail were 334,000 tons as against 361,000 tons in the nine months of 1917. There were decreases in the imports into the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Madras, Rajputana, and Central India.

The net imports (imports *minus* exports) of kerosene oil and cotton piecegoods are shown in tables 89 and 90 in Part II.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco, other than cigars, exported from the Bihar block in the year under review was 8 million lbs as against 10 million lbs in 1917-18 and 7 million lbs, the pre-war average. The exports in 1907-08 were only 1,738,000 lbs. The output of the tobacco factory at Monghyr (which commenced business in 1908) was 2,024 million cigarettes and 144,000 lbs of smoking tobacco as against 2,260 million cigarettes and 187,000 lbs of smoking tobacco in 1917-18.

The exports of castor seed by rail and river in the nine months of 1918 amounted to 100,000 tons, of which 51,000 tons or 51 per cent were exported from the Nizam's territory, as against 67,000 tons or 53 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. It may be of interest in this connexion to note that the average exports of castor seed from India by sea to foreign countries for the five years 1913-14 to 1917-18 were 100,000 tons, as against 71,000 tons exported from the Nizam's territory.

Railway earnings are a valuable index to the general movement of the inland trade of the year. The earnings for the year ending 31st March 1919 were £56,666,000, as against £51,333,000 in 1917-18, an increase of £5,333,000 or 10 per cent. As compared with the pre-war year, 1913-14, the increase was £14,666,000 or 35 per cent.

III.—Coasting Trade.

The total value of the coasting trade showed a noticeable increase in 1918-19. The imports and exports of merchandise and treasure * were valued at £104 millions, an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding year and of 43 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. A great part of this increase was due to a rise in prices, especially of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and piecegoods. The increase in the value of raw and manufactured cotton exported coastwise was £1,640,000. This was one of the main features of

* Exclude stores and treasure on Government account.

the year's coasting trade. Other important characteristics were: (1) the increase in the exports of rice almost entirely from Burma, an increase of £3,173,000, and (2) a decrease in the exports of teak and coal. The increase in the total value of the coasting trade was shared, though unequally, by all the maritime provinces. Bombay increased her total trade by £9,375,000 or 30 per cent. This was due mainly (1) to larger imports of rice from Burma and (2) to the higher prices of raw cotton imported from Sind, and of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods exported from the Presidency. The increase in Burma was £7,077,000 or 40 per cent, chiefly in the exports of rice and kerosene oil, and in the imports of gunny bags. The quantity of rice shipped from Burma to other parts of India, as already noted in Chapter III, amounted to 798,000 tons as against 501,000 tons in the preceding year, and the exports of kerosene oil increased to 117 million gallons from 107 million gallons. Shipments of petrol, benzine, and other motor spirit increased from 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18 to 8,453,000 gallons in the year under review. Bengal increased her coastwise trade by £4,000,000 or 32 per cent, due mainly to larger coastwise exports of jute manufactures and rice, and to an increase in the imports of raw cotton, kerosene oil, and teakwood. The decrease in the coastwise exports of coal from Bengal has already been noted in Chapter III, page 22. In regard to the other maritime provinces there was an important increase of £3,262,000 in the case of Madras, mainly on account of larger imports of rice, kerosene oil, and cotton twist.

CHAPTER VI.

Customs Revenue, Shipping, Gold and Silver, and the Balance of Trade.

I.—Customs Revenue.

The rates of customs duty on imported articles remained unchanged, as did also the duties on exports, *viz.*, those on jute, rice, and tea. The Tariff Schedules now in force will be found in table No. 75 in Part II of this Review. The total gross sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue *) reached the record figure of £12,169,000, an increase of no less than £5,609,000 or 85 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average, and of £1,133,000 or 10 per cent over 1917-18. The import duties contributed £8,380,000 or 69 per cent of the total revenue collected; export duties £2,461,000 or 20 per cent; the excise duty on cotton manufactures £955,000 or 8 per cent, and that on motor spirit £229,000 or 2 per cent. Land Customs and Miscellaneous yielded £144,000 or one per cent. This last item includes the cess on the export of indigo (£3,000) which has been levied since April 1918 with a view to the provision of funds for promoting research in the interests of the indigo industry. The tea cess collected by Government on behalf of the tea industry amounted to £30,000 in 1918-19. The jute cess, which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, realised £55,000 in the year under review. The details of customs revenue collected on principal articles will be found in table No. 73 in Part II.

II.—Shipping.

The shipping tables Nos. 76 and 77 in Part II show the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade and also the share of each maritime province in the total entries and clearances. The net register tonnage of vessels including native craft that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast during the year was 10,480,000 tons † as against 10,868,000 tons in 1917-18, and 16,216,000 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. This illustrates the effect of the Great War on shipping so far as India is concerned. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared during 1918-19, steamers constituted 96 per cent (10,028,000 tons), and sailing vessels (Indian and foreign) only 4 per cent (452,000 tons). The average tonnage per steamer in the year under review was 1,936 against 1,868 in 1917-18 and 2,582, the pre-war average. Here again is another instance of the effect of war on shipping. The following statement shows the clearances of vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, engaged in overseas trade:

Tonnage clearances ‡ with cargoes and in ballast.

	Average of five years, 1909-10 to 1913-14 (Pre-war period).		Average of five years, 1914-15 to 1918-19 (War period).		1917-18		1918-19	
	Tons	per cent	Tons	per cent	Tons	per cent	Tons	per cent
British ships (including British Indian)	6,412,000	(79)	4,588,000	(78)	3,990,000	(71)	3,609,000	(69)
Foreign ships	1,688,000	(21)	1,325,000	(22)	1,628,000	(29)	1,617,000	(31)
Total	8,100,000	(100)	5,913,000	(100)	5,618,000	(100)	5,226,000	(100)

It will be seen from the above table that the clearances in 1918-19 fell by 35 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennium and by 7 per cent as compared with the previous year. The share of British ships decreased, while that of foreign ships increased. These figures, however, exclude a large number of Government vessels and hired transports.

* The salt revenue (including salt import duty) amounted to £4,216,000 in 1918-19, as against £5,499,000 in the preceding year.

† Of this total 5,254,000 tons were entries and 5,226,000 tons clearances. The total tonnage of entries and clearances of native craft in the foreign trade included in these figures was 357,000 tons.

‡ Net register tonnage.

The clearances to the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan, and the United States are stated below. In 1918-19, as compared with 1917-18, there was an appreciable decrease in the tonnage of vessels that cleared to Egypt. The clearances to Japan, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Asiatic Turkey increased.

Tonnage clearances * with cargoes and in ballast.

	Average of five years, 1909-10 to 1913-14		1917-18		1918-19	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
To United Kingdom	465	1,579,000	336	1,222,000	318	1,198,000
„ Egypt	213	545,000	393	1,025,000	241	621,000
„ Japan	138	417,000	147	390,000	168	394,000
„ United States	95	294,000	92	284,000	92	302,000
„ Other countries	3,340	5,265,000	4,992	2,697,000	4,011	2,711,000
Total	4,251	8,100,000	5,960	5,618,000	4,830	5,226,000

The percentage share of Bengal in the total tonnage of entries and clearances was 27 against 25 in the pre-war quinquennium, Bombay 22 against 24, Sind 16 against 12, Madras 14 against 24, and Burma 21 against 15.

The nationality of the vessels will be found in table No. 77 in Part II of this Review. The tonnage of Japanese, Chinese, French, and American vessels increased, while there were decreases in British, Italian, Greek, Swedish, Spanish, Dutch, and Norwegian vessels.

Coasting shipping.

The total tonnage of vessels excluding native craft that entered and cleared with cargoes in the coasting trade in 1918-19 was 9,876,000 as against 9,626,000 in the preceding year, and 28,887,000 the pre-war average. British vessels had 72 per cent of this total in 1918-19, British Indian vessels 19 per cent, and foreign vessels 9 per cent of which Japan had 4 per cent. The tonnage of native craft in the coasting trade, which is not included in the above figures, increased in the year to 4,350,000 from 2,969,000 in 1917-18 and 3,066,000 the pre-war normal.

III.—Gold and Silver (coin and bullion).

A special feature of the year was the large imports of silver on Government account from the United States under the Pittman Act of Congress of 23rd April 1918, the objects of which were, to quote the preamble of the Act, "To conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States; and for the above purposes to stabilise the price and encourage the production of silver." The Act provided "that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised from time to time to melt or break up and to sell as bullion not in excess of three hundred and fifty million standard silver dollars now or hereafter held in the Treasury of the United States." Out of 270 million fine ounces, the equivalent of 350 million dollars in fine silver, the share of India was 200 million fine ounces. Shipments under the Act began to arrive by the end of May 1918, and the total quantity had arrived by July 1919.

In regard to the prohibition on the imports of treasure, the Gold (Import) Act XXII of 1917 for the acquisition by Government of gold imported into British India was in force during the year, and also the Finance Department Notification No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July 1917, which prohibited the import of silver into India except in the case of (*a*) current silver coin of the Government of India, (*b*) silver coin or bullion imported on Government account, and (*c*) silver coin or bullion imported under license.

Gold.

Gold.—The imports of gold on private account showed a remarkable decrease in the year under review, and the exports were also less than those of the preceding year. There was actually a net export on private account valued at £1,656,000, as against a net import of £13,292,000 in 1917-18, and of £19,242,000, the pre-war average. These figures take into account the imports and exports of gold bullion into and from Bombay on behalf of the Bank of England.† Such gold was not in settlement of India's trade balance, but was merely imported, refined, and warehoused in Bombay on behalf of the Bank. On Government account also, there was a net export valued at £2,053,000, as against a net import of £3,493,000 in 1917-18. The average annual net imports of gold on private and Government account during the five war years ended 1918-19 were £5 millions as against nearly £19 millions, the annual average in the pre-war quinquennium. The absorption of gold coin and bullion in 1918-19, as will be seen from table No. 58, was £6,351,000 as against £10,221,000 in the preceding year. During the last quinquennium, that is from 1914-15 to 1918-19, India has absorbed £37 million worth of gold as against £90 millions in the five pre-war years ended 1913-14.

Silver.

Silver.—The principal feature was, as already noted, the large imports of Pittman Act silver. The price of bar silver per ounce in London on the 2nd April 1918 was $45\frac{5}{8}d.$ The highest price during the year was $50d.$ on the 28th March 1919. The price on 1st April 1919 was $49\frac{9}{16}d.$ The total imports of silver on Government account were 237 million ounces, valued

* Net register tonnage.

† Exports of gold bullion on behalf of the Bank of England were valued at £1,671,000 in 1918-19, as against £2,486,000 in 1917-18. No gold was imported on behalf of the Bank in 1918-19 as against £1,472,000 in 1917-18. These are excluded from the table relating to the Balance of Trade referred to on page 30.

at £45,263,000. The value was more than thrice that of the previous year, and 19 times the pre-war average. The principal sources of supply were the United States (£33,325,000), Hongkong* (£8,810,000), China (£762,000), and Australia (£1,662,000). Smaller exports to Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia) mainly accounted for the decrease in the exports on Government account from £1,232,000 in 1917-18 to £430,000 in 1918-19. The total net imports of the white metal into India in 1918-19 were 122 per cent of the world's production as against 26 per cent, the annual average in the pre-war quinquennium. With this increase in demand, there was a decrease in the world's production of silver in the same period by 19 per cent. These astonishing figures speak for themselves and are such as to leave the imagination gasping.

IV.—The Balance of Trade.

In previous Reviews I have referred with almost wearisome reiteration to the difficulties involved in estimating the hazy and hazardous "invisible" or unrecorded imports. I propose as last year to keep to the statistics† set out in table No. 59 in Part II and not to explain in detail the big gap between our recorded exports and imports of goods and services, since this is dealt with more appropriately in the Report of the Controller of Currency. The features of the table are set out below :—

India's Balance of Trade.

	Pre-war average £(1,000)	War average £(1,000)	Preceding year £(1,000)	Year under review £(1,000)
(1) Gross exports—private merchandise	149,411	149,405	161,703	169,242
(2) Gross imports— „ „	97,232	98,534	100,283	112,689
(3) Net exports— „ „	**52,179**	**50,871**	**61,420**	**56,553**
(4) Imports of Treasure and funds (private account)	**52,464**	**27,294**	**49,830**	**15,651**
(*a*) Net imports of Gold	19,242	5,204	14,306	15
(*b*) „ „ „ Silver	4,806	1,992	271	38
„ „ „ Treasure	24,048	7,196	15,277	53
(*c*) „ „ „ Government Securities (*a*)	878	454	737	—291
(*d*) Council Drafts (Net)	27,538	19,644	33,816	15,889
Balance of trade in favour of India	...	**23,577**	**11,590**	**40,902**
„ „ „ **against India**	**285**	...	...	...

The main characteristic of the table is the new high record balance of trade in favour of India to the extent of nearly £41 million sterling. It will be noted that the rate of conversion has been taken at R15 to the £ as Section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 (Act III of 1906) is still in force. If, however, we take the average rate of exchange of the year, the favourable trade balance increases to £45 million sterling.

From this unprecedented favourable balance should be deducted £11,000,000 representing rupee credits for the Federal Reserve Board in part payment for American silver. In banking parlance these credits are known as "Federal Reserve Board credits" or merely "Federal credits"‡. If these credits are allowed for, the high balance of trade in favour of India is (at the rate of R15 to the £1) practically the same as the previous record, *viz.*, that for the year ending 31st March 1917. It may, however, be mentioned that the rupee credits given to the Federal Reserve Board added to the net Council remittances do not exhaust the various channels by which trade could remit funds to India through Government. For example, fairly large payments were made to a Bank at Bombay on account of East Africa, and similarly large payments have been made in Bombay on account of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

The main event in this connexion was the rise in exchange from 1*s.* 5*d.* (fixed on the 29th August 1917) for telegraphic transfers to 1*s.* 6*d.* on the 12th April 1918. The march of events that led to this has been described in paragraph 21 of the Financial Statement for 1919-20. "It would be impossible for us," said Sir James Meston, "to face a position in which we should be turning out rupees at a loss and placing a permanent premium on the export of our silver currency. It thus became necessary to fix a sterling exchange value for the rupee which would ensure that our coinage would not be liable to be smuggled out of India in indefinite quantities." The rise to 1*s.* 8*d.*, consequent on the decontrol of the price of silver in New York, did not take place until the 13th May 1919. The rise to 1*s.* 10*d.* following a further rise in the price of silver was announced on the 12th August 1919, and again to 2*s.* on the 16th September 1919. This and the events leading up to the Indian Currency Committee now sitting in London to enquire into our currency maladies are outside the scope of this Review.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

September 24, 1919.

* The shipping documents showed Hongkong as the country of consignment, but it is very probable that practically all the £9 millions were shipped mainly from San Francisco, and possibly to some extent from Shanghai, but were *transhipped* at Hongkong into a steamer for Calcutta. Hongkong itself is not a silver market.

† An over-valuation of one per cent for exports and an under-valuation to the same extent for imports would affect the net balance in favour of India by over £2,800,000.

‡ The term "American Councils" is now being used, and used by Government, to describe the telegraphic transfers now being sold by the Government of India in New York on India.

(*a*) Including interest.

PART II—TABLES

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No. 1.—Value of total Foreign Sea-borne Trade

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1918-19 compared with 1917-18
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	Per cent
Private merchandise	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689	+12·4
Government Stores	4,668	4,122	7,076	9,287	13,019	+40·2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	96,621	92,113	106,833	109,570	125,708	+14·7
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623	159,538	+2·5
Foreign goods (re-exports)	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081	9,704	+59·5
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	121,061	131,587	163,434	161,704	169,242	+4·6
Government Stores	390	1,400	1,440	1,559	952	—38·8
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	121,451	132,987	164,874	163,263	170,194	+4·2
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)	218,072	225,100	271,707	272,833	295,902	+8·4
Net imports of Treasure—						
Private — Gold (net imports)	5,637	—765(b)	8,851	13,292	—1,656(b)	—
Private — Silver ,,	6,676	3,717	—2,214 (b)	457	678	+50·0
Government — Gold ,,	—538(b)	25	—27 (b)	3,493	—2,053 (b)	—
Government — Silver ,,	—761(b)	—497(b)	14,747	12,238	44,601	+264·4
TOTAL TREASURE — Gold ,,	5,099	—740(b)	8,824	16,785	—3,709(b)	—
TOTAL TREASURE — Silver ,,	5,915	3,220	12,533	12,695	45,279	+256·7
Total ,,	11,014	2,480	21,357	29,480	41,570	+41·0
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	24,830	40,874	58,041	53,693	44,486	—17·2
Excess of Exports (a)	13,816	38,394	36,684	24,213	2,916	—88·0

(a) Includes Government stores and treasure on Government account. For net exports *vide* Table 59 (Balance of Trade)

(b) Net exports

No. 2.—Value of Merchandise and Treasure, and Gold separately, during half a century

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Merchandise			Treasure			Total of Merchandise and Treasure	Gold		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
1864-65 to 1868-69	29,898	54,703	84,601	17,278	1,760	15,518	103,639	6,038	314	5,724
1869-70 to 1873-74	30,084	51,639	81,723	7,718	1,433	6,285	90,374	3,107	179	2,928
1874-75 to 1878-79	33,530	52,810	86,340	8,608	2,433	6,175	97,381	1,482	888	594
1879-80 to 1883-84	41,294	64,798	106,092	9,594	1,094	8,500	116,780	3,477	83	3,394
1884-85 to 1888-89	45,125	65,135	110,260	10,052	1,207	8,845	121,519	2,537	239	2,298
1889-90 to 1893-94	47,726	70,752	118,478	11,967	2,411	9,556	132,856	2,936	1,374	1,562
1894-95 to 1898-99	43,538	64,707	108,245	9,128	3,871	5,257	121,244	3,404	1,894	1,510
1899-1900 to 1903-04	56,452	83,281	139,733	17,341	7,767	9,574	164,341	8,666	4,544	4,122
In the year 1904-05	69,607	105,147	174,754	26,340	11,027	15,313	212,121	14,540	8,073	6,467
,, 1905-06	74,740	107,893	182,633	21,100	10,313	10,787	214,046	9,884	9,527	307
,, 1906-07	78,193	118,020	196,213	29,720	3,813	25,907	229,746	12,353	2,453	9,900
,, 1907-08	91,098	118,323	209,421	28,189	3,632	24,557	241,242	13,835	2,257	11,578
,, 1908-09	85,858	102,095	187,953	15,163	4,213	10,950	207,329	5,603	2,699	2,904
Quinquennial average— 1904-05 to 1908-09	79,899	110,296	190,195	24,102	6,599	17,503	220,896	11,233	5,002	6,231
In the year 1909-10	81,767	125,312	207,079	25,015	4,266	20,749	236,360	16,687	2,234	14,453
,, 1910-11	89,137	139,974	229,111	26,491	4,751	21,740	260,353	18,595	2,609	15,986
,, 1911-12	96,037	151,993	248,030	35,647	6,916	28,731	290,593	27,662	2,489	25,173
,, 1912-13	111,086	164,146	275,232	41,221	7,088	34,133	323,541	27,527	4,860	22,667
,, 1913-14	127,568	166,005	293,543	28,960	4,721	24,239	327,224	18,818	3,268	15,550
Quinquennial average— 1909-10 to 1913-14	101,113	149,487	250,600	31,467	5,548	25,919	287,615	21,858	3,092	18,766
In the year 1914-15	96,621	121,451	218,072	14,539	3,525	11,014	236,136	7,136	2,037	5,099
,, 1915-16	92,113	132,987	225,100	7,964	5,484	2,480	238,548	3,521	4,261	—740 (b)
,, 1916-17	106,833	164,874	271,707	25,635	4,278	21,357	301,620	8,892	68	8,824
,, 1917-18	109,570	163,263	272,833	(a)	(a)	29,480	(a)	(a)	(a)	16,785
,, 1918-19	125,708	170,194	295,902	(a)	(a)	41,570	(a)	(a)	(a)	—3,709 (b)
Quinquennial average— 1914-15 to 1918-19	106,169	150,554	256,723	—	—	21,180	—	—	—	5,252

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table 2

(a) Figures temporarily discontinued

(b) Net exports

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1918-19 as compared with the three preceding years 1915-16 to 1917-18.—Imports and Re-exports

(In thousands of £sterling).

Months	Imports				Exports, Foreign Merchandise (re-exports)			
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
April . .	6,232	7,347	6,840	9,149	152	201	427	547
May . .	6,296	8,421	7,331	6,679	211	368	377	603
June . .	7,001	7,550	6,716	9,633	282	403	409	524
July . .	7,487	9,630	6,706	11,691	299	381	232	307
August . .	8,282	8,577	9,676	8,274	286	482	353	854
September .	8,570	8,698	8,608	9,576	241	537	307	837
October . .	7,703	8,184	9,340	10,518	274	457	481	759
November .	8,085	9,530	11,197	7,669	196	452	651	765
December	5,546	6,961	7,560	8,805	311	398	436	967
January .	7,894	9,458	10,209	11,959	252	487	668	977
February.	7,693	6,636	8,825	8,563	476	473	835	925
March . .	7,202	8,545	7,275	10,173	251	746	905	1,689
Total	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689	3,231	5,385	6,081	9,704

No. 3.—Monthly sea-borne trade (private merchandise) in 1918-19 as compared with the three preceding years 1915-16 to 1917-18.—Exports and total Imports and Exports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Months	Exports, Indian Merchandise				Total Imports and Exports			
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
April . .	8,180	11,175	11,256	11,590	14,564	18,723	18,523	21,286
May . .	10,265	12,597	14,075	13,916	16,772	21,386	21,783	21,193
June . .	11,823	11,455	11,278	13,038	19,106	19,408	18,403	23,195
July . .	9,761	12,216	10,112	13,258	17,547	22,227	17,050	25,256
August . .	9,869	11,915	12,403	15,316	18,437	20,974	22,432	24,944
September .	11,310	13,944	12,153	12,078	20,121	23,179	21,068	22,491
October . .	11,911	13,188	13,289	15,814	19,888	21,829	23,110	27,091
November .	9,270	14,835	13,132	10,701	17,551	24,817	24,980	19,135
December .	10,024	12,491	12,978	10,602	15,881	19,870	20,974	20,374
January . .	9,469	14,146	14,679	15,560	17,615	24,091	25,556	28,496
February .	14,005	12,351	13,701	13,692	22,174	19,660	23,361	23,180
March . .	12,469	17,736	16,567	13,473	19,922	27,027	24,747	25,285
Total .	128,356	158,049	155,623	159,538	219,578	263,191	261,987	281,931

No. 4.—Value of Trade in Private Merchandise, according to four main classes

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Percentage share of main classes in total trade in 1918-19
IMPORTS.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	13,055	18,394	18,165	18,024	20,327	18·0
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	6,213	5,684	6,687	6,536	6,626	5·9
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	71,112	62,342	72,975	73,283	82,166	72·9
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,573	1,571	1,930	2,440	3,570	3·2
TOTAL	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689	100
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	32,647	35,377	37,846	50,519	42,175	26·4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	53,381	49,414	67,430	55,306	57,669	36·1
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	31,056	42,143	51,319	48,484	58,326	36·6
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,239	1,422	1,454	1,314	1,374	·9
TOTAL	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623	159,538	100
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	908	843	1,369	1,869	1,944	20·1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	490	830	951	907	1,352	13·9
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,268	1,466	2,949	3,131	6,020	62·0
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	72	92	116	174	388	4·0
TOTAL	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081	9,704	100
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	213,014	219,578	263,191	261,987	281,931	—
Government Stores	*5,058*	*5,522*	*8,516*	*10,846*	*13,971*	—

No. 5.—Value of Imports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Sugar	7,015	11,079	10,300	10,213	10,409
Liquors	1,033	1,069	1,334	1,440	1,925
Spices	1,146	1,248	1,297	1,268	1,606
Tobacco	482	534	834	1,133	1,431
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,405	1,408	1,873	1,182	1,262
Grain, pulse, and flour	311	543	122	52	749
Fruits and vegetables	762	827	779	688	621
Tea	177	225	179	406	593
Fish (excluding canned fish)	195	165	119	91	101
Other food and drink	529	1,296	1,328	1,551	1,800
TOTAL, CLASS I	13,055	18,394	18,165	18,024	20,327
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	3,118	2,832	3,118	2,585	2,479
Seeds	180	138	169	616	836
Cotton	194	65	146	274	803
Silk	756	719	733	774	684
Wood and timber	486	451	676	769	462
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool	67	66	107	131	181
Gums, resins, and lac	86	126	193	194	164
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	523	181	103	50	157
Tallow, stearine, and wax	124	130	151	73	103
Wool	110	155	167	85	93
Hides and skins, raw	72	94	152	118	86
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	22	33	25	15	21
Miscellaneous	465	694	947	852	557
TOTAL, CLASS II	6,213	5,684	6,687	6,536	6,626
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	32,618	28,798	35,139	37,678	40,370
Silk	1,293	1,839	1,894	1,902	2,473
Wool	1,256	639	1,313	1,368	1,449
Haberdashery and millinery	578	649	890	583	711
Others	447	535	1,016	668	491
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,500	6,124	5,912	5,100	8,281
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	4,308	3,505	4,010	3,490	3,806
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	2,860	2,725	3,528	3,210	3,907
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,484	1,915	2,939	2,867	2,813
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,226	1,340	2,071	1,971	2,280
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,658	1,306	1,220	1,678	2,401
Dyes and colours	1,003	865	1,555	1,605	1,939
Glassware and earthenware	945	1,033	1,339	1,346	1,201
Apparel	1,079	1,176	1,414	1,053	1,437
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	920	1,058	1,617	674	459
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,722	2,812	1,046	331	606
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	195	222	268	255	264
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	165	169	282	194	297
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	214	196	236	192	257
Miscellaneous	4,641	5,436	5,936	7,028	6,534
TOTAL, CLASS III	71,112	62,342	72,975	73,283	82,166
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,573	1,571	1,930	2,440	3,570
TOTAL	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689

No. 6.—Value of Exports, Private Merchandise, according to four main classes and Sub-divisions thereof

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Grain, pulse, and flour	19,366	19,381	23,492	35,773	26,714
Tea	10,352	13,321	11,181	11,782	11,850
Spices	639	619	730	728	729
Tobacco	245	293	353	340	642
Provisions and oilman's stores	303	351	473	469	412
Fruits and vegetables	343	400	412	351	401
Sugar	59	63	178	107	323
Fish (excluding canned fish)	236	284	308	300	294
Liquors	..	4	..	..	..
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,104	661	719	669	810
TOTAL, CLASS I	32,647	35,277	37,846	50,519	42,175
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	22,326	16,619	24,067	28,438	20,656
Jute	8,607	10,428	16,859	4,303	8,480
Seeds	9,769	6,748	11,108	5,481	7,479
Hides and skins, raw	5,212	6,530	9,613	5,357	6,228
Wool	1,580	2,527	2,569	2,716	3,595
Oils	701	813	1,011	1,373	2,343
Gums, resins, and lac	1,109	1,178	1,926	2,587	2,049
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	712	928	1,621	1,395	1,794
Hemp	663	684	1,074	530	979
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	109	188	356	348	434
Wood and timber	616	525	466	269	458
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	352	492	508	159	104
Tallow, stearine, and wax	40	37	77	58	52
Miscellaneous	1,585	1,717	2,178	2,292	3,077
TOTAL, CLASS II	53,381	49,414	67,430	55,306	57,669
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	17,213	25,319	27,781	28,562	35,102
Cotton	5,340	6,404	9,095	8,890	9,361
Wool	114	161	209	107	117
Silk	23	22	36	22	91
Others	10	6	17	9	20
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	3,173	3,759	6,393	4,184	6,466
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,574	1,628	2,498	2,486	3,065
Dyes and colours	1,079	2,093	2,037	1,488	1,873
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	163	264	485	356	812
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	190	265	373	211	87
Apparel	75	58	93	72	112
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	24	28	37	15	21
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	3	7	22	24	26
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	27	25	22	18	53
Railway plant and rolling-stock	9	13	10	9	17
Glassware and earthenware	8	6	9	11	6
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	1	1	5	3	9
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1	1	2	4	4
Miscellaneous	2,029	2,083	2,195	2,013	2,078
TOTAL, CLASS III	31,056	42,142	51,319	48,484	58,320
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,239	1,422	1,454	1,314	1,374
TOTAL	118,323	128,256	158,049	155,623	159,538

No. 7.—Quantity and value of the principal articles of Imports, arranged in the order of their importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
							£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	86	25	33	52	93	194	65	146	274	803
,, waste	,,	5	3	2	...	1	6	4	3	1	2
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,320,235	1,148,247	846,990	625,475	583,421	14,192	12,057	11,247	13,288	15,729
,, white	,,	604,221	611,405	589,833	502,353	286,635	7,239	7,122	8,529	9,470	8,754
,, coloured	,,	494,775	358,739	454,959	395,594	227,320	6,976	5,704	10,059	10,764	7,880
Twist and yarn	lb	42,864	40,427	29,530	19,400	38,095	2,568	2,451	2,699	2,863	5,911
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	—	527	427	942	683	582
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	17,398	8,306	8,386	6,173	4,588	301	100	119	106	138
Feats	Yds.	26,430	29,709	41,740	32,086	24,600	236	291	596	628	574
Thread, sewing	lb	1,191	1,920	2,384	1,755	1,360	193	292	369	413	389
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	386	354	779	463	412
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,818	28,867	35,288	37,953	41,174
Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—											
Galvanised	Tons	157	55	9	6	2	1,996	879	253	210	128
Tinned	,,	50	47	44	32	32	752	898	1,210	1,125	1,180
Not galvanised or tinned	,,	51	42	25	19	18	408	483	532	684	893
Bars and channel (steel)	,,	94	51	19	7	28	610	544	320	220	1,229
,, ,, (iron)	,,	10	10	18	10	6	103	134	335	235	219
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	,,	57	26	5	1	1	485	278	77	27	29
Pipes and fittings, cast	,,	29	22	15	7	8	279	257	230	123	189
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought	,,	27	33	21	14	12	420	583	569	526	555
Hoops and strips	,,	24	31	32	22	23	237	427	704	747	886
Angle and spring	,,	28	22	9	4	9	190	229	156	86	521
Nails, rivets, and washers	,,	13	23	21	10	19	185	453	582	437	1,099
Screws	,,	2	2	1	..	2	64	77	69	24	225
Rice-bowls	,,	4	3	1	1	..	50	37	25	10	9
Steel (cast)	,,	3	2	2	1	1	49	43	73	45	63
Other sorts	,,	60	56	35	18	20	685	806	785	673	1,075
TOTAL	,,	609	425	257	152	181	6,518	6,128	5,920	5,172	8,300

No. 7—*continued*

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
							£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Metals—*contd.*											
Tin	Cwt.	38	29	29	25	29	320	246	264	278	379
Brass, etc.	,,	286	65	67	59	88	978	257	338	386	661
Copper, wrought	,,	177	60	16	28	37	697	278	135	312	325
,, unwrought	,,	67	20	7	20	21	244	81	34	118	133
TOTAL	,,	244	80	23	48	58	941	359	169	430	458
Lead	,,	93	116	94	88	121	120	171	198	214	302
Zinc	,,	44	16	28	71	94	65	49	118	224	309
Aluminium	,,	15	15	1	1	12	87	95	12	15	149
German silver	,,	13	2	1	..	..	77	14	6	4	..
Others	Tons	1	1	..	1	2	69	115	114	127	125
TOTAL OF METALS	,,	647	442	270	168	203	9,170	7,434	7,140	6,850	10,701
TOTAL OF ORES	,,	1	1	..	..	..	9	28	17	3	2
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	8,471	10,185	8,664	9,411	10,134	6,456	10,471	9,722	10,025	10,245
,, 15 D. S. and below	,,	91	133	138	3	..	61	80	105	2	..
Molasses	,,	2,402	2,501	2,013	783	381	285	392	327	151	126
Confectionery	,,	38	36	29	5	5	107	121	139	34	37
Saccharine	,,	..	..	..	..	..	6	15	7	1	1
TOTAL	,,	11,002	12,855	10,844	10,202	10,520	7,015	11,079	10,300	10,213	10,409
Machinery and millwork—											
Textile, Cotton	£	—	—	—	—	—	1,006	800	858	777	1,102
,, Jute	£	—	—	—	—	—	584	624	719	461	380
,, Other sorts	£	—	—	—	—	—	19	26	14	21	47
Prime-movers	£	—	—	—	—	—	538	340	302	184	167
Electrical	£	—	—	—	—	—	354	219	293	193	260
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	£	—	—	—	—	—	238	199	392	327	184
Boilers	£	—	—	—	—	—	192	141	126	67	151
Tea	£	—	—	—	—	—	111	93	147	84	100
Mining	£	—	—	—	—	—	98	132	105	36	73
Typewriters	No.	5	4	6	8	7	61	51	67	107	79
Rice and flour mill machinery	£	—	—	—	—	—	60	34	37	30	49
Other kinds	£	—	—	—	—	—	766	526	572	662	744
TOTAL	£	—	—	—	—	—	4,027	3,185	3,632	2,949	3,336
Silk, raw	lb	2,303	2,240	1,965	1,832	1,426	755	720	733	774	684
,, waste	,,	135	30	81	78	65	12	2	5	9	9
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	17,690	25,997	19,545	18,124	17,240	890	1,354	1,271	1,369	1,833
Yarn, noils, and warps	lb	863	887	723	737	724	227	246	259	295	381
Mixed goods	Yds.	3,089	4,240	4,771	2,138	1,555	161	216	325	208	202
Other sorts	lb	59	63	93	38	73	15	23	39	30	57
TOTAL	£	—	—	—	—	—	2,060	2,561	2,632	2,685	3,166
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	80,591	68,828	49,107	31,384	12,755	2,195	1,995	1,778	1,243	708
,, other kinds	,,	26,189	27,155	39,049	31,413	47,686	748	682	1,182	1,184	1,701
Animal	,,	809	724	556	270	15	85	70	73	49	3
Vegetable	,,	477	387	275	490	207	64	56	52	75	81
Essential	,,	16	18	19	23	24	31	29	32	34	36
TOTAL	,,	108,082	97,112	89,006	63,580	60,687	3,118	2,832	3,117	2,585	2,479
Liquors—											
Spirit	Gals.	1,665	1,623	1,560	1,357	1,481	757	795	1,024	1,154	1,496
Ale, beer, and porter	,,	3,564	2,921	2,586	1,858	1,800	317	302	332	349	461
Wines	,,	274	267	297	215	277	141	148	186	159	241
Cider	,,	12	15	15	13	9	3	4	4	4	3
TOTAL	,,	5,515	4,826	4,458	3,443	3,567	1,218	1,249	1,553	1,666	2,201
Hardware—											
Implements and tools	£	—	—	—	—	—	225	210	211	245	402
Lamps and parts	£	—	—	—	—	—	176	192	256	221	175
Builder's hardware	£	—	—	—	—	—	95	115	146	122	130
Agricultural implements	£	—	—	—	—	—	85	68	93	77	126
Enamelled ironware	£	—	—	—	—	—	67	58	132	124	75
Domestic hardware	£	—	—	—	—	—	62	51	59	44	37
Other sorts	£	—	—	—	—	—	997	893	1,175	977	1,194
TOTAL	£	—	—	—	—	—	1,707	1,587	2,072	1,810	2,139
Paper and pasteboard	£	—	—	—	—	—	879	962	1,554	1,541	1,814
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds	Cwt.	730	824	616	1,013	949	262	350	389	770	710
Other sorts	£	—	—	—	—	—	421	622	862	1,045	952
TOTAL	£	—	—	—	—	—	683	972	1,251	1,815	1,662
Spices—											
Betelnuts	lb	140,298	131,112	128,278	115,617	142,528	868	850	871	814	1,141
Cloves	,,	8,140	10,702	10,966	8,431	11,961	190	235	249	264	367
Others	,,	5,242	9,756	7,927	8,221	3,239	87	163	177	190	98
TOTAL	,,	153,680	151,570	147,171	132,269	157,728	1,145	1,248	1,297	1,268	1,606
Salt	Tons	466	549	445	337	421	494	1,264	1,276	1,467	1,554
Wool, raw	lb	3,317	4,709	4,096	2,651	3,637	110	155	167	85	93
,, manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	12,570	4,672	8,867	9,280	5,663	872	422	940	1,186	1,168
Shawls	No.	576	263	77	21	7	111	50	16	3	3
Carpets and rugs	lb	1,455	586	562	373	207	103	49	75	49	43
Hosiery	,,	331	103	301	247	245	68	43	85	88	94
Yarn and knitting wool	,,	392	189	336	217	265	58	39	100	47	122
Other sorts	,,	685	436	1,184	230	164	44	36	98	25	19
TOTAL	£	—	—	—	—	—	1,366	794	1,481	1,488	1,542

No. 7—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	563	571	770	786	955
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	81	75	84	69	94
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	69	64	80	99	117
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	58	61	80	92	157
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	120	98	154	104	122
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	891	869	1,168	1,150	1,445
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb	1,440	1,686	2,403	3,491	4,094	376	420	687	956	1,221
Others "	779	751	975	1,316	1,269	106	114	147	177	210
TOTAL "	2,219	2,437	3,378	4,807	5,363	482	534	834	1,133	1,431
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	97	103	136	82	81	297	322	508	332	407
Biscuits and cakes lb	7,150	6,624	9,389	1,823	689	234	235	364	60	31
Farinaceous and patent foods Cwt	269	252	239	211	267	283	290	311	320	342
Milk, condensed and preserved lb	12,014	9,770	8,741	6,236	4,657	247	222	246	232	187
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	344	339	444	238	325
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,405	1,408	1,873	1,182	1,292
Apparel—										
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	350	436	538	473	781
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	193	320	305	191	213
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	98	81	122	100	101
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	43	45	39	60	50
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	32	44	49	40	78
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	716	926	1,053	864	1,223
Matches Gross	15,415	18,305	11,159	17,227	11,119	753	922	771	1,566	1,098
Dyes—										
Aniline lb	4,160	553	732	1,979	2,170	211	95	362	574	637
Alizarine "	3,757	162	330	158	1,605	102	19	74	78	143
Others	—	—	—	—	—	165	190	329	289	280
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	478	304	765	941	1,060
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor lb	1,628	2,081	2,007	1,661	785	122	153	182	240	115
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	129	137	158	146	163
Quinine salts lb	89	95	48	65	94	85	110	107	106	155
Cassia lignea Cwt	41	56	28	34	37	56	66	40	57	85
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	293	354	447	340	460
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	685	820	929	889	978
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours Cwt.	317	269	266	201	229	395	447	636	545	746
Painter's materials	—	—	—	—	—	108	94	129	100	99
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	503	541	765	645	845
Glass and Glassware—										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	183	154	289	232	194
Bottles and phials Gross	306	337	291	524	267	111	112	164	247	204
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	27	16	18	17	9	109	73	138	157	92
Sheets and plates Sup. feet	9,906	8,221	10,344	7,867	5,308	85	123	189	152	122
Funnels, globes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	67	129	77	126	75
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	88	119	144	169	144
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	643	710	1,001	1,083	881
Rubber raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	382	609	650	772	828
Grain, pulse, and flour Cwt	774	1,143	254	88	1,190	311	543	122	52	749
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	578	649	890	583	711
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	—	—	3,026	965	479	222	472
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	1,600	966	137	72	204
Materials for construction—										
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron Cwt.	2,487	612	330	4	1	900	309	200	4	3
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron "	1,344	689	90	..	..	460	293	47	..	..
Sleepers of wood "	991	140	60	1	..	242	35	12	..	..
Bridgework "	217	84	34	10	..	149	57	35	12	..
Other kinds "	476	245	103	12	6	345	187	136	21	17
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	6,722	2,812	1,046	331	696
Wood and Timber—										
Timber C. tons	77	70	86	80	37	474	435	662	753	432
Others	—	—	—	—	—	76	90	120	132	236
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	550	525	782	885	668
Soap Cwt	404	374	380	352	199	555	564	673	756	607
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Cwt.	784	1,066	1,086	1,025	744	353	481	490	490	437
Almonds "	90	81	63	36	22	232	212	180	124	105
Others "	78	85	71	24	25	67	79	62	36	47
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	109	55	47	38	32
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	761	827	779	688	621
Tea-chests	—	—	—	—	—	297	549	581	630	607
Tea lb	5,477	6,202	4,568	9,666	11,116	177	225	179	406	593
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	240	309	369	537	558
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement Cwt	2,899	2,633	1,788	1,675	544	449	469	425	505	260
Bricks and tiles No.	20,853	19,242	17,297	12,740	12,539	101	141	111	136	190
Others	—	—	—	—	—	98	101	101	114	94
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	648	711	637	755	544

No. 7—*concluded*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ Sterling)				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
						£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	347	379	517	430	466
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	294	312	320	248	357
Books, printed, etc. Cwt.	27	27	28	29	27	305	278	298	317	239
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	108	126	156	178	[264
Motor cars and Motor cycles—										
Motor cars No.	2	3	5	1	..	505	627	1,027	269	69
Motor cycles „	1	1	2	..	..	60	52	79	13	7
Motor wagons „	..	..	..	..	..	23	66	113	7	4
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	95	117	210	192	179
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	683	862	1,429	481	259
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	214	196	235	193	257
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	136	317	412	444	252
Animals, living No.	14	10	18	11	7	321	315	495	362	237
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	156	207	240	173	234
Boots and shoes Pairs	2,122	1,419	1,586	713	638	363	250	362	189	214
Flax, raw lb	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	3,064	2,205	2,810	1,207	898	136	153	294	162	143
Piece goods „	2,156	1,201	1,162	679	162	50	38	47	33	15
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	51	69	98	75	42
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	237	260	439	270	200
Jute, raw Tons	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	18	..
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	158	216	324	272	200
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	158	220	324	290	200
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	131	131	189	172	162
Coal, coke, and patent fuel Tons	392	132	49	25	68	523	181	103	50	157
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	94	123	125	104	147
Gums and resins Cwt.	72	113	95	99	58	83	120	143	162	147
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	201	95	69	174	137
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	99	73	101	107	128
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	148	141	124	146	127
Hides and skins, tanned Cwt.	3	4	3	5	4	73	86	94	136	124
Cordage and rope „	27	28	27	24	20	84	81	104	118	116
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	239	211	244	156	114
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt.	189	158	125	87	88	195	165	119	91	101
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	57	66	107	111	94
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	100	95	127	79	91
Tallow and stearine Cwt.	60	52	49	20	18	126	119	134	68	86
Hides and skins, raw „	24	29	41	31	22	72	94	152	118	86
Pitch, tar, and dammer „	244	263	261	184	142	77	91	91	74	83
Paper-making materials „	180	211	170	72	42	93	121	202	115	74
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	90	54	64	47	72
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,479	1,249	1,753	649	476	63	62	90	44	69
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	92	69	49	35	40
Manures Tons	4	6	5	2	..	33	48	49	45	1
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	1,242	1,414	2,059	3,309
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,236	1,372	2,159	2,866	2,712
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	91,953	87,991	99,757	1,00,283	1,12,689
Government Stores.										
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	37	42	304	733	646
Flax „	—	—	—	—	—	39	91	503	526	295
Wool „	—	—	—	—	—	54	75	246	955	2,424
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	130	208	1,103	2,214	3,265
Metals—										
Iron and steel Tons	24	25	16	14	15	211	312	318	302	407
Copper Cwt.	50	123	60	79	82	191	369	321	437	549
Others Tons	2	5	7	3	3	80	240	373	282	317
TOTAL „	28	36	26	21	22	482	921	1,012	1,021	1,293
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	58	92	453	579	1,194
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	216	129	396	1,826	953
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	284	296	541	334	694
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	970	462	89	119	294
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	612	450	18	184	122
Materials for construction—										
Rails and fishplates Cwt.	929	101	1	..	..	337	38	1	..	..
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	354	29	55	24	8
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,273	979	163	327	424
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	183	174	268	326	307
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	213	129	138	177	255
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	120	109	208	99	205
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	30	117	179	244	177
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	42	66	134	111	152
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	102	80	125	150	142
Coal, coke, and patent fuel Tons	29	5	2	6	8	58	17	6	11	44
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	568	324	12
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	469	792	1,782	1,544	3,903
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	4,668	4,122	7,076	9,287	13,019

No. 8.—Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles of Exports, arranged in the order of their Importance

		Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ Sterling)				
		1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
							£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Jute, raw	Tons	505	600	540	278	398	8,607	10,428	10,859	4,303	8,480
„ manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	397,565	794,153	805,095	758,391	583,096	8,396	13,436	14,228	12,982	14,889
Gunny cloth	Yds.	1,057,324	1,192,257	1,230,951	1,196,826	1,103,211	8,739	11,780	13,398	15,382	19,796
Rope and twine	Cwt.	64	76	77	69	92	76	88	101	127	262
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	2	15	54	71	155
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	—	25,820	35,747	38,640	32,865	43,582
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	10,349	8,854	8,912	7,308	3,679	22,326	16,619	24,067	28,438	20,656
manufactures—											
Piece goods {Grey	Yds.	32,971	53,994	157,119	76,378	52,416	345	508	1,700	1,159	1,224
Piece goods {Coloured	„	34,003	59,069	104,778	110,639	93,397	708	1,129	1,919	2,477	2,981
Twist and yarn	lb	133,619	160,232	168,980	121,798	63,798	4,191	4,615	5,299	5,043	4,816
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	96	152	178	211	340
TOTAL COTTON, INCLUDING KAPOK		—	—	—	—	—	27,666	23,023	33,163	37,328	30,017
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Cwt.	472	552	1,016	504	704	99	111	220	100	140
Rice (not in the husk)	„	30,766	26,796	31,780	38,780	40,358	11,339	10,193	12,326	13,774	15,310
Wheat	„	14,128	13,058	14,978	29,687	9,522	5,547	5,627	6,102	12,668	4,502
Wheat flour	„	1,080	1,172	1,403	1,431	619	612	747	865	1,006	543
Pulse	„	1,762	2,201	3,359	4,594	1,042	676	972	1,750	2,439	447
Barley	„	586	3,315	4,190	7,174	4,527	174	1,168	1,510	2,693	1,845
Gram	„	466	650	765	6,541	5,644	156	225	275	2,528	2,233
Jawar and bajra	„	2,104	837	726	306	108	743	288	261	120	56
Other sorts	„	54	138	539	1,848	2,464	20	50	183	645	1,638
TOTAL	„	51,418	48,719	58,756	90,274	64,958	19,366	19,381	23,492	35,773	26,714
Tea	lb	300,733	338,470	291,403	359,174	323,658	10,352	13,321	11,181	11,782	11,850
Seeds, essential	Cwt.	134	155	163	218	145	94	163	191	213	144
Non-essential—											
Linseed	„	6,432	3,860	7,984	2,922	5,849	3,502	1,983	4,836	1,785	4,391
Groundnuts	„	2,766	3,509	2,949	2,307	344	1,516	1,669	1,700	1,238	250
Rapeseed	„	1,938	1,904	2,445	1,186	1,593	1,084	939	1,187	588	969
Sesamum (Til)	„	934	276	1,683	324	48	712	164	1,092	220	47
Castor	„	1,656	1,759	1,863	1,961	1,640	773	802	964	1,177	1,534
Copra	„	637	314	532	117	9	822	382	666	140	14
Cotton	„	4,156	1,913	793	84	29	1,004	445	204	10	12
Mustard	„	51	64	124	38	38	40	56	120	41	49
Mowa	„	149	84	85	..	..	51	24	26	..	..
Poppy	„	140	137	110	41	54	96	82	63	28	50
Other sorts	„	85	24	53	5	5	75	39	54	51	19
TOTAL	„	19,078	13,999	18,784	9,153	9,754	9,769	6,748	11,103	5,481	7,479
Leather—											
Cow hides	„	192	247	287	347	500	1,447	1,893	2,697	3,143	4,686
Buffalo hides	„	25	24	32	19	8	157	145	241	126	44
Goat skins	„	61	71	86	14	22	883	987	1,784	483	715
Sheep skins	„	46	49	67	14	30	589	658	1,443	416	916
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	97	76	278	66	105
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,173	3,759	6,393	4,184	6,466
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Cwt.	481	689	582	318	284	2,478	3,744	3,336	1,547	1,255
Buffalo hides	„	212	162	261	85	79	922	622	1,352	425	382
Goat skins	„	382	400	523	409	427	1,561	1,836	4,282	3,032	3,943
Calf skins	„	21	30	51	15	19	99	157	306	85	106
Other kinds	„	44	50	55	44	82	152	171	337	268	542
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.	„	1,140	1,332	1,472	871	891	5,212	6,530	9,613	5,357	6,228
Wool, raw	lb	44,610	65,024	48,830	42,598	47,376	1,579	2,527	2,569	2,716	3,595
„ manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	„	1,044	1,582	1,923	777	944	102	145	191	99	98
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	11	16	18	9	19
TOTAL WOOL		—	—	—	—	—	1,692	2,688	2,778	2,824	3,712
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	38	56	59	58	46	57	73	128	221	283
Mineral	„	26,200	28,139	24,964	19,043	24,851	170	183	168	127	179
Vegetable—											
Castor	„	898	1,452	1,725	2,085	1,659	83	129	174	255	298
Coconut	„	1,825	2,045	2,051	3,174	7,198	246	261	289	406	977
Others	„	1,285	1,389	2,112	2,539	2,900	145	167	252	364	609
TOTAL	„	30,246	33,081	30,911	26,899	36,654	701	813	1,011	1,373	2,343
Opium	Cwt.	16	13	13	12	15	1,176	980	1,398	1,005	2,086
Lac	„	367	417	381	322	239	1,070	1,145	1,869	2,518	1,966
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	441	472	637	433	385	502	554	1,836	571	502
Others	„	8	6	13	21	58	210	374	752	818	1,202
TOTAL	„	449	478	650	454	443	712	928	1,588	1,389	1,704

No. 8—*continued*

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
						£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Rubber, raw . . Cwt.	33	47	67	75	125	622	844	1,054	1,081	1,669
Dyeing and tanning substances—										
Indigo . . . . ,,	17	42	34	31	23	600	1,386	1,408	1,019	882
Myrobalans . . . . ,,	1,164	1,393	1,094	816	824	350	470	419	315	329
Turmeric . . . . ,,	64	68	103	77	80	44	53	107	94	112
Others . . . . . ,,	90	177	79	51	69	84	178	86	56	94
TOTAL ,,	1,335	1,680	1,810	975	1,006	1,078	2,087	2,020	1,484	1,367
Hemp, raw . . . . ,,	670	608	732	307	489	663	684	1,074	530	979
Coffee . . . . ,,	290	177	198	196	219	1,102	658	718	662	796
Paraffin wax . . . ,,	375	374	455	484	486	548	542	678	740	746
Spices—										
Pepper . . . . lb.	15,985	15,225	13,982	11,098	12,352	309	308	412	346	409
Chillies . . . . ,,	16,014	15,289	15,852	14,128	9,217	173	180	190	176	188
Ginger . . . . ,,	7,520	6,290	6,181	7,027	2,843	87	71	84	112	66
Others . . . . ,,	1,090	952	953	1,616	1,192	70	60	44	94	66
TOTAL ,,	40,618	37,756	36,968	33,869	27,104	639	619	730	728	729
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured . . lb.	16,490	24,250	27,742	20,244	31,506	145	201	253	237	549
Cigars . . . . ,,	1,734	1,558	1,135	1,004	871	93	84	67	67	63
Others . . . . ,,	458	538	735	616	606	7	8	33	36	30
TOTAL ,,	18,682	26,346	29,612	21,864	32,983	245	293	353	340	642
Saltpetre . . . . Cwt.	328	414	527	454	478	286	459	704	592	622
Mica . . . . ,,	33	34	60	66	56	191	208	341	575	599
Oilcake . . . . ,,	2,739	3,006	2,505	1,731	1,744	709	757	663	473	563
Silk, raw . . . . lb.	516	1,263	1,544	805	955	79	161	329	320	433
,, manufactures . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	36	23	91
TOTAL SILK .	—	—	—	—	—	102	183	365	343	524
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood . . . C. Tons	45	32	25	15	29	565	404	321	208	399
Sandal	—	—	—	—	—	36	104	130	52	11
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	25	24	20	15	64
TOTAL WOOD, ETC. .	—	—	—	—	—	626	532	471	275	474
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Ghi . . . . lb	4,940	5,291	5,403	5,513	4,389	194	205	221	252	236
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	109	146	252	217	176
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	303	351	473	469	412
Manures—										
Bones . . . Tons	64	51	42	22	17	320	236	216	109	84
Other kinds . . . ,,	11	9	20	18	30	58	60	159	207	327
TOTAL . ,,	75	60	62	40	47	378	296	375	316	411
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	196	257	224	241	236
Dried, salted or preserved . Cwt.	190	181	218	173	219	147	143	187	110	165
TOTAL .	—	—	—	—	—	343	400	411	351	401
Metals and manufactures—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	53	73	115	53	10	190	265	406	217	88
Other metals . . . ,,	11	11	15	10	10	163	264	485	355	312
TOTAL METALS, ETC. . ,,	64	84	130	63	20	353	529	891	572	400
Sugar . . . . Cwt.	109	85	268	102	241	59	63	178	107	323
Fish (excluding canned fish)—										
Dry, salted . . . ,,	138	141	175	204	170	119	136	180	199	186
Fishmaws and sharkfins . ,,	9	11	8	7	6	72	89	63	63	69
Others . . . . ,,	61	78	87	48	50	45	59	65	38	39
TOTAL . ,,	208	230	270	259	226	236	284	308	300	294
Coir . . . . . Cwt.	481	549	575	402	268	384	431	440	309	237
Drugs and medicines . . .	—	—	—	—	—	98	155	351	173	225
Candles . . . . lb.	7,992	6,224	6,548	9,517	9,787	150	117	124	133	204
Coal, coke, and patent fuel . . Tons	594	805	832	256	144	352	492	508	159	104
Animals, living . . . No.	282	309	334	255	190	142	131	159	153	154
Bristles . . . . Cwt.	5	4	4	3	3	92	83	88	93	118
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	68	54	86	64	84
Fibre for brushes and brooms . Cwt.	81	91	98	53	58	104	116	134	77	82
Cordage and rope . . ,,	45	60	59	59	55	57	70	74	81	79
Fodder, bran, and pollards . . ,,	—	—	—	—	—	450	492	315	75	64
Horns, tips, etc. . . Cwt.	49	23	29	20	31	58	39	53	35	57
Tallow, stearine, and wax . ,,	9	9	18	15	13	40	37	77	58	52
Articles exported by post . .	—	—	—	—	—	602	766	933	976	1,128
All other articles . . .	—	—	—	—	—	744	537	669	769	816
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	118,323	128,356	158,049	155,623	159,538

No. 9.—Quantity and value of the Principal Articles Re-exported, arranged in the order of their Importance

	Quantity (figures in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
						£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods { Grey . . Yds.	2,704	4,335	27,961	33,856	41,361	32	52	432	768	1,359
Piece goods { White . . „	6,212	9,210	19,647	18,223	25,070	78	119	296	277	792
Piece goods { Coloured . . „	26,264	27,873	49,641	37,965	47,698	402	437	904	1,122	1,674
Twist and yarn . . . lb	652	764	1,526	573	1,710	37	42	88	40	218
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	30	86	148	121	223
Total Cotton .	—	—	—	—	—	579	736	1,868	2,328	4,266
Sugar . . . . Cwt.	807	216	500	843	820	671	240	597	1,136	1,108
Wool, raw . . . . lb	9,923	16,842	13,121	12,817	15,662	334	681	693	698	995
„ manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	19	29	36	96	101
Total Wool .	—	—	—	—	—	353	710	729	794	1,096
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	87	317	352	334	315
Silk, raw . . . . lb	14	162	17	20	33	5	32	5	9	16
„ manufactures—										
Piece goods . . Yds.	685	980	929	603	1,797	35	48	55	56	196
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	10	52
Total Silk .	—	—	—	—	—	41	83	73	75	264
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes) .	—	—	—	—	—	86	90	69	49	170
Gums and resins . . . Cwt.	41	43	56	36	41	51	54	108	79	160
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	69	56	89	56	125
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel . . . Tons	4	5	11	1	2	35	50	129	41	79
Others . . . . . „	1	1	1	..	..	55	44	110	23	42
Total Metals and Ores „	5	6	12	1	2	90	94	239	64	121
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	—	—	—	—	—	39	16	22	19	36
Articles re-exported by post . . .	—	—	—	—	—	69	82	109	155	380
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	603	753	1,330	992	1,663
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS .	—	—	—	—	—	2,738	3,231	5,385	6,081	9,704

No. 10.—Increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles of imports and exports in 1918-19 as compared with 1917-18

IMPORTS

Increases as compared with 1917-18

	£(1,000)	Percentage		£(1,000)	Percentage
Cotton, grey piece goods	3,441	28	Paper and pasteboard	273	18
„ twist and yarn . . .	3,048	106	Cigarettes	265	28
Articles imported by post . . .	1,250	61	Railway carriages and wagons . . .	250	113
Bars and channel (steel)	1,009	459	„ locomotive engines and tenders, etc.	132	184
Wheat	643	2,325	Sugar 16 D. S. and above . . .	220	2
Cotton, raw	528	193	Paints and colours	201	37
Silk piece goods	464	34	Tea	187	43
„ yarn, noils, and warps . .	86	29	Iron or steel—sheets and plates . .	182	9
Lubricating oil	332	35	Instruments, electrical	169	21
Hardware	329	18	Haberdashery	128	22
Spices—betelnuts	327	40	Dyes obtained from coal tar . . .	128	20
cloves	103	39	Earthenware and porcelain . . .	109	44
Machinery etc. textile (cotton) . .	325	42	Coal, ...	106	230
Liquors—spirits	291	31	Tin—unwrought block, etc. . . .	99	36
„ ale, beer and porter . .	112	32	Drugs and medicines	89	10
„ wines	82	52	Salt	87	6

Decreases as compared with 1917-18

	£(1,000)	Percentage		£(1,000)	Percentage
Cotton, coloured piecegoods	2,884	27	Motor cars and motor cycles . . .	222	46
„ white „ . . .	716	8	Precious stones and pearls unset . .	192	43
Kerosene oil	535	43	Chemicals	153	8
Matches	467	30	Horses	125	35
Wood (timber)	321	43	Hosiery (cotton)	102	15
Glass and glassware	252	23	Silk (raw)	90	12
Cement	244	48	Soap	88	12

EXPORTS

Increases as compared with 1917-18

	£(1,000)	Percentage		£(1,000)	Percentage
Jute gunny cloth	4,414	29	Cotton piece goods	609	16
„ „ bags	1,907	15	Rubber (raw)	588	54
„ (raw)	4,177	97	Coconut oil	571	141
Seeds—Linseed	2,606	146	Opium	481	30
Rapeseed	381	66	Hemp (raw)	449	85
Castor	357	30	Teakwood	191	92
Rice	1,576	11	Articles exported by post . . .	152	16
Hides, tanned or dressed . . .	1,475	45	Coffee	134	20
Skins (raw)	1,186	36	Silk (raw)	113	35
„ tanned or dressed . . .	797	88	Oilcakes	90	19

Decreases as compared with 1917-18

	£(1,000)	Percentage		£(1,000)	Percentage
Grain, pulse and flour—wheat . .	8,166	64			
„ flour . . .	463	46	Lac	552	22
Barley	848	31	Hides (raw)	314	15
Gram	95	4	Cotton twist and yarn	227	5
Cotton (raw)	7,782	27	Indigo	187	18
Seeds—Ground nuts	988	80	Coir	72	24
Sesamum	183	80	Manganese ore	69	12
Copra	126	90			

No. 11.—Value of Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

A.—Imports

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	48,891	52,725	57,635	67,628	78,388	61,959	52,206	58,521	54,514	51,338
Straits Settlements	1,890	2,069	1,985	2,057	2,282	2,250	2,502	2,589	3,498	3,738
Ceylon	443	472	461	504	539	528	637	828	1,604	1,953
Hongkong	599	778	609	635	655	632	884	746	900	1,188
Mauritius	1,671	2,016	1,277	2,159	1,685	1,158	1,419	550	723	1,707
Aden and Dependencies	212	231	295	353	292	523	321	472	661	595
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	229	218	270	223	259	209	322	477	605	1,232
Australia	638	757	731	636	611	568	447	648	595	1,446
Other countries of the British Empire	430	324	376	661	666	268	796	749	1,151	1,468
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	55,003	59,590	63,639	74,856	85,377	68,095	59,534	65,580	64,251	64,658
Foreign countries—										
Japan	1,681	2,248	2,318	2,711	3,187	2,966	4,998	8,889	12,175	22,349
United States of America	2,453	2,325	3,527	3,469	3,193	3,120	5,247	7,304	7,877	10,766
Java	5,297	6,034	6,314	6,359	7,163	5,480	8,959	8,842	7,811	7,440
China	883	836	1,034	1,376	1,137	1,045	1,283	1,098	1,382	1,648
Italy	621	856	838	1,048	1,464	1,015	1,337	1,649	1,181	611
France	1,171	1,504	1,427	1,453	1,794	1,175	1,329	1,358	1,087	1,231
Persia	350	413	405	473	475	469	454	465	735	745
Sweden	269	300	381	416	344	341	514	583	518	343
Norway	121	121	137	161	155	175	367	441	434	602
Holland	698	711	804	972	1,035	855	801	661	410	169
Turkey, Asiatic	375	420	413	375	379	219	301	449	391	301
Russia	107	175	76	345	39	24	58	164	87	3
Austria-Hungary	1,714	1,928	1,771	2,352	2,860	861	3	10	42	..
Germany	4,307	5,596	5,969	6,866	8,444	3,100	307	52	7	..
Belgium	1,313	1,477	1,542	2,029	2,838	1,086	154	26	4	4
Other countries	1,677	1,702	1,788	2,068	2,281	1,927	2,345	2,186	1,892	1,819
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	23,037	26,646	28,744	32,476	36,788	23,858	28,457	34,177	36,032	48,031
GRAND TOTAL	78,040	86,236	92,383	107,332	122,165	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689

B.—Exports (including re-exports)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries.	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
British Empire—										
United Kingdom	32,780	34,688	40,055	41,226	38,902	38,424	49,955	54,020	41,369	48,286
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	2,139	16,434	9,973
Ceylon	4,331	5,309	5,695	6,119	6,026	5,140	6,257	7,016	6,665	7,017
Straits Settlements	4,076	5,186	5,857	6,129	4,524	3,469	3,501	4,271	4,608	4,925
Australia	1,796	2,120	1,857	1,958	2,732	2,631	2,970	3,223	3,666	4,867
Hongkong	6,461	7,370	5,495	6,336	5,214	2,883	2,824	3,006	2,819	3,404
Canada	471	585	678	957	952	760	1,062	969	1,548	1,615
Aden and Dependencies	674	703	880	986	931	888	954	1,758	1,519	2,033
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	441	566	644	634	678	539	692	1,305	911	965
Other countries of the British Empire	2,298	2,549	2,880	3,146	2,969	3,095	3,218	4,266	5,347	5,257
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	53,325	59,076	64,041	67,491	62,928	57,829	72,894	81,976	84,886	88,343
Foreign countries—										
United States of America	9,677	9,067	10,445	12,586	14,567	11,611	14,176	20,835	20,378	22,182
Japan	8,425	9,003	11,163	12,489	15,130	10,443	12,302	18,825	22,774	19,658
France	7,745	10,140	9,176	10,524	11,813	5,896	6,285	9,561	5,761	5,903
Italy	4,109	5,364	4,225	4,629	5,262	4,578	5,989	6,479	5,705	6,475
Persia	749	801	828	748	938	725	1,205	2,387	3,637	4,077
China	5,788	5,443	6,735	7,348	3,809	2,690	3,588	4,082	2,920	1,932
Turkey, Asiatic	1,447	1,435	1,561	1,597	1,957	1,136	738	1,766	2,397	4,920
Java	986	2,394	2,851	2,168	1,297	1,235	1,233	1,895	1,799	2,352
Cuba	263	212	220	285	372	534	922	1,486	1,395	1,153
Argentine Republic	1,225	1,070	1,025	2,163	2,090	1,631	2,080	1,712	1,252	2,029
Indo-China	429	508	492	286	510	709	488	1,056	1,105	1,671
Chile	531	575	482	604	709	511	755	1,070	952	1,429
Spain	1,188	1,564	1,192	1,217	1,486	1,217	1,399	1,718	563	380
Russia	1,019	1,280	1,167	1,353	1,650	1,246	3,623	3,783	491	..
Holland	1,587	1,906	2,214	2,490	2,944	802	145	266	52	62
Belgium	6,774	7,373	8,905	8,778	8,064	3,514	154	..	..	7
Egypt (a)	1,143	1,251	1,164	1,280	1,512	1,208	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Germany	12,033	13,171	15,106	16,622	17,613	6,798	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	4,340	4,950	5,076	4,856	6,674	3,020	..	..	..	98
Other countries	2,476	3,339	3,829	4,545	4,594	3,728	3,611	4,547	5,637	6,511
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	71,932	80,846	87,856	96,568	102,991	63,232	58,693	81,458	76,818	80,899
GRAND TOTAL	125,257	139,922	151,897	164,059	165,919	121,061	131,587	163,434	161,704	169,242

No. 12.—Value of Total Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries

A.—Value

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	Average of the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	(£1,000)
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	61,051	37,530	98,581	58,521	54,029	112,550	54,514	41,369	95,883	51,331	48,286	99,617
Ceylon	484	5,496	5,980	828	7,016	7,844	1,604	6,665	8,269	1,983	7,017	8,970
Straits Settlements	2,057	5,154	7,211	2,589	4,271	6,860	3,498	4,608	8,106	3,738	4,925	8,663
Australia	674	2,093	2,767	648	3,223	3,871	595	3,666	4,261	1,446	4,867	6,313
Hongkong	655	6,175	6,830	746	3,006	3,752	900	2,819	3,719	1,188	3,404	4,592
Mauritius and Dependencies	1,761	867	2,628	550	1,114	1,664	723	881	1,604	1,707	915	2,622
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	67,867	62,642	130,509	65,580	81,976	147,556	64,251	84,886	149,137	64,653	88,343	153,001
Foreign Countries—												
Japan	2,429	11,242	13,671	8,889	18,835	27,724	12,175	22,774	34,949	22,349	19,658	42,007
United States of America	2,994	11,268	14,262	7,304	20,835	28,139	7,876	20,378	28,254	10,766	22,182	32,948
Java	6,234	1,939	8,173	8,842	1,895	10,737	7,811	1,799	9,610	7,440	2,352	9,792
France	1,470	9,880	11,350	1,358	9,561	10,919	1,087	5,761	6,848	1,231	5,963	7,194
Italy	966	4,718	5,684	1,649	6,479	8,128	1,181	5,705	6,886	611	6,475	7,086
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1,053	5,825	6,878	1,098	4,082	5,180	1,382	2,920	4,302	1,648	1,922	3,580
Persia	423	813	1,236	465	2,367	2,832	735	3,637	4,372	745	4,077	4,822
Russia	149	1,294	1,443	164	3,783	3,947	87	491	578	3	..	3
Holland	844	2,228	3,072	661	266	927	410	52	462	169	62	231
Belgium	1,840	7,979	9,819	26	..	26	4	..	4	4	7	11
Germany	6,237	14,909	21,146	52	..	52	7	..	7	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	2,125	5,179	7,304	10	..	10	42	..	42	..	98	98
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	29,364	86,769	116,133	34,177	81,458	115,635	36,032	76,818	112,850	48,031	80,899	128,930

(a) Included in British Empire from 1915-16

NOTE.—The conversion rate R15=£1 has been retained throughout the Review (*vide* note in page 1)

No. 12.—Value of Total Trade in Merchandise only, with the British Empire and Foreign Countries—*continued*.

B.—Percentages

Countries	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
British Empire—												
United Kingdom	62·8	25·1	40·0	58·7	33·1	42·8	54·4	25·6	36·6	45·5	28·5	35·3
Ceylon	·5	3·7	2·4	·8	4·3	3·0	1·6	4·1	3·1	1·8	4·2	3·2
Straits Settlements	2·1	3·4	2·9	2·6	2·6	2·6	3·5	2·9	3·1	3·3	2·9	3·1
Australia	·7	1·4	1·1	·7	2·0	1·5	·6	2·3	1·6	1·3	2·9	2·2
Hongkong	·7	4·1	2·7	·7	1·8	1·4	·9	1·7	1·4	1·1	2·0	1·6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1·8	·6	1·1	·5	·7	·6	·7	·5	·6	1·5	·6	·9
Total (including other British possessions)	69·8	41·9	52·9	65·7	50·2	56·1	64·1	52·5	57·0	57·4	52·2	54·3
Foreign Countries—												
Japan	2·5	7·5	5·5	8·9	11·5	10·5	12·1	14·1	13·3	19·8	11·6	14·9
United States of America	3·1	7·5	5·8	7·3	12·7	10·7	7·9	12·6	10·8	9·5	13·1	11·7
Java	6·4	1·3	3·3	8·9	1·2	4·1	7·8	1·1	3·7	6·7	1·4	3·5
France	1·5	6·6	4·6	1·4	5·9	4·1	1·1	3·6	2·6	1·1	3·5	2·5
Italy	1·0	3·2	2·3	1·7	4·0	3·1	1·2	3·5	2·6	·5	3·8	2·5
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1·1	3·9	2·8	1·1	2·5	2·0	1·4	1·8	1·6	1·5	1·2	1·3
Persia	·4	·5	·5	·5	1·4	1·1	·7	2·2	1·7	·7	2·4	1·7
Russia	·1	·9	·6	·2	2·3	1·5	·1	·3	·2	..	..	..
Holland	·9	1·5	1·3	·7	·2	·3	·4	..	·2	·1	..	·1
Belgium	1·9	5·3	3·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	6·4	10·0	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	2·2	3·5	2·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·1	..
Total (including other Foreign countries)	30·2	58·1	47·1	34·3	49·8	43·9	35·9	47·5	43·0	42·6	47·8	45·7

No. 13.—Trade with the British Empire, Allies, Neutrals, and Enemy countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS			TOTAL TRADE		
	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	Average of 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	61,051	54,514	51,331	37,530	41,369	48,286	98,581	95,883	99,617
Other British Possessions	6,816	9,737	13,327	25,112	43,517	40,057	31,928	53,254	53,384
Total British Empire	67,867	64,251	64,658	62,642	84,886	88,343	130,509	149,137	153,001
Allies	10,948	23,821	36,615	52,608	60,333	58,286	63,556	84,154	94,901
Neutrals	10,050	12,162	11,416	13,927	16,485	22,515	23,977	28,647	33,931
Enemy countries	8,366	49	..	20,234	..	98	28,600	49	98
Total Foreign Countries	29,364	36,032	48,031	86,769	76,818	80,899	116,133	112,850	128,930
GRAND TOTAL	97,231	100,283	112,689	149,411	161,704	169,242	246,642	261,987	281,931

No. 14.—Total imports and exports of Merchandise of certain principal countries and British India during the Calendar years 1916, 1917, and 1918*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports			Exports (Domestic)		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	850,940	994,487	1,288,383	506,280	527,080	498,473
France	825,617	1,102,162	796,591	248,584	240,508	165,782
Egypt (*a*)	31,691	34,039	52,487	38,438	42,130	46,552
Canada	157,559	206,593	186,430	224,406	318,065	252,773
United States of America	498,257	615,097	631,522	1,129,717	1,285,337	1,260,065
British South Africa † (11 months)	39,268	35,932	46,607	19,083	25,176	27,377
Japan (*b*) (11 months)	69,615	91,862	152,799	100,309	145,159	176,118
Brazil (*a*) (11 months)	35,678	38,952	48,431	49,969	54,711	53,111
Italy (*c*) (11 months)	307,576	512,370	509,486	113,329	122,771	92,257
Spain (9 months)	27,313	22,979	16,956	40,573	39,595	27,179
Switzerland (9 months)	54,684	72,173	73,332	66,687	69,210	56,690
Australia (9 months)	59,850	44,333	54,564	46,888	58,290	Publication suspended
New Zealand (8 months)	15,784	18,657	15,291	24,768	..	18,548(*e*)
India (*d*)	103,703	107,842	118,732	150,966	156,293	162,804

*Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London

(*a*) Including bullion
(*b*) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries
(*c*) Including silver bullion
(*d*) Inclusive of Government stores
(*e*) Figures for three months ended September
† Including imports of articles for Colonial Governments

No. 15.—Value of Trade with Principal Countries, distinguishing Principal Articles

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
UNITED KINGDOM.	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	331	373	454	389	578
Arms, ammunition, etc.	202	151	213	169	197
Belting for machinery	222	291	344	510	516
Books and printed matter	295	268	282	303	324
Boots and shoes	342	228	300	157	158
Building materials	527	507	470	577	223
Carriages and carts	65	45	48	36	47
Chemicals, etc.	557	799	869	1,220	1,051
Coal and coke, etc.	227	63	15	17	41
Cotton—					
Raw	7	5	..	..	..
Twist and yarn	2,231	2,251	2,293	2,284	2,238
Piece goods—					
Grey	13,845	11,417	9,929	10,484	9,677
White	7,078	6,942	8,859	9,296	8,336
Coloured, etc.	6,181	4,772	8,482	9,619	6,842
Other manufactures	911	918	1,608	1,530	1,295
Cutlery	62	52	57	46	55
Cycles and parts	146	138	111	119	83
Drugs and medicines	354	425	499	354	398
Dyeing and tanning substances	39	61	234	391	367
Earthenware and Porcelain	206	209	159	129	176
Flax manufactures	228	246	402	234	88
Glass and glassware	140	160	224	198	206
Haberdashery and millinery	292	344	404	326	428
Hardware	1,203	1,058	1,223	749	767
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	757	697	845	475	469
Ivory	90	86	95	93	77
Jewellery, etc.	43	40	28	18	21
Jute manufactures	101	145	191	87	51
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	167	184	212	185	184
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	260	250	246	173	173
Spirit	477	501	677	832	1,037
Wines	78	91	113	97	109
Machinery and millwork	3,722	2,879	3,206	2,066	2,139
Metals—					
Copper	391	229	94	33	79
Iron	147	204	430	244	71
Iron or steel	4,640	3,686	3,261	1,947	2,564
Lead	113	150	169	106	115
Steel	247	353	351	152	147
Others	311	366	312	132	118
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	540	372	396	104	78
Oils, mineral	185	128	211	135	217
,, vegetable, animal, etc.	147	130	117	83	18
Paints and colours	351	406	552	405	259
Paper and pasteboard	579	563	738	413	358
Polishes	54	64	102	102	83
Provisions	912	919	1,232	288	221
Railway plant, etc.	6,286	2,729	968	311	642
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	270	345	418	465	552
Salt	97	152	319	108	160
Ships, parts of	197	91	68	143	104
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	74	88	183	88	78
Soap	529	519	632	709	613
Starch and farina	24	58	70	3	..
Stationery	273	282	335	260	311
Sugar	109	125	135	45	4
Tallow	87	82	114	37	5
Tea-chests	270	438	365	271	241
Tobacco	415	476	729	1,036	1,013
Toys and requisites for games	83	81	81	63	55
Umbrellas	102	71	86	94	47
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	899	478	1,083	1,277	1,183
Other articles	1,741	2,025	2,392	2,298	3,656
TOTAL	61,959	52,206	58,521	54,514	51,381
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	156	1,152	1,296	88	..
Bran and pollards	247	361	195	4	8
Bristles and fibres	135	182	88	93	108
Coffee	354	302	251	87	257
Coir, and manufactures of	191	259	326	202	122
Cotton, raw	1,411	1,371	1,791	3,966	1,369
,, twist and yarn	13	56	70	28	42
,, manufactures	57	95	42	23	43
Drugs, medicines, etc.	31	71	175	34	36
Dyeing and tanning substances—					
Cutch and gambier	45	113	48	24	48
Indigo	560	967	698	223	170
Myrobalans	176	318	320	281	271
Gram	..	73	19	..	..
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	445	594	982	435	809
Hides and skins—					
Raw	706	566	1,082	1,244	1,846
Dressed or tanned	2,819	3,148	5,304	3,917	6,035
Horn and hornmeal	40	36	33	27	24
Jute, raw	4,496	6,153	5,473	1,093	4,472
,, Gunny bags	907	3,227	3,247	2,214	1,032
,, ,, cloth	545	1,875	1,935	1,013	1,287
Lac	293	285	222	453	536
Manures	60	71	58	..	4
Manganese ore	265	439	552	385	388
Other metals and ores	459	451	866	898	853
Mica	123	176	259	575	599
Oils	358	417	655	751	1,176
Paraffin wax	161	216	174	141	183
Provisions and oilman's stores	33	47	108	95	89
Pulse—					
Beans	354	540	966	1,448	1,066
Lentils					57
Other pulses					107
Rice (not in the husk)	1,381	1,988	2,135	3,103	1,670
Rubber, raw	468	600	739	675	1,161
Saltpetre	168	382	612	534	434
Seeds—					
Castor	324	383	406	688	1,165
Cotton	977	432	192	..	..
Linseed	2,220	1,478	3,745	1,406	3,685
Rape	248	474	848	354	625
Copra	206	173	80	55	..
Others	95	50	532	293	27
Silk, raw	42	73	42	223	195

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Exports of Indian produce—*contd.*					
Spices	101	169	140	189	179
Sugar	12	2	1	..	..
Tea	8,162	9,801	8,671	8,535	9,859
Wheat	4,753	5,223	3,222	705	71
Wood (mainly teak)	395	366	328	94	268
Wool, raw	1,542	2,502	2,568	2,717	3,595
,, manufactures	70	90	89	6	29
Other articles	647	1,046	1,132	835	1,191
TOTAL	37,258	48,788	52,717	40,152	46,691
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	60	45	26	6	12
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	492	..	..	..	..
Wool, raw	295	611	684	698	995
Other articles	319	511	602	510	589
TOTAL	1,166	1,167	1,312	1,214	1,596
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	18	..	..	4	..
Boots and shoes	6	..	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures	42	..	2	11	..
,, twist and yarn	18	..	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	160	..	2	5	..
Haberdashery and millinery	44	..	..	1	..
Hardware	71	..	1	3	..
Matches	39	..	1	..	..
Metals	41	..	1	4	..
Paper and pasteboard	32	..	..	1	..
Sugar	258	..	..	1	..
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	21	1	1	5	..
Other articles	111	2	2	7	..
TOTAL	861	3	10	42	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	33	..	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	1,428	..	..	..	..
,, twist and yarn	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins	334	..	..	..	..
Indigo	1	..	..	..	..
Jute, raw	339	..	..	..	..
Lac	14	..	..	..	..
Seeds	183	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	636	..	..	..	98
Other articles	44	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,042	..	..	..	98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	8	..	..	..	..
BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	169	26	3	..	..
Cutlery	5	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substance	37	9	6	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain	15	1	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	54	6	6	1	..
Hardware	15	2	..	..	..
Machinery and millwork	9	1	..	..	..
Matches	8	2	..	..	..
Metals—					
Copper	12	10	..	..	..
Iron	13	..	..	..	..
Iron or steel	150	35	3	..	..
Steel	292	39	1	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	16	3	2	2	..
Railway plant, etc.	15	..	..	..	..
Other articles	276	20	5	1	4
TOTAL	1,086	154	26	4	4
Exports of Indian produce—					
Barley	6	..		..	..
Cotton, raw	1,909	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	35	..	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	72	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins	23	..	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	41	..	..	..	..
,, raw	17	..	..	..	..
Manganese ore	72	..	..	..	7
Manures	68	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk	34	154	..	..	..
Seeds—					
Castor	56	..	..	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	60	..	..	..	..
Groundnuts	40	..	..	..	..
Linseed	273	..	..	..	..
Mowa	6	..	..	..	..
Poppy	19	..	..	..	..
Rape	306	..	..	..	..
Sesamum (Til or jinjili)	99	..	..	..	..
Others	9	..	..	..	..
Wheat	197	..	..	..	..
Other articles	116	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,506	154	..	..	7
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	8	..	..	..	..

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
FRANCE.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	195	347	346	221	284
Clocks and watches	4	6	3	..	1
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	9	6	7	12	9
Dyeing and tanning substances	35	50	52	19	17
Fruits and vegetables	72	64	56	18	6
Liquors	221	243	287	250	345
Metals—copper	126	7	15	8	23
Provisions	12	14	15	6	5
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	77	105	156	108	149
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	91	26	6	2	5
Other articles	333	461	415	443	387
TOTAL	1,175	1,329	1,358	1,087	1,231
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coffee	504	171	143	95	99
Gram	87	90	29	..	10
Cotton, raw	1,230	330	648	621	197
Hides and skins, raw	87	113	390	84	358
Horn and hornmeal	6	3	19	7	26
Jute, raw	571	580	984	488	1,033
„ bags and cloth	63	1,444	855	1,099	1,048
Lac	40	40	41	35	91
Manganese ore	56	23	76	68	65
Manures	55	20	16	2	..
Pulse—					
Beans	1	127	370	215	57
Lentils					183
Other pulses					75
Rice (not in the husk)	93	151	28	220	856
Seeds—					
Castor	108	129	175	186	524
Groundnuts	1,221	1,577	1,396	518	61
Linseed	451	208	652	157	112
Mowa or mowra	8	19	26	..	..
Poppy	56	79	60	20	46
Rape	242	386	240	30	148
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	202	104	646	59	2
Others	159	247	644	85	36
Silk, raw	26	83	279	97	221
Wheat	391	105	1,330	1,497	194
Other articles	230	241	491	166	438
TOTAL	5,887	6,270	9,538	5,749	5,880
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	9	15	23	12	82
GERMANY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	24	6	1	..	..
Chemicals	37	6	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	149	24	8	2	..
Cutlery	23	1	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	247	27	1	..	..
Glass and glassware	60	5	1	..	..
Haberdashery and millinery	61	6	2	1	..
Hardware	173	13	4	..	..
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	34	3	1	..	..
Liquors	71	4	2	..	..
Machinery, etc.	79	3	1	..	..
Matches	8	1	..	..	..
Metals	1,092	99	8	..	..
Oils	115	5	6	..	..
Paper and pasteboard	78	7	2	..	..
Salt	36	..	..	..	..
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	27	4	..	..	..
Sugar	3	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games	20	3	1	..	..
Woollen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	180	64	10	1	..
Other articles	583	26	4	3	..
TOTAL	3,100	307	52	7	..
Exports of Indian produce—					
Coir, and manufactures of	53	..	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,968	..	..	..	..
Fodder, bran, etc.	49	..	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	7	..	..	..	..
Hemp, raw	49	..	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	872	..	..	..	..
Jute, raw	881	..	..	..	..
„ gunny bags	43	..	..	..	..
„ „ cloth	25	..	..	..	..
Lac	81	..	..	..	..
Manures	21	..	..	..	..
Oils	23	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	753	..	..	..	..
Seeds, Rape	90	..	..	..	..
„ Copra or coconut kernel	261	..	..	..	..
„ Linseed	120	..	..	..	..
„ Mowa	2	..	..	..	..
„ Poppy	14	..	..	..	..
„ Sesamum (til)	30	..	..	..	..
„ Others	69	..	..	..	..
Tea	7	..	..	..	..
Wood (chiefly teak)	46	..	..	..	..
Other articles	316	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	6,785	..	..	..	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	13	..	..	..	..
HOLLAND.					
Imports therefrom					
Cotton manufactures	495	485	412	242	48
„ twist and yarn	107	56	25	..	..
Other articles	253	260	224	168	121
TOTAL	855	801	661	410	169

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
HOLLAND—*contd.*	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	37	3	5	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	110	..	..	..	..
Lac	15	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	409	34	221	52	34
Seeds, Linseed	13	..	..	..	..
„ Rape	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	47	..	..	..
Other articles	218	61	40	..	28
TOTAL	802	145	266	52	62
ITALY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	53	43	55	32	26
Chemicals	36	45	70	6	22
Cotton manufactures	284	431	747	455	112
„ twist and yarn	49	38	2	2	..
Dyeing and tanning substances	18	2	..	1	1
Fruits and vegetables	132	90	65	45	37
Haberdashery and millinery	41	82	93	44	43
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	71	109	146	101	66
Other articles	331	497	471	495	304
TOTAL	1,015	1,337	1,649	1,181	611
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	2,466	2,105	2,490	2,268	2,774
Hides and skins, raw	385	2,195	1,008	777	469
Jute, raw	746	1,118	834	413	607
Pepper	53	14	36	7	37
Rice (not in the husk)	6	..	166	535	1,003
Seeds—					
Castor	99	73	110	57	24
Linseed	326	127	264	51	203
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	132	20	117	15	..
Others	234	98	88	2	121
Wheat	..	9	1,128	1,325	276
Other articles	123	193	230	234	596
TOTAL	4,570	5,952	6,471	5,684	6,410
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	8	37	8	21	65
NORWAY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Carbide of calcium	8	14	11	1	..
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	26	50	52	45	134
Matches	42	45	31	46	35
Milk, condensed and preserved	7	19	18	5	..
Paper and pasteboard	61	186	286	307	401
Pulp of wood for making paper	3	51	10	..	19
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	12	11	14	15	..
Other articles	16	20	19	15	13
TOTAL	175	367	441	434	602
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	17	12	11	21	42
Hides (raw)	11	45	66	3	..
Linseed	11	37	15	..	..
Cotton (raw)	16	9	11	5	6
Jute (raw)	8	14	4	25	5
Other articles	14	9	30	69	157
TOTAL	77	126	137	123	210
ROUMANIA.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	33	..	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	83	21	..	..	..
Other articles	5	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	121	21	..	..	..
RUSSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Mineral oils	18	..	..	..	..
Tea-chests	..	54	148	87	3
Other articles	6	4	16	..	..
TOTAL	24	58	164	87	3
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	142	2	75	178	..
Jute, raw	88	66	252	..	..
„ goods	153	1,920	2,198	25	..
Rice (not in the husk)	26	115	..	..	..
Tea	667	1,411	1,028	266	..
Other articles	166	109	228	22	..
TOTAL	1,240	3,623	3,781	491	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	..	2	..	..

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
SPAIN.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	34	315	233	214	59
Other articles	28	52	58	69	147
TOTAL	62	367	291	283	206
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	506	445	700	53	10
Hides and skins, raw	254	166	248	..	21
Jute, raw	387	687	740	502	345
Other articles	70	101	30	8	4
TOTAL	1,217	1,399	1,718	563	380
SWEDEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	41	73	68	54	144
Matches	179	162	124	167	17
Paper and pasteboard	39	117	129	201	101
Other articles	82	162	262	96	81
TOTAL	341	514	583	518	343
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Cotton, raw	56	33	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	71	95	33	..	59
Wheat	33	..	..	..	..
Other articles	139	76	13	..	35
TOTAL	299	204	46	..	94
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures	16	..	..	..	..
Other articles	12	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	28	..	..	..	1
CAPE COLONY.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	1	3	1	5
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	136	161	115	259	412
Rice (not in the husk)	37	35	32	74	85
Other articles	84	86	152	226	208
TOTAL	257	282	299	559	705
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).					
Imports therefrom—					
Ivory, unmanufactured	6	34	62	48	71
Spices (mainly cloves)	188	236	245	264	367
Other articles	15	52	170	293	794
TOTAL	209	322	477	605	1,232
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures	52	100	425	162	190
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	173	156	234	214	294
Other sorts	81	75	83	90	129
Other articles	97	140	189	178	138
TOTAL	403	471	931	644	751
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	89	92	183	76	103
Other articles	97	129	191	191	113
TOTAL	136	221	374	267	216
EGYPT.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton, raw	17	14	8	2	..
Salt	103	320	333	493	785
Sugar	49	67	9	79	68
Other articles	78	73	77	118	238
TOTAL	247	474	427	692	1,091

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
EGYPT—*contd.*	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	47	165	256	438	363
Indigo	6	76	229	176	118
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	298	267	27	20	..
Wheat	31	..	103	7,963	3,797
Others	313	239	696	5,622	3,882
Jute, gunny bags	313	420	365	1,066	1,147
Seeds	92	3	6	72	5
Other articles	99	267	426	1,010	446
TOTAL	1,199	1,437	2,108	1,267 6	9,869
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	9	24	31	167	215
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	..	..	33	2
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	39	..	1	6	26
Grain, pulse, and flour	48	..	1	31	36
Other articles	15	..	2	20	10
TOTAL	102	..	4	57	72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	17	..	1	5	13
Other articles	12	..	2	15	6
TOTAL	29	..	3	20	19
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	36	138	99	169	157
Other articles	6	7	8	8	4
TOTAL	42	145	107	177	161
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	170	24	12	24	15
Other articles	22	53	45	30	24
TOTAL	192	77	57	54	39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	11	10	11	10	15
MAURITIUS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	1,152	1,414	547	720	1,704
Other articles	6	5	3	3	3
TOTAL	1,158	1,419	550	723	1,707
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	588	350	507	383	360
Wheat flour	78	92	120	83	28
Other sorts	81	58	85	92	57
Jute manufactures	95	95	137	59	98
Oils, vegetable	50	46	51	50	49
Other articles	119	129	153	161	232
TOTAL	1,011	770	1,053	828	824
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	23	68	60	52	91
NATAL.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	37	12	26	3	37
Other articles	4	31	19	34	65
TOTAL	41	43	55	37	102
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	212	189	237	249	146
Jute, gunnybags	240	217	290	474	636
Oils, vegetable	21	23	24	33	49
Provisions	12	12	6	24	12
Other articles	153	181	359	448	783
TOTAL	638	722	916	1,258	1,626

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	95	77	36	39	68
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	48	60	106	58	173
Grain, pulse, and flour	59	40	64	231	363
Jute, gunny bags	152	73	27	45	90
Oils	2	2	1	3	2
Other articles	33	26	52	58	178
TOTAL	294	201	250	395	806
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	28	36	44	20	35
Other articles	19	22	31	21	26
TOTAL	47	58	75	41	61
RÉUNION.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	1	1	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	..	..	21	..	..
Other articles	2	5	30	4	62
TOTAL	2	5	51	4	62
CANADA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	30	6	6	50	34
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute, gunny cloth	295	638	542	828	1,278
Tea	395	333	317	671	59
Other articles	70	91	110	49	308
TOTAL	760	1,062	969	1,548	1,615
UNITED STATES.					
Imports therefrom—					
Chemicals	11	28	57	196	95
Clocks and watches	18	27	25	13	24
Cotton piece goods	173	257	204	230	222
Drugs and medicines	25	46	48	64	105
Dyeing and tanning substances	..	3	231	256	341
Hardware	155	292	392	507	663
Instruments and apparatus	48	79	135	220	421
Iron and steel	368	1,600	1,628	2,241	3,695
Machinery and millwork	173	191	279	655	928
Motor cars and cycles, etc.	91	391	973	360	167
Oils, mineral	1,647	1,670	2,074	1,621	1,465
Paper and pasteboard	17	22	143	135	400
Provisions and oilman's stores	41	50	131	371	413
Railway plant and rolling-stock	85	61	66	15	26
Spirit	34	42	48	62	71
Tobacco	12	8	31	12	305
Wood and timber	15	56	137	156	56
Other articles	207	424	652	762	1,369
TOTAL	3,120	5,247	7,304	7,876	10,766
Exports of Indian produce—					
Hides and skins—					
Raw	2,169	3,284	6,595	2,983	3,584
Dressed or tanned	180	481	826	204	278
Indigo	11	245	275	408	158
Cotton, raw	66	57	36	111	40
Coir manufactures	38	38	26	45	11
Grain and pulse	24	7	55	78	357
Manures	61	48	12	..	6
Paraffin wax	50	26	45	34	7
Jute—					
Raw	886	1,444	2,091	1,359	1,268
Gunny bags	1,023	599	683	860	1,471
,, cloth	5,710	6,136	7,420	10,599	13,151
Lac	561	719	1,459	1,822	880
Manganese ore	74	61	129	73	11
Mica	38	23	63	..	..
Myrobalans	58	85	38	11	14
Oils, vegetable	27	111	51	..	..
Saltpetre	13	13	16	19	134
Seeds—					
Castor	159	160	214	211	..
Linseed	..	7	37	..	141
Spices	111	144	140	31	88
Tea	86	128	109	682	62
Wool, raw	26	15	..	..	..
Other articles	191	267	480	777	887
TOTAL	11,562	14,098	20,800	20,807	22,043
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	49	78	35	71	139
WEST INDIES.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Jute gunny bags	884	640	965	1,299	971
Rice (not in the husk)	315	432	721	389	550
Other articles	23	36	36	32	38
TOTAL	722	1,108	1,722	1,720	1,559

ARTICLES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	35	31	14	..	..
Jute, gunny cloth	1,524	1,944	1,623	1,039	1,802
Other articles	72	105	75	213	227
TOTAL	1,631	2,080	1,712	1,252	2,029
BRAZIL.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	26	222	288	278	571
BRITISH GUIANA.					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	59	75	68	59	59
CHILE.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	468	683	944	869	1,117
Rice (not in the husk)	24	23	22	6	15
Other articles	19	49	104	77	297
TOTAL	511	755	1,070	952	1,429
ADEN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Salt	156	185	293	483	390
Other articles	367	136	179	178	205
TOTAL	523	321	472	661	595
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	46	74	20	70	278
Cotton manufactures	119	194	729	288	410
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Jawar and bajra	203	129	144	63	21
Rice (not in the husk)	116	87	134	125	121
Wheat flour	79	73	58	49	67
Spices	30	33	48	87	63
Tobacco	66	64	70	70	105
Other articles	143	176	133	135	113
TOTAL	802	830	1,336	887	1,178
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	44	53	313	487	758
Other articles	42	71	109	145	97
TOTAL	86	124	422	632	855
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	12	45	1	43	30
Other articles	167	235	172	184	223
TOTAL	179	280	173	227	253
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jawar and bajra	18	20	11	6	1
Rice (not in the husk)	177	250	292	257	411
Other articles	102	106	188	257	296
TOTAL	297	376	491	520	708
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	92	80	147	139	171
Other articles	59	57	59	104	96
TOTAL	151	137	206	243	267

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	35	47	68	36	12
Exports of Indian produce—					
Grain, pulse, and flour	121	145	211	341	118
Other articles	97	125	280	288	208
TOTAL	218	270	491	629	326
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	55	57	139	153	141
BAHREIN ISLANDS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	100	186	215	314	186
Other articles	17	23	16	16	8
TOTAL	117	209	231	330	194
Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	82	171	241	227	278
Other articles	87	123	251	313	261
TOTAL	169	294	492	540	539
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	48	38	126	127	214
Other articles	49	32	43	56	69
TOTAL	97	70	169	183	283
BORNEO.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	609	603	398	199	269
Other articles	..	1	10	11	5
TOTAL	609	604	408	210	274
CEYLON.					
Imports therefrom—					
Jute, gunny bags	48	60	100	96	78
Metals	9	24	49	103	124
Seeds	17	11	122	584	807
Spices	181	186	218	234	274
Tea	57	96	72	183	296
Other articles	216	260	272	404	374
TOTAL	528	637	828	1,604	1,953
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	96	85	83	85	105
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	236	365	327	93	61
Coffee	40	46	47	52	45
Cotton manufactures	130	195	230	280	398
Fish (excluding canned fish)	155	186	231	230	215
Fodder, bran, etc.	17	19	23	21	19
Fruits and vegetables	127	167	126	168	164
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	2,779	3,187	3,559	3,223	3,119
Other sorts	154	199	230	371	356
Jute manufactures	49	47	65	50	114
Manures	40	70	136	144	213
Oilcakes	275	397	377	278	348
Provisions and oilman's stores	38	36	47	40	37
Seeds	70	107	109	101	84
Spices	129	125	129	137	177
Tea	136	169	147	186	53
Wood and timber	13	14	17	16	56
Other articles	549	706	899	961	1,178
TOTAL	5,033	6,120	6,782	6,439	6,742
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	24	36	70	71	57
Other articles	83	101	164	155	218
TOTAL	107	137	234	226	275
HONGKONG.					
Imports therefrom—					
Drugs and medicines	34	29	34	42	60
Grain, pulse, and flour	32	31	6	2	11
Silk, raw	123	103	94	100	143
„ manufactures including yarn, etc.	175	196	167	217	324
Sugar, refined	49	281	136	120	90
Other articles	219	244	309	419	560
TOTAL	632	884	746	900	1,188
Exports of Indian produce—					
Chemicals	38	24	11	7	18
Cotton—					
Raw	238	161	146	119	127
Twist and yarn	1,963	1,931	1,972	1,861	2,301
Grain, pulse, and flour	36	26	26	20	18
Jadestone	55	36	75	79	88
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	39	112	229	250	258
Opium	111	79	43	78	117
Other articles	329	377	397	309	335
TOTAL	2,809	2,746	2,904	2,723	3,257

ARTICLES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
HONGKONG—*contd.*	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Fish—					
Fishmaws and sharkfins	22	26	29	32	41
Fruits and vegetables—					
Dried, salted, or preserved	10	16	17	8	17
Other articles	43	35	56	56	89
TOTAL	75	77	102	96	147
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk, raw	537	574	573	607	474
„ manufactures, including yarn, etc.	227	322	256	306	481
Tea	88	84	80	202	262
Other articles	193	303	189	267	430
TOTAL	1,045	1,283	1,098	1,382	1,647
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton—					
Raw	248	599	723	330	214
Twist and yarn	1,651	2,034	2,363	2,106	1,222
Piece goods	1	3	2	1	..
Grain, pulse, and flour	12	42	99	25	8
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	395	476	406	265	306
Tea	261	344	304	102	16
Other articles	120	80	146	82	108
TOTAL	2,688	3,578	4,043	2,911	1,874
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	2	10	39	9	58
INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	11	..	..	39
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	410	229	449	316	675
Opium	291	223	546	627	766
Other articles	8	36	60	162	230
TOTAL	709	488	1,055	1,105	1,671
JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—					
Ale, beer, and porter	7	29	76	145	247
Apparel	43	87	135	143	211
Brass, bronze, etc.	3	56	156	317	597
Brushes and brooms	2	5	19	25	18
Buttons of all sorts	..	77	127	80	63
Camphor	109	139	163	221	89
Cement	12	59	70	39	113
Chemicals	15	63	216	371	404
Coal, coke, etc.	46	6	1	..	15
Copper	253	94	46	351	264
Cotton hosiery	444	376	850	611	491
„ piece goods	192	461	1,621	2,179	7,097
„ yarn	82	52	354	553	3,553
„ other manufactures	18	69	217	106	153
Cutlery	..	3	23	31	29
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	27	34	37	45	81
Earthenware and porcelain	27	62	127	96	163
Furniture and cabinetware	4	8	16	23	31
Glass and glassware—					
Bangles	13	102	243	192	164
Beads and false pearls	43	42	92	119	82
Bottles and phials	27	53	97	168	93
Funnels, globes, etc.	23	103	60	112	64
Others	25	100	107	178	149
Haberdashery and millinery	73	78	173	107	124
Hardware	33	117	333	455	618
Instruments, etc.	4	18	82	309	324
Iron or steel	7	10	58	227	663
Leather	2	6	22	18	22
Machinery and millwork	10	52	89	134	164
Matches	461	705	604	1,346	1,042
Paints and painters' materials	1	16	21	82	329
Paper and pasteboard	17	28	198	392	465
Provisions and oilman's stores	8	14	24	37	32
Rubber manufactures	9	74	55	28	46
Silk, raw	58	6	18	25	60
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	626	991	957	1,063	1,360
Soap	4	20	15	18	11
Spices, ginger	17	28	21	29	5
Starch and farina	..	4	16	99	25
Stationery (excluding paper)	15	45	112	102	92
Sugar 16 D. S. and above	14	248	274	109	19
Tea-chests	21	45	67	228	303
Toilet requisites	12	22	31	44	68
Toys and requisites for games	20	77	112	80	105
Umbrella fittings	26	22	53	50	49
Wheat flour	15	3	..	..	..
Wood—timber	13	39	171	126	72
„ manufactures	8	18	23	62	117
Woollen manufactures (including yarn)	1	33	165	91	222
Other articles	76	169	342	809	1,841
TOTAL	2,966	4,998	8,889	12,175	22,849

No. 15—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

ARTICLES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
JAPAN—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, raw	9,538	11,353	17,322	20,512	15,583
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	108	77	115	22	72
Jute raw	56	72	79	110	113
Jute manufactures	197	177	228	584	691
Manures	34	16	32	27	27
Rice (not in the husk)	51	20	2	227	1,270
Pulse	36	6	46	113	1
Iron or steel	107	140	252	153	70
Oilcake	69	36	64	25	2
Opium	101	121	159	196	480
Paraffin wax	87	96	158	171	59
Other articles	52	157	299	593	1,102
TOTAL	10,436	12,271	18,756	22,733	19,427
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	7	31	79	41	230
JAVA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Sugar	5,341	8,845	8,741	7,682	7,223
Other articles	139	114	101	129	217
TOTAL	5,480	8,959	8,842	7,811	7,440
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	477	479	605	688	968
Opium	282	208	342	300	400
Rice (not in the husk)	410	436	760	450	526
Other articles	57	100	161	342	404
TOTAL	1,226	1,203	1,868	1,780	2,298
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	9	30	28	19	53
PERSIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	165	143	109	140	138
Mineral oils	124	60	82	388	384
Precious stones, etc.	6	34	11	8	1
Wool, raw	83	107	107	78	41
Other articles	91	110	156	121	181
TOTAL	469	454	465	735	745
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	69	98	228	120	81
" manufactures	69	159	676	1,038	813
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	65	86	140	228	241
Others	9	10	60	275	59
Indigo	2	1	89	100	18
Tea, black	83	401	66	207	557
Other articles	87	71	117	143	323
TOTAL	384	826	1,376	2,111	2,092
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton, twist and yarn	24	36	82	35	11
" manufactures	150	162	515	744	1,136
Metals and ores	25	11	18	14	43
Sugar	56	47	232	558	444
Other articles	86	123	144	175	346
TOTAL	341	379	991	1,526	1,985

ARTICLES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
SIAM.					
Imports therefrom—					
Wood, teak	218	153	182	260	106
Other articles	64	77	96	110	130
TOTAL	282	230	278	370	236
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	284	273	266	390	239
Other articles	333	342	394	560	480
TOTAL	617	615	660	950	719
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	10	22	35	27	6
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
Imports therefrom—					
Cotton manufactures, including yarn, etc.	22	42	34	21	31
Drugs and medicines	18	24	26	27	32
Dyeing and tanning substances	46	56	75	86	101
Matches	8	5	5	6	3
Metals, tin	278	215	235	260	363
Oils, mineral	214	190	151	28	45
Provisions and oilman's stores	166	160	181	191	273
Rice (not in the husk)	152	403	99	13	..
Silk, raw	18	6	11	1	7
Spices, betelnuts	691	673	676	596	873
" others	58	119	133	137	80
Sugar	25	56	328	1,368	1,260
Other articles	554	553	635	764	670
TOTAL	2,250	2,502	2,589	3,498	3,738
Exports of Indian produce—					
Animals, living	31	43	65	51	21
Coal	57	53	88	42	30
Cotton, twist and yarn	163	160	201	224	245
" manufactures	401	513	603	565	812
Fodder, bran, etc.	83	75	65	31	26
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice	1,471	1,170	1,681	1,712	2,091
Others	92	133	170	185	123
Hides and skins, raw	25	17	5	7	16
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	278	291	223	222	347
Opium	81	68	39	72	33
Provisions and oilman's stores	100	110	109	107	82
Seeds	43	75	104	509	132
Tobacco	104	92	75	86	107
Other articles	431	537	611	600	617
TOTAL	3,365	3,337	4,039	4,418	4,682
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	23	44	59	47	43
Other articles	81	120	173	148	200
TOTAL	104	164	232	195	243
SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	25	19	19	37	25
Other articles	..	30	13	4	13
TOTAL	25	49	32	41	38
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	43	42	47	6	7
Rice (not in the husk)	99	118	318	318	171
Other articles	43	66	51	94	53
TOTAL	185	226	416	418	231

No. 15—*conclu*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
TURKEY IN ASIA.					
Imports therefrom —					
Animals, living	2	19	36	22	10
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	154	257	320	267	202
Grain, pulse, and flour	2	8	..	..	13
Salt	32	..	..	..	..
Other articles	29	22	93	102	76
TOTAL	219	301	449	391	301
Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton goods	201	137	345	528	722
Indigo	7	1	8	18	29
Grain, pulse, and flour—					
Rice (not in the husk)	356	75	303	326	627
Wheat flour	86	88	78	82	146
Others	127	22	121	221	80
Tea	49	115	77	104	443
Other articles	208	97	246	456	629
TOTAL	1,034	535	1,178	1,735	2,676
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Cotton manufactures	17	28	125	247	1,046
Provisions	4	27	126	19	18
Sugar	14	33	103	156	295
Other articles	67	115	234	240	886
TOTAL	102	203	588	662	2,245
AUSTRALIA.					
Imports therefrom—					
Coal	36	25	38	12	8
Horses	270	249	386	279	173
Railway plant, etc.	99	7	..	1	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	27	33	101	133	257
Other articles	136	133	123	120	1,009
TOTAL	568	447	648	595	1,447

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
AUSTRALIA—*contd.*					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, bags and cloth	1,768	1,951	2,486	2,364	3,133
Oils	30	31	21	53	53
Rice (not in the husk)	154	200	90	267	64
Tea	351	336	164	326	219
Other articles	322	450	458	651	790
TOTAL	2,625	2,968	3,219	3,661	4,259
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	6	2	4	5	9
NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	1	1	2	8	2
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute manufactures	300	282	352	296	459
Manures	12	31	49	37	..
Other articles	93	101	118	173	138
TOTAL	405	414	519	506	597
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	..	..	..	1	2
SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
Exports of Indian produce—					
Jute, gunny bags	163	131	150	99	186
Other articles	24	23	82	18	100
TOTAL	187	154	232	117	286

No. 16.—Imports of certain principal articles from Japan and the United States in 1913-14 and 1918-19 and from Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913-14

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Japan		United States	
	1913-14	1913-14	1913-14	1918-19	1913-14	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Apparel	104	55	68	211	3	40
Building and Engineering materials	101	4	..	162	13	74
Dyeing and tanning substances	622	1	..	18	..	341
Glass and Glassware	191	583	105	552	12	15
Hardware	482	223	41	618	255	663
Instruments	102	25	7	324	97	421
Liquors	158	4	2	249	41	101
Machinery	288	13	10	164	168	928
Metals	2,573	115	276	2,415	302	3,828
Paper and pasteboard	183	88	11	465	9	400
Cotton piece goods—coloured	244	99	23	732	..	77

No. 17.—Monthly exports of raw cotton (in tons) by Sea from British India during the last five years

	To Japan					To other Countries					Total				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	2,629	20,362	31,984	31,340	3,126	2,725	13,435	8,876	4,581	3,066	5,354	33,797	40,860	35,921	6,192
October	6,441	20,372	21,040	12,136	3,388	3,641	14,294	8,244	11,288	3,671	10,082	34,606	29,284	23,424	7,059
November	5,666	11,525	20,268	28,640	1,357	5,299	6,414	8,954	10,013	1,538	10,965	17,939	29,222	38,652	2,895
December	13,905	19,496	14,840	29,194	6,510	11,672	12,781	11,534	10,754	1,790	25,577	32,277	26,374	39,948	8,300
January	16,579	19,333	19,081	12,699	22,105	13,947	7,495	13,605	16,607	4,272	30,526	26,828	32,686	29,306	26,377
February	27,331	40,355	14,302	26,996	14,107	14,840	15,314	8,137	2,521	3,954	42,171	55,669	22,439	29,517	18,061
March	31,879	27,719	46,306	19,640	25,661	21,503	9,992	12,938	7,493	4,250	53,382	37,711	59,244	27,133	29,911
TOTAL	104,430	159,102	167,821	160,645	76,254	73,627	79,725	72,288	63,257	22,541	178,057	238,827	240,109	223,902	98,795
April	31,951	24,632	7,203	21,337	18,910	17,992	14,696	6,819	3,155	4,262	49,943	39,328	14,022	24,492	23,172
May	33,472	30,686	37,062	15,066	13,252	15,587	13,120	14,318	7,039	5,741	49,059	43,806	51,380	22,105	18,993
June	33,944	34,477	16,837	9,870	16,896	16,750	11,634	8,020	5,660	5,527	50,694	46,111	24,857	15,530	22,423
July	13,408	33,263	16,670	10,992	23,337	8,918	16,869	4,277	3,421	11,754	22,326	50,132	20,947	14,413	35,091
August	24,007	16,802	20,969	6,355	19,014	7,843	9,326	9,328	2,260	6,000	31,850	26,128	30,297	8,615	25,014
TOTAL	241,212	298,962	266,562	224,265	167,663	140,717	145,370	115,050	84,792	55,825	381,929	444,332	381,612	309,057	223,488

No. 18.—Exports of raw cotton (in bales of 400 lbs) to the principal destinations.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs	bales of 400 lbs
United Kingdom	122,600	318,500	77,300
Other parts of the British Empire	29,700	13,700	12,900
Total British Empire	152,300	332,200	90,200
Japan	1,012,500	1,452,800	783,300
Italy	233,000	154,900	123,400
France	108,600	44,900	10,200
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31,400	24,900	9,300
Belgium	276,600	..	..
Other Allies	10,600	20,100	2,400
Total Allies	1,672,700	1,697,600	928,600
Spain	50,400	3,400	700
Germany	350,600	..	..
Austria-Hungary	167,400	..	..
Other countries	14,000	13,100	10,600
Total (bales)	2,407,400	2,046,300	1,030,100
Total Value in £ sterling	22,186,000	28,438,000	20,656,000

No. 19.—Imports and Exports of cotton goods and raw cotton.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Imports of raw cotton—					
East African Protectorate	3	37	128	140	545
Egypt	17	14	8	2	..
United Kingdom	7	5	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	167	9	10	132	258
Total	194	65	146	274	803
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	30,246	26,300	30,671	33,212	28,388
Japan	735	958	3,042	3,449	11,294
Italy	333	470	749	457	112
Holland	602	541	437	242	48
United States	173	260	212	245	231
Straits Settlements	22	42	34	21	31
France	9	6	7	12	9
Germany	149	24	8	2	..
Austria-Hungary	60	..	2	10	..
Belgium	169	26	3	..	..
Other countries	168	223	211	152	257
Total	32,666	28,850	35,376	37,802	40,370
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,652	2,037	2,365	2,108	1,222
Hongkong	1,934	1,932	1,973	1,862	2,302
Persia	138	257	904	1,158	894
Straits Settlements	564	674	804	789	1,057
Aden	165	270	749	359	688
Egypt	62	211	367	645	440
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	52	100	425	162	190
Turkey, Asiatic	201	137	345	528	774
Ceylon	130	195	230	280	398
United Kingdom	70	151	112	50	85
Portuguese East Africa	48	60	106	58	173
German East Africa	39	..	1	6	26
Other countries	255	330	714	885	1,112
Total	5,340	6,404	9,095	8,890	9,361
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	9,538	11,553	17,322	20,512	15,583
Italy	2,466	2,105	2,490	2,268	2,774
United Kingdom	1,411	1,371	1,792	3,966	1,369
Spain	506	445	700	53	10
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	248	599	723	330	214
France	1,230	330	648	621	197
Hongkong	238	161	146	119	127
Belgium	1,909	..	..	..	..
Germany	2,968	..	..	..	..
Austria Hungary	1,428	..	..	..	..
Other countries	384	255	247	569	382
Total British Empire	1,675	1,554	1,962	4,171	1,616
„ Foreign countries	20,651	15,065	22,106	24,267	19,040
Grand Total	22,326	16,619	24,068	28,438	20,656

No. 20.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	Percentage of total in 1918-19
	lbs	lbs	lbs	
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375,000	355,000	7,990,000	21·0
„ 21 to 30	4,374,000	978,000	2,524,000	6·6
„ 31 to 40	23,213,000	10,066,000	16,785,000	44·1
Above No. 40	7,602,000	3,570,000	6,734,000	17·7
Unspecified descriptions	5,230,000	4,431,000	4,062,000	10·6
Total	41,794,000	19,400,000	38,095,000	

No. 21.—Production in the Indian mills of cotton twist and yarn by counts.

Nos. 1 to 20	478,535,000	446,455,000	401,860,000	65·3
„ 21 to 30	146,363,000	183,667,000	189,205,000	30·8
„ 31 to 40	18,699,000	24,389,000	19,189,000	3·1
Above No. 40	2,655,000	5,842,000	4,555,000	·8
Wastes	502,000	223,000	231,000	..
Total	646,754,000	660,576,000	615,040,000	

No. 22.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn.

Countries	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	lbs	lbs	lbs
China	169,953,000	102,189,000	48,801,000
Egypt	2,183,000	8,224,000	4,701,000
Straits Settlements	4,411,000	3,810,000	2,616,000
Persia	2,030,000	2,426,000	1,183,000
Siam	305,000	1,172,000	493,000
United Kingdom	683,000	622,000	505,000
Arabia other than Maskat	144,000	263,000	163,000
Other countries	13,135,000	3,082,000	5,386,000
Total (all countries) lbs	192,844,000	121,798,000	63,798,000
Value in £ sterling	6,090,000	5,043,000	4,816,000

No. 23.—Exports of Indian cotton piece-goods.

Countries	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Persia	7,314,000	57,682,000	28,471,000
Turkey, Asiatic	12,464,000	30,407,000	30,188,000
Straits Settlements	13,956,000	17,323,000	19,185,000
Aden and Dependencies	10,254,000	16,985,000	16,010,000
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	5,389,000	8,566,000	7,147,000
Ceylon	9,599,000	11,202,000	12,381,000
Other East African ports	16,335,000	10,997,000	17,008,000
Other countries	14,909,000	35,688,000	18,098,000
Total (all countries) yards	90,220,000	189,450,000	149,088,000
Value in £ sterling	1,393,000	3,692,000	4,302,000

No. 24.—Imports and Exports of raw silk and silk goods.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
Imports of Silk, raw—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	537	574	573	607	473
Hongkong	123	103	99	99	142
Straits Settlements	18	6	11	1	7
Other countries	78	37	55	67	62
Total	756	720	738	774	684
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	626	991	957	1,063	1,360
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	227	322	256	306	481
Hongkong	175	196	167	217	324
France	76	105	156	108	149
United Kingdom	74	88	183	88	73
Italy	71	109	146	101	66
Germany	27	4	..	..	..
Belgium	1	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	2	..	..	..	..
Other countries	14	24	29	19	20
Total	1,293	1,839	1,894	1,902	2,473
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	26	83	279	97	221
United Kingdom	49	73	42	223	195
Italy	4	2	4	..	3
United States	..	1	..	..	4
Other countries	..	2	4	..	10
Total	79	161	329	320	433
Exports of Indian silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Straits Settlements	2	4	12	6	5
Federated Malay States	2	2	8	5	3
France	1	1	3	2	..
Aden and Dependencies	..	..	1	..	8
Tunis	4	..	..	..	..
Other countries	14	15	12	10	75
Total	23	22	36	23	91

No. 25.—Imports of woollen manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	899	478	1,083	1,277	1,183
Japan	1	33	165	91	222
France	91	26	6	2	5
Belgium	9	2	..	..	..
Germany	180	65	10	1	..
Austria-Hungary	21	1	1	5	..
Other countries	55	34	49	22	39
Total	1,256	639	1,314	1,398	1,449

No. 26.—Imports of apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	331	373	454	389	578
France	195	347	346	221	284
Japan	43	87	136	143	211
Italy	53	43	55	32	26
Austria-Hungary	18	..	..	4	..
Germany	24	6	1	..	..
Other countries	52	70	62	75	124
Total	716	926	1,053	864	1,223

No. 27.—Imports of haberdashery and millinery.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	292	344	404	326	428
Japan	73	78	173	107	124
France	25	47	64	49	50
Italy	41	82	93	44	43
Switzerland	25	77	129	35	35
Austria-Hungary	44	..	..	1	..
Germany	61	6	2	1	..
Other countires	17	15	25	20	31
Total	578	649	890	583	711

No. 28.—Imports of metals.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)	£ (1,000)
Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	147	204	430	244	71
Sweden	19	20	9	7	3
Belgium	13	..	..	..	..
Other countries	5	11	11	50	193
Total	184	235	450	301	267
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	4,640	3,656	3,261	1,947	2,564
United States	340	1,198	1,445	2,018	2,481
Japan	7	10	58	227	663
Germany	260	26	7	..	..
Belgium	150	35	3	..	..
Other countries	81	120	145	327	508
Total	5,478	5,075	4,919	4,519	6,216
Steel—					
United States	28	393	176	179	1,047
United Kingdom	247	353	351	152	147
Belgium	293	39	1	..	..
Germany	273	23	1	..	..
Other countries	10	11	22	20	623
Total	851	819	551	351	1,817
Copper (excluding ore)—					
Japan	254	108	70	351	264
United Kingdom	950	309	153	33	79
France	126	7	15	8	23
Germany	487	45	..	..	..
Belgium	12	10	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	2	..	..	..	..
Italy	5	..	..	..	..
Other countries	13	15	14	37	92
Total	1,849	494	252	429	458
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	278	215	235	260	363
United Kingdom	35	24	17	10	5
Other countries	7	7	12	8	11
Total	320	246	264	278	379
Zinc—					
Japan	..	..	32	172	197
United Kingdom	44	36	63	23	12
Belgium	7	1	..	..	..
Germany	8	..	..	..	..
Other countries	6	12	23	29	99
Total	65	49	118	224	308
German silver—					
United Kingdom	41	13	5	2	..
Austria-Hungary	22	..	1	1	..
Germany	13	1	..	..	..
Other countries	1	..	..	1	..
Total	77	14	6	4	..
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	113	150	169	106	115
Other countries	7	21	29	108	187
Total	120	171	198	214	302
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	131	212	167	45	101
Other countries	95	119	215	484	853
Total	226	331	382	529	954
Total metals (excluding ores).	9,170	7,434	7,140	6,849	10,701

No. 29.—Imports and declared value of Iron and Steel.

Articles	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14			1917-18			1918-19		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value	Value per ton.
	Tons.	£ (1,000)	£ s.	Tons.	£ (1,000)	£ s.	Tons.	£ (1,000)	£ s.
Sheets and Plates—									
Galvanised	175,500	2,246	12 16	5,500	210	38 2 1/12	2,500	128	51 14 1/3
Tinned	30,900	489	15 15 11/12	32,200	1,125	34 19 1/3	32,000	1,180	36 18 1/3
Not Galvanised or Tinned	92,000	855	9 5 1/6	18,700	684	36 12 5/6	18,000	893	49 13 1/2
Bars and Channel—									
Iron	26,400	208	7 17 1/3	10,000	235	23 11	6,200	219	35 4 1/6
Steel	134,000	889	6 12 2/3	7,400	220	29 11 11/12	27,700	1,229	44 6 1/3
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	71,100	547	7 13 3/4	1,100	27	23 9 7/12	900	29	31 13
Cast pipes and fittings	47,500(a)	483(a)	10 3 1/12	7,000	123	17 11 1/12	7,700	189	24 12 1/4
Steel angle and spring	31,000	211	6 16 1/2	3,900	86	21 14 1/4	9,200	521	56 15
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	27,000(a)	432(a)	15 18 1/6	14,300	526	36 15	12,400	555	44 17 5/9
Hoops and Strips	26,000	233	8 19 1/3	22,000	747	33 19 1/6	23,100	886	38 1 1/2
Nails, rivets, and washers	25,100(a)	334(a)	13 6 2/3	10,300	436	42 6 7/12	28,800	1,099	58 7 1/2
Rails, chairs, and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17,800(a)	133(a)	7 9 2/3	700	16	24 5 5/12	200	8	38 2 2/3
Wire	6,700	95	14 2 2/3	7,600	343	45 6 7/12	7,400	341	45 18 1/3
Wire rope	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,600	330	128 1 1/3
Bolts and Nuts	4,700	95	20 2 3/4	1,700	78	46 9 7/12	3,100	233	75 10 1/3
Other manufactures	—	—	—	9,600	316	32 13 1/6	9,600	460	47 13 1/3
Total	735,300	7,450	10 2 7/17	152,000	5,172	34 0 1/3	181,400	8,300	45 15 7/17

(a) Figures for the year 1913-14. Pre-war average is not available.

No. 30.—Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	3,722	2,879	3,206	2,066	2,139
United States	173	191	279	656	928
Japan	10	52	89	134	164
Italy	8	24	19	14	14
Germany	79	3	1	..	..
Austria-Hungary	3	..	..	..	..
Other countries	32	36	38	79	91
Total	4,027	3,185	3,632	2,949	3,336

No. 31.—Imports of Motor cars, cycles, and accessories, and rubber tyres and tubes.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Motor cars—					
United States	75	347	816	247	56
United Kingdom	387	217	168	12	10
Italy	6	22	26	9	..
France	16	37	20	1	..
Other countries	21	4	2	..	3
Total	505	627	1,027	269	69
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	58	47	57	4	4
Other countries	2	5	22	9	3
Total	60	52	79	13	7
Motor wagons—					
United Kingdom	17	20	47	3	3
United States	4	18	64	3	1
Italy	..	25	2	1	..
Other countries	2	3	..	..	..
Total	23	66	113	7	4
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles and accessories—					
United States	12	21	72	101	109
United Kingdom	78	87	129	85	61
France	3	5	5	1	2
Other countries	2	4	4	5	7
Total	95	117	210	192	179
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United States	91	390	973	360	167
United Kingdom	540	371	396	104	78
Italy	6	50	29	12	1
France	20	42	25	2	2
Germany	7	..	..	..	..
Belgium	11	1	..	..	..
Other countries	8	8	6	3	11
Total	683	862	1,429	481	259

No. 31—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,00
Rubber tyres for motor cars and motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	72	98	143	186	228
United States	1	18	35	72	76
France	16	40	26	52	55
Italy	8	84	57	81	15
Japan	6	48	37	..	1
Germany	18	..	..	..	..
Other countries	2	4	10	6	10
Total	123	292	308	397	385
Rubber tubes for motor tyres—					
United Kingdom	21	27	30	45	42
France	8	22	26	35	13
Japan	..	13	..	..	..
Germany	4	..	..	..	..
Other countries	3	3	8	17	19
Total	36	65	64	97	74

No. 32.—Imports of Railway plant and rolling stock.*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Private—					
United Kingdom	6,286	2,729	968	311	642
Australia	99	7	..	..	..
Germany	174	..	..	..	..
Other countries	163	76	78	20	54
Total	6,722	2,812	1,046	331	696
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,143	974	155	316	424
United States	70	3	8	1	..
Australia	50	..	..	..	..
Other countries	10	2	..	10	..
Total	2,273	979	163	327	424

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction; *viz.*, bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 33.—Imports of Hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	1,208	1,058	1,223	749	767
United States	155	292	392	507	663
Japan	33	117	333	455	618
Sweden	17	52	49	22	12
Germany	173	13	4	..	..
Austria-Hungary	71	..	1	3	..
Belgium	15	2	..	..	..
Other countries	40	53	70	74	79
Total	1,707	1,587	2,072	1,810	2,139

No. 34.—Imports of Sugar.

(In thousands of £ sterling

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)
Java	5,341	8,845	8,741	7,682	7,223
Mauritius	1,152	1,414	547	720	1,704
Straits Settlements	25	56	328	1,368	1,260
Hongkong	49	231	136	120	90
Japan	14	256	279	116	37
United Kingdom	109	125	135	45	4
Philippines	..	..	105	..	..
Germany	4	1	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	258	..	..	1	..
Other countries	63	101	29	161	91
Total	7,015	11,079	10,300	10,213	10,409

No. 35A.—Imports of Provisions (Value).

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United States	41	50	131	371	413
Straits Settlements	166	160	181	191	273
Australia	27	33	101	183	257
United Kingdom	913	919	1,232	288	221
Holland	101	90	61	21	3
Other countries	157	156	167	128	125
Total	1,495	1,408	1,873	1,182	1,292

No. 35B.—Imports of Provisions (Quantity)

Articles	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	cwt	cwt	cwt
Farinaceous and patent foods	255,900	211,300	267,900
Canned and bottled provisions	86,100	81,800	81,400
Biscuits and cakes	72,900	16,300	6,200
Milk (condensed and preserved)	103,300	55,700	41,600
Jams and jellies	17,400	13,400	16,500
Bacon and hams	14,500	4,900	6,900
Cocoa and chocolate	4,600	2,700	5,900
Cheese	11,700	7,100	4,200

No. 36.—Imports of Mineral Oil.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United States	1,647	1,670	2,074	1,621	1,465
Persia	9	2	32	388	384
Borneo	609	603	398	199	269
United Kingdom	185	128	210	135	213
Straits Settlements	214	190	151	28	45
Sumatra	26	19	19	37	25
Germany	106	4	6	..	..
Russia	18	..	..	..	..
Other countries	124	60	20	19	8
Total	2,938	2,676	2,960	2,427	2,409

No. 37.—Imports (Quantity) of Ale, Beer, and Porter.

(In thousands of gallons)

Countries	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
Japan	2	600	888	1,077
United Kingdom	3,853	1,899	829	594
United States	2	16	22	91
Australia	1	1	47	27
Holland	10	54	60	2
Germany	521	8 (a)	..	..
Other countries	16	8	12	10
Total	4,405	2,586	1,858	1,801

(a) Cargoes of prize vessels.

No. 38.—Imports (Quantity) of Pulp of Wood.

Countries	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Sweden	7,600	900	1,200
Norway	500	..	600
Japan	200	2,100	300
China	..	500 (b)	..
Germany	100 (a)	100 (a)	..
Total	8,400	3,600	2,100

(a) Cargoes of prize vessels. (b) The country of origin is Canada.

No. 38-A.—Imports (Quantity) of Cement.

Countries.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
United Kingdom	124,000	86,400	61,000	68,500	8,500
Japan	4,700	31,900	17,200	7,700	12,200
Hong Kong	4,700	9,000	10,400	6,300	6,200
Italy	1,800	1,060	..	800	..
Other countries	9,800	3,300	800	400	300
Total	145,000	131,600	89,400	83,700	27,200

No. 39.—Exports of Jute, Raw and Manufactured.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Raw Jute—	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£ (1,000
United Kingdom	4,496	6,153	5,473	1,093	4,472
United States	886	1,444	2,091	1,359	1,268
France	571	580	984	488	1,033
Italy	746	1,118	834	412	607
Spain	387	687	740	502	345
Brazil	22	177	288	270	532
Russia	88	66	252	..	..
Japan	56	72	79	110	113
Germany	881	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	339	..	..	..	..
Belgium	17	..	..	..	..
Other countries	118	131	117	68	110
Total British Empire	4,509	6,189	5,514	1,122	4,496
„ Foreign countries	4,098	4,239	5,344	3,181	3,984
Grand Total	8,607	10,428	10,858	4,303	8,480
Gunny Bags—					
United Kingdom	907	3,227	3,247	2,214	1,032
Australia	1,433	1,657	2,112	1,997	2,640
Russia	147	1,720	1,732	..	..
West Indies	384	640	964	1,299	971
Chile	468	683	944	869	1,117
United States	1,023	599	683	860	1,471
Egypt	313	420	366	1,066	1,147
Java	477	479	605	688	968
France	60	1,102	342	124	179
Siam	284	273	266	390	239
Natal	240	317	290	474	636
New Zealand	268	244	269	250	404
Straits Settlements	242	254	194	179	273
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	367	407	323	206	167
Indo-China	404	226	444	311	668
Hongkong	37	102	227	248	254
Portuguese East Africa	152	73	27	45	90
Japan	191	163	185	500	606
Peru	76	75	136	110	244
Mauritius	93	93	136	58	97
Cape Colony	136	161	115	259	412
Sandwich Islands	163	131	150	59	186
Turkey, Asiatic	63	5	3	1	3
Germany	48	..	..	..	..
Belgium	40	..	..	..	..
Turkey, European	13	..	..	..	..
Argentine Republic	51	74	33	195	142
Other countries	316	311	455	540	938
Total British Empire	3,511	6,696	7,303	7,230	7,512
„ Foreign Countries	4,885	6,740	6,925	5,752	7,377
Grand Total	8,396	13,436	14,228	12,982	14,889
Gunny Cloth—					
United States	5,710	6,136	7,421	10,599	13,151
Argentine Republic	1,524	1,944	1,623	1,039	1,802
United Kingdom	545	1,875	1,935	1,013	1,287
Canada	295	638	542	828	1,278
Australia and New Zealand	366	331	455	413	536
Uruguay	60	65	30	50	97
Germany	25	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	9	9	3	1	..
Ceylon	14	28	20	16	51
Other countries	191	754	1,369	1,423	1,594
Total British Empire	1,243	2,931	3,063	2,441	3,342
„ Foreign countries	7,496	8,849	10,335	12,941	16,454
Grand Total	8,739	11,780	13,398	15,382	19,796
Other Jute goods (including Twist and yarn)	78	103	155	198	417
Total Jute Manufactures	17,213	25,319	27,781	28,562	35,102

No. 40.—Exports of Raw Jute (in tons).

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average)	Average of five years 1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average)	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	301,900	231,271	67,800	224,100
Other parts of the British Empire	800	1,451	1,700	800
Total British Empire	302,700	232,722	69,500	224,900
United States	95,600	93,372	94,200	61,200
France	76,500	35,973	28,200	43,000
Italy	38,100	38,421	24,800	26,600
Brazil	2,000	11,819	16,600	19,900
Japan	3,600	5,295	7,700	6,700
Other Allies	14,200	5,543	200	600
Total Allies	230,000	190,423	171,700	157,100
Spain	21,800	30,037	34,800	13,100
Germany	164,400	6,006	..	..
Austria-Hungary	44,600	2,317	..	..
Other countries	900	2,739	2,100	3,000
Total Tons	764,400	464,244	278,100	398,100
Total Bales of 400 lbs.	=4,280,600	=2,599,766	=1,557,400	=2,229,600
Total value in £ sterling	1,48,62,000	85,35,000	43,03,000	84,50,000

No. 41.—Mill Consumption and Exports of Raw Jute.

	Mill consumption July—June	Actual exports July—June
Season July—June—	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
1912-13	4,435	4,966
1913-14	4,374	4,310
1914-15	4,944	3,046
1915-16	5,770	3,157
1916-17	5,678	2,840
1917-18	5,447	1,756
1918-19	5,000	2,210

No. 42.—Percentage Shares of Principal Countries in the Exports of Gunny Bags and Cloth.

	Gunny Bags Percentage Shares in the Total Number of Bags Exported			Gunny Cloth Percentage Shares in the Total Yardage of Cloth Exported		
	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Annual average of five years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1918-19	Annual average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Annual average of five years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1918-19
United Kingdom	9·0	33·9	23·2	4·4	11·5	11·2
Egypt	3·5	5·8	14·1	·1	·3	·4
Russia	·1	5·2	..	·02	1·1	..
Australia	16·0	9·8	12·1	2·2	2·2	2·0
Chile	11·1	6·1	7·5	·1	·1	·3
United States	14·4	7·2	8·0	68·4	60·4	58·0
France	·2	4·1	1·1	..	4·4	6·9
Cuba	3·0	2·8	2·9	..	·1	..
Java	3·8	3·1	3·8	·02	..	..
Argentine Republic	·6	1·0	1·4	17·8	12·5	12·2
Other countries	38·3	21·0	25·9	6·96	7·4	9·0
	100	100	100	100	100	100

No. 43.—Exports of Wheat (in tons).

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	985,100	73,500	6,700
Sierra Leone	..	41,900	..
Egypt	3,900	920,800	408,300
Other parts of the British Empire	3,000	10,700	2,100
Total British Empire	992,000	1,046,900	417,100
Allies—			
France	105,600	177,900	21,000
Italy	34,000	154,800	26,400
Belgium	137,900	..	..
Other Allies	200	30,500	5,000
Total Allies	277,700	363,200	52,400
Germany	16,300	..	..
Other countries	22,000	44,300	6,600
Total (all countries) tons	1,308,000	1,454,400	476,100
Value in £ sterling	93,13,000	1,26,69,000	45,02,000

No. 44.—Exports of Wheat.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	4,753	5,223	3,222	705	71
France	391	105	1,330	1,497	194
Italy	..	9	1,128	1,325	276
Turkey, Asiatic	28	6	76	187	45
Egypt	31	..	103	7,963	3,797
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	2	3	16	89	2
Sweden	33	..	..	..	..
Germany	17	..	..	..	..
Belgium	197	..	..	..	..
Other countries	95	281	227	903	117
Total British Empire	4,829	5,442	3,514	9,125	3,897
Foreign countries	718	185	2,588	3,544	605
Grand Total	5,547	5,627	6,102	12,669	4,502

No. 45.—Exports of Rice and Paddy.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Ceylon	2,778	3,187	3,559	3,326	3,258
United Kingdom	1,381	1,988	2,135	3,103	1,670
Straits Settlements	1,471	1,170	1,681	1,712	2,091
Java	410	416	760	450	526
West Indies	315	432	721	389	550
Mauritius	588	350	507	383	360
Sumatra	99	118	318	318	171
Turkey, Asiatic	355	75	304	326	627
Maskat Territory, etc.	178	250	293	267	411
Bahrein Islands	82	171	241	227	278
Holland	409	34	221	52	34
Natal	212	189	236	247	146
Zanzibar and Pemba	102	100	167	103	167
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	81	83	143	222	90
Persia	65	86	140	228	241
Aden	116	87	134	125	121
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	12	42	99	25	7
Australia	154	200	90	267	64
East African Protectorate	71	56	67	111	128
Portuguese East Africa	53	35	47	215	360

No. 45—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£ (1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sweden	71	95	33	..	59
Cape Colony	37	35	32	74	85
France	93	151	28	220	856
Egypt	298	267	27	19	10
Celebes and other Islands	34	30	26	52	..
Chile	24	23	22	6	15
Réunion	..	..	21	..	..
Hongkong	19	16	15	3	11
Belgium	34	154	..	..	..
Germany	753	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	636	..	..	..	99
Japan	51	20	2	227	1,270
Roumania	33	..	..	..	..
German East Africa	33	..	..	25	25
Argentine Republic	35	31	14	..	..
Brazil	..	45	..	..	..
Philippines	15	..	..	..	11
Other countries	342	367	463	1,161	1,709
Total British Empire	7,202	7,896	8,987	9,855	8,635
„ Foreign countries	4,238	2,407	3,559	4,018	6,815
GRAND TOTAL	11,440	10,303	12,546	13,873	15,450

No. 46.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.
(QUANTITY IN TONS.)

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
BRITISH EMPIRE—			
United Kingdom	158,500	523,200	270,100
Ceylon	324,600	350,300	341,000
Straits Settlements	308,200	292,000	337,800
Mauritius	55,800	45,600	42,200
Egypt	54,200	2,000	300
Other parts of the British Empire.	142,500	144,600	113,800
Total British Empire	1,043,800	1,357,700	1,105,200
ALLIES	227,600	279,000	600,700
NEUTRALS—			
Holland	240,200	7,700	5,000
Java	167,700	69,700	83,800
Sumatra	10,300	49,900	28,400
Other Neutrals	182,100	175,400	182,200
Total Neutrals	600,300	302,700	299,400
ENEMY COUNTRIES	526,200	..	12,600
Total exports (Tons)	2,397,900	1,939,400	2,017,900
Value in £ sterling	1,71,10,000	1,37,74,000	1,53,10,000

No. 47.—EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	1,542	2,502	2,568	2,717	3,595
United States	26	15	..	..	..
Other countries	11	10	1	..	..
TOTAL	1,579	2,527	2,569	2,717	3,595

No. 48.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

United Kingdom	560	967	698	223	170
United States	11	245	275	408	158
Egypt	6	76	229	176	118
Persia	2	1	89	100	18
Japan	3	43	17	58	329
Turkey, Asiatic	8	1	8	17	15
France	..	2	2	..	..
Austria Hungary	1	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	9	51	90	37	24
TOTAL	600	1,386	1,408	1,019	832

No. 49.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

COUNTRIES	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000
United States	561	719	1,459	1,822	880
United Kingdom	293	285	222	453	536
Germany	81	..	..	..	..
France	40	40	41	35	91
Holland	15	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	14	..	..	..	..
Japan	14	61	19	118	180
Other countries	52	40	128	91	279
TOTAL	1,070	1,145	1,869	2,519	1,966

No. 50.—(A) EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Linseed—					
United Kingdom	2,220	1,478	3,745	1,406	3,685
France	451	208	652	157	112
Italy	326	127	264	51	203
United States	..	7	37	..	141
Belgium	278	..	..	..	..
Germany	120	..	..	..	..
Holland	13	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	11	..	..	..	..
Other countries	83	163	138	171	250
TOTAL	3,502	1,983	4,836	1,785	4,391
Rape—					
United Kingdom	248	474	848	354	625
France	242	386	240	30	148
Italy	177	67	48	2	67
Belgium	306	..	..	..	..
Germany	90	..	..	..	..
Other countries	21	12	51	202	129
TOTAL	1,084	939	1,187	588	969
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—					
France	202	104	646	59	2
United Kingdom	5	5	289	14	..
Italy	132	19	117	15	..
Belgium	92	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	66	..	..	..	..
Germany	30	..	..	..	..
Other countries	185	36	40	142	45
TOTAL	712	164	1,092	230	47
Groundnuts—					
France	1,221	1,577	1,396	518	61
United Kingdom	34	24	200	206	11
Belgium	41	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	76	..	..	..	..
Other countries	144	68	104	514	178
TOTAL	1,516	1,669	1,700	1,238	250
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	977	432	192	..	..
France	14	..	..	..	..
Other countries	13	13	12	10	12
TOTAL	1,004	445	204	10	12
Castor—					
United Kingdom	324	383	406	688	1,165
United States	159	160	214	211	..
Belgium	56	..	..	..	..
France	108	129	175	186	324
Italy	99	73	110	57	24
Other countries	27	57	59	35	21
TOTAL	773	802	964	1,177	1,534
Copra or coconut kernel—					
France	120	201	556	61	..
United Kingdom	206	173	80	55	..
Germany	261	..	..	..	..
Russia	79	..	..	..	..
Other countries	156	8	30	24	14
TOTAL	822	382	666	140	14
Poppy—					
France	56	79	60	20	16
Belgium	19	..	..	..	..
Other countries	21	3	3	8	4
TOTAL	96	82	63	28	50
Mowa or Mowra—					
Germany	2	..	..	..	..
Belgium	7	..	..	..	..
France	8	19	26	..	..
Other countries	34	5	..	..	..
TOTAL	51	24	26	..	..
Other seeds	209	258	365	285	212
Total seeds—					
Total British Empire	4,283	3,277	6,213	3,704	6,005
Foreign countries	5,486	3,471	4,890	1,777	1,474
GRAND TOTAL SEEDS	9,769	6,748	11,103	5,481	7,479

No. 50—*continued*

(B) Percentage shares of principal seeds in the total value of exports of seeds.

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Castor	6·8	21·5	20·5
Copra	4·5	2·6	·2
Cotton	7·4	·2	·2
Groundnuts	14·5	22·6	3·3
Linseed	32·8	32·5	58·7
Rape	17·0	10·7	13·0
Sesamum	10·2	4·2	·6
Others	6·8	5·7	3·5
Total (all kinds)	100	100	100

No. 51 (A).—Exports of Indian Tea.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	8,162	9,801	8,671	8,535	9,859
Russia	667	1,411	1,028	266	..
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	261	344	304	102	16
Canada	395	353	317	671	29
Australia and New Zealand	366	352	183	352	231
Ceylon	136	169	148	186	53
United States	86	128	109	683	62
Chile	9	37	79	65	218
Turkey, Asiatic	49	114	77	104	443
Straits Settlements	22	25	18	12	11
Persia	83	401	66	207	557
Egypt	23	40	41	216	21
Germany	7	..	..	..	..
Arabia	15	36	16	92	96
Other countries	71	130	124	291	254
Total British Empire	9,127	10,830	9,415	10,200	10,344
„ Foreign countries	1,225	2,491	1,766	1,582	1,506
Grand Total	10,352	13,321	11,181	11,782	11,850

(B) Exports of Indian tea (Quantity in lbs.)

British Empire.	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom	194,481,000	266,964,000	282,205,000
Canada	10,195,000	21,153,000	926,000
Australia	8,978,000	9,920,000	7,027,000
Ceylon	4,162,000	4,484,000	1,283,000
Egypt	1,299,000	6,226,000	604,000
Cape Colony	116,000	3,229,000	1,404,000
Other British Possessions	2,028,000	4,218,000	2,622,000
Total British Empire	221,169,000	316,194,000	296,068,000
Allies.			
Russia	29,614,000	8,122,000	..
United States	2,439,000	20,665,000	1,851,000
China	7,899,000	3,245,000	621,000
Other Allies	78,000	737,000	1,956,000
Total Allies	40,030,000	32,769,000	4,428,000
Turkey Asiatic	3,324,000	1,977,000	7,985,000
Persia	347,000	3,486,000	8,398,000
Chile	44,000	1,597,000	4,158,000
Other countries	1,583,000	3,151,000	2,661,000
Total lbs	266,497,000	359,174,000	323,698,000
Total value in £ sterling	8,712,000	11,782,000	11,850,000

No. 52.—Exports of Opium.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Countries	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Indo-China	291	223	546	627	766
Java	282	208	342	300	400
Japan	101	121	159	196	436
Siam	204	189	191	300	292
Straits Settlements	81	68	39	72	33
Hongkong	111	79	48	78	117
Other countries	106	92	73	32	48
Total	1,176	980	1,398	1,605	2,086

Note.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account

No. 53.—Exports of Hides and Skins.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Raw hides—					
United States	846	1,501	2,572	391	195
Italy	384	2,195	1,008	777	469
United Kingdom	570	436	795	857	989
Spain	353	106	248	..	21
France	35	70	171	7	19
Belgium	31	..	..	..	..
Germany	833	..	..	..	..
Holland	32	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary	332	..	..	..	..
Other countries	85	256	201	25	50
Total British Empire	586	512	895	879	1,010
„ Foreign countries	2,915	4,012	4,100	1,178	733
Grand Total	3,501	4,524	4,995	2,057	1,743
Raw skins—					
United States	1,323	1,784	4,023	2,592	3,390
United Kingdom	136	130	287	387	357
France	52	43	219	77	339
Holland	78	..	..	..	..
Germany	40	..	..	..	..
Other countries	67	38	82	239	395
Total British Empire	158	167	359	590	644
„ Foreign countries	1,538	1,828	4,252	2,705	3,837
Grand Total	1,696	1,995	4,611	3,295	4,481
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,589	2,033	2,986	3,261	4,727
Egypt	1	..	..	..	..
Other countries	17	9	9	8	18
Total British Empire	1,593	2,042	2,995	3,268	4,734
„ Foreign countries	14	..	..	1	11
Grand Total	1,607	2,042	2,995	3,269	4,745
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	1,230	1,109	2,317	655	1,308
United States	173	432	826	204	270
Japan	108	77	115	22	72
Other countries	41	32	51	23	51
Total British Empire	1,257	1,141	2,357	677	1,313
„ Foreign countries	295	558	912	227	388
Grand Total	1,552	1,699	3,309	904	1,701

No. 54.—Exports of Hides and Skins and Leather.

	Quantity			Value in £ sterling		
	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Raw hides	49,600	20,900	19,100	4,381,000	2,057,000	1,743,000
„ skins	27,400	22,400	25,000	487,000	3,295,000	4,481,000
„ „ cuttings	(a)	300	500	(a)	5,000	4,000
Tanned hides	9,100	18,300	25,500	1,044,000	3,269,000	4,745,000
„ skins	6,900	1,700	3,000	1,805,000	904,000	1,701,000
Unwrought and manufactured leather (excluding boots and shoes).	..	..	..	14,000	11,000	20,000
Total	..	..	..	9,741,000(b)	9,541,000	12,694,000

(a) Pre-war average not available. The article was separately recorded from 1912-13

(b) Includes figures of cuttings

No. 55.—Volume and value of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of 1918-19 compared with that of 1917-18

(A) Total Imports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1918-19	Trade of 1918-19 calculated at prices of 1917-18	Value declared in 1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1917-18		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Dates	65,51	53,27	73,42	—20,15	+12,24	—7,91
Ale, beer, and porter	69,17	52,98	52,37	+61	+16,19	+16,80
Spirit	1,82,88	1,34,96	1,39,20	—4,24	+47,92	+43,68
Canned and bottled provisions	61,06	49,53	49,82	—29	+11,53	+11,24
Betelnuts	1,71,19	1,51,08	1,22,17	+28,91	+20,11	+49,02
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	15,36,80	16,19,25	15,03,73	+1,15,52	—82,45	+33,07
Salt	2,33,10	2,74,84	2,20,08	+54,76	—41,74	+13,02
Cigarettes	1,83,16	1,68,15	1,43,36	+24,79	+15,01	+39,80
Total Class I (including other articles)	30,49,09	30,24,68	27,03,60	+3,21,08	+24,41	+3,45,49
Class II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured						
Coal	22,56	18,74	6,66	+12,08	+3,82	+15,90
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	1,06,22	87,35	1,86,41	—99,06	+18,87	—80,19
Other kinds	2,55,10	2,36,17	1,77,66	+58,51	+18,93	+77,44
Silk, raw	1,02,66	90,41	1,16,15	—25,74	+12,25	—13,49
Timber	64,77	46,49	1,13,00	—66,51	+18,28	—48,23
Total Class II (including other articles)	9,93,91	8,25,36	9,80,47	—1,55,11	+1,68,55	+13,44
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured						
Boots and shoes	32,05	25,57	28,35	—2,78	+6,48	+3,70
Motor cars and cycles	11,42	13,49	42,36	—28,87	—2,07	—30,94
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	4,21,96	3,86,89	4,30,10	—43,21	+35,07	—8,14
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments	5,86,07	4,60,38	4,81,50	—21,12	+1,25,69	+1,04,57
Aniline dyes	95,56	94,41	86,11	+8,30	+1,15	+9,45
Paints and colours	1,11,88	69,05	81,74	—12,69	+42,83	+30,14
Glassware and earthenware	1,08,09	1,42,04	2,01,85	—59,81	—33,95	—93,76
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	5,85,84	5,44,92	5,23,50	+21,42	+40,92	+62,34
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	4,37	3,24	4,04	—80	+1,13	+33
Nails, rivets, and washers	1,64,87	1,19,53	65,46	+54,07	+45,34	+99,41
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	19,19	14,14	31,49	—17,35	+5,05	—12,30
Tinned	1,77,02	1,67,62	1,68,76	—1,14	+9,40	+8,26
Not galvanised or tinned	1,33,95	98,84	1,02,64	—3,83	+35,14	+31,31
Steel—						
Bars and channel	1,84,32	1,23,06	32,99	+90,07	+61,26	+1,51,33
Copper—						
Wrought	48,67	40,66	46,79	—6,13	+8,01	+1,88
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	56,09	46,42	41,28	+5,14	+9,67	+14,81
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	3,42,03	2,65,93	2,95,59	—29,66	+76,10	+46,44
Railway plant and rolling-stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of steel or iron	42	16	53	—37	+26	—11
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	8,86,63	8,43,05	4,29,52	+4,13,53	+43,58	+4,57,11
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	20,77	11,79	15,90	—4,11	+8,98	+4,87
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	23,59,42	17,15,26	18,43,23	—1,27,97	+6,44,16	+5,16,19
White (bleached)	13,13,05	8,08,31	14,20,48	—6,12,17	+5,04,74	—1,07,43
Coloured, printed, or dyed	11,81,95	9,27,46	16,14,58	—6,87,12	+2,54,49	—4,32,63
Fents of all descriptions	86,18	72,08	94,21	—22,13	+14,10	—8,03
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	30,31	22,71	31,25	—8,54	+7,60	—94
Piece goods	2,74,96	1,95,33	2,05,33	—10,00	+79,63	+69,63
Wool—						
Piece goods	1,75,25	1,09,19	1,77,88	—68,69	+66,06	—2,63
Shawls	45	19	53	—34	+26	—8
Cement	39,06	24,56	75,68	—51,12	+14,50	—36,62
Matches	1,64,75	1,51,93	2,34,84	—82,91	+12,82	—70,09
Soap	1,00,11	73,29	1,13,34	—40,05	+26,82	—13,23
Total Class III (including other articles)	1,23,24,97	97,32,31	1,09,92,39	—12,60,08	+25,92,66	+13,32,58
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	5,35,44	4,56,86	3,66,05	+90,81	+78,58	+1,69,39
Grand Total Imports	1,69,03,41	1,40,39,21	1,50,42,51	—10,03,30	+28,64,20	+18,60,90

Note.—(*a*) This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume
(*b*) For rate of conversion see footnote page 1

No. 55—*contd.*

(B) Total Exports

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1918-19	Trade of 1918-19 calculated at prices of 1917-18	Value declared in 1917-18	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with 1917-18		
				Due to variations in		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
	R(1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
Class I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco						
Fruits and vegetables	50,68	42,62	41,62	+1,00	+8,06	+9,06
Rice not in the husk	22,96,50	21,49,48	20,66,07	+83,38	+1,47,02	+2,30,40
Wheat	6,75,31	6,18,93	19,00,28	—12,81,35	+56,38	—12,24,97
Wheat-flour	81,45	65,23	1,50,94	—85,71	+16,22	—69,49
Barley	2,76,77	2,54,92	4,04,03	—1,49,11	+21,85	—1,27,26
Gram	3,35,01	3,01,33	3,49,28	—47,95	+33,68	—14,27
Jawar and bajra	8,43	6,35	18,05	—11,70	+2,08	—9,62
Pulse	2,95,61	3,09,19	3,65,79	—56,60	—13,58	—70,18
Provisions and oilman's stores	62,80	54,37	70,37	—15,50	+6,93	—8,57
Spices	1,09,35	96,65	1,09,20	—12,55	+12,68	+13
Tea, black	17,77,09	15,92,12	17,67,23	—1,75,11	+1,84,97	+9,86
Coffee	1,19,38	1,10,97	99,31	+11,66	+8,41	+20,07
Total Class I (including other articles)	63,26,37	57,90,67	75,77,93	—17,78,26	+5,26,70	—12,51,56
Class II.—Raw Materials and Produce and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured						
Coal	15,60	13,31	23,72	—10,41	+2,29	—8,12
Lac, shell	2,79,94	2,76,34	3,59,15	—82,81	+3,60	—79,21
Hides, raw	2,61,41	2,82,52	3,03,56	—26,04	—21,11	—47,15
Skins, raw	6,72,14	5,48,45	4,94,30	+54,15	+1,23,69	+1,77,84
Manganese ore	75,23	76,18	85,67	—9,49	—95	—10,44
Oils	3,51,43	3,17,88	2,06,98	+1,11,90	+33,55	+1,45,45
Seeds—						
Castor	2,30,13	1,47,70	1,76,62	—28,92	+82,43	+53,51
Copra or coconut kernel	2,09	1,61	21,03	—19,42	+48	—18,94
Cotton	1,77	1,25	1,44	—19	+52	+33
Groundnuts	37,48	27,70	1,85,74	—1,58,04	+9,78	—1,48,26
Linseed	6,58,71	5,36,11	2,67,80	+2,68,31	+1,22,60	+3,90,91
Rape	1,45,32	1,13,54	88,26	+30,28	+26,78	+57,06
Sesamum (til)	7,06	5,08	34,51	—29,43	+1,98	—27,45
Cotton, raw	30,98,36	21,47,48	42,65,74	—21,18,31	+9,50,93	—11,67,38
Hemp, raw	1,46,80	1,26,76	79,44	+47,32	+20,04	+67,36
Jute, raw	12,72,01	9,23,97	6,45,38	+2,78,59	+3,48,04	+6,26,63
Wool, raw	5,39,25	4,52,92	4,07,48	+45,44	+86,33	+1,31,77
Teakwood	59,89	60,36	31,25	+29,11	—47	+28,64
Manures, bones	12,66	12,57	16,41	—3,84	+9	—3,75
Rubber, raw	2,50,31	2,70,38	1,62,19	+1,08,14	—20,02	+88,12
Total Class II (including other articles)	86,50,29	68,32,26	82,95,87	—14,43,61	+17,98,03	+3,54,42
Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured						
Opium	3,12,91	2,99,84	2,40,77	+59,07	+13,07	+72,14
Myrobalans	49,34	47,78	47,30	+48	+1,56	+2,04
Hides, tanned or dressed	7,11,75	6,91,02	4,90,44	+2,00,58	+20,73	+2,21,31
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,55,21	2,46,51	1,35,66	+1,10,85	+8,70	+1,19,55
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	7,22,33	3,96,19	7,56,47	—3,60,28	+3,26,14	—34,14
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	1,83,65	1,18,98	1,73,91	—54,93	+64,67	+9,74
Coloured, printed or dyed	4,47,13	3,12,88	3,71,51	—58,63	+1,34,25	+75,62
Jute—						
Gunny bags	22,33,40	17,00,10	19,47,35	—2,47,25	+5,33,30	+2,86,05
Gunny cloth	29,69,47	21,17,60	23,07,25	—1,89,65	+8,51,87	+6,62,22
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	34,85	30,28	46,10	—15,82	+4,57	—11,25
Oilcakes	84,44	69,03	70,93	—1,90	+15,41	+13,51
Paraffin wax	1,11,85	1,12,49	1,10,99	+50	+36	+86
Total Class III (including other articles)	87,48,07	67,25,93	72,72,56	—5,46,63	+20,22,14	+14,75,51
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified						
Bran and pollards	6,62	10,06	6,39	+3,67	—3,44	+23
Total Class IV (including other articles)	2,06,03	1,96,36	1,97,09	—6,73	+15,67	+8,94
Grand Total Exports	2,39,30,76	1,95,68,22	2,33,43,45	—37,75,23	+43,62,54	+5,87,31

No. 56.—Principal increases and decreases in 1918-19 as compared with the pre-war year, 1913-14.

Imports	1913-14 pre-war year.	1918-19 year under review.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Increases.			
Sodium carbonate cwts.	423,140	569,770	+34
Ivory, unmanufactured lbs.	232,861	291,791	+25
Fuel oil gals.	7,765,680	27,598,439	+255
Coconut oil ,,	30,353	181,317	+497
Copra or coconut kernel cwts.	327	838,820	*
Tea lbs.	4,772,532	11,145,933	+133
Cotton canvas yards	322,844	339,726	+5
Tobacco, unmanufactured lbs.	281,633	499,891	+77
,, cigarettes ,,	1,591,138	4,094,342	+157
Decreases.			
Lametta lbs.	474,448	216,697	—54
Boots and shoes pairs	3,295,038	638,488	—81
Cement cwts.	2,930,372	543,540	—81
Candles lbs.	2,264,438	59,466	—97
Sulphuric acid cwts.	63,938	35	—100
Sulphur ,,	126,541	96,762	—23
Coal tons	531,814	66,634	—87
Alizarine dyes lbs.	6,469,730	1,604,577	—75
Aniline dyes ,,	9,703,122	2,170,238	—77
Sheet and plate glass sup. ft.	17,958,235	5,308,923	—70
Lamps, metal No.	4,662,438	800,052	—83
,, glass ,,	773,197	33,091	—95
Ale, beer, and porter gals.	4,625,880	1,801,438	—61
Matches gross boxes	13,894,318	11,119,052	—19
Metals—			
Aluminium cwts.	26,347	11,639	—56
Brass ,,	435,924	87,757	—79
Copper ,,	339,465	58,458	—82
German silver ,,	25,824	39	—100
Iron tons	46,692	7,597	—83
Iron or steel ,,	718,471	135,946	—81
Steel ,,	253,085	37,863	—85
Lead cwts.	124,404	121,160	—3
Tin ,,	42,695	28,940	—32
Zinc or spelter ,,	134,792	93,577	—30
Motor cars No.	2,880	400	—87
Oils—			
Animal gals.	972,662	15,064	—98
Kerosene ,,	68,849,973	12,754,791	—88
Linseed ,,	432,432	2,760	—99
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth sq. yds.	1,646,544	476,451	—71
Paints and colours cwts.	384,407	228,733	—40
Turpentine ,,	16,050	5,454	—66
Packing paper ,,	129,317	37,755	—70
Printing paper ,,	402,238	194,603	—51
Pulp of wood ,,	247,636	41,801	—83
Provisions—			
Bacon and hams lbs.	1,583,834	775,366	—51
Biscuits and cakes ,,	9,345,168	689,272	—92
Butter ,,	373,756	18,843	—95
Cheese ,,	1,261,330	474,367	—62
Jams and jellies ,,	2,096,729	1,845,254	—12
Lard ,,	537,436	54,558	—89
Milk, condensed, etc. ,,	14,681,229	4,656,663	—68
Railway plant, etc.—			
Bridge work cwts.	180,009	..	—100
Rails, chairs, etc. ,,	2,228,513	1,153	—99
Sleepers and keys (steel, etc.) ,,	1,819,207	..	—100
Sleepers of wood ,,	1,049,808	..	—100
Other kinds of materials ,,	539,839	5,619	—98
Salt tons	606,940	420,832	—31
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above cwts.	15,902,005	10,133,607	—36
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn lbs.	44,171,167	38,095,413	—13
Blankets ,,	20,783,876	163,457	—99
Handkerchiefs No.	38,088,145	4,588,047	—88
Piecegoods (grey) yds.	1,534,189,272	583,420,648	—62
,, (white) ,,	793,345,064	286,635,237	—64
,, (coloured) ,,	831,769,946	227,319,277	—72
Silk—			
Yarn, noils, etc. lbs.	1,167,530	724,212	—38
Mixed goods yds.	8,163,963	1,554,518	—81
Piecegoods ,,	27,328,272	17,240,159	—37
Wool—			
Raw lbs.	3,749,401	3,637,244	—3
Yarn and knitting wool ,,	1,058,855	264,606	—75
Carpets and rugs ,,	1,980,387	206,520	—89
Piecegoods yds.	27,328,772	5,663,430	—79
Shawls No.	2,100,748	7,368	—99
Umbrellas ,,	1,967,560	341,111	—82

Exports	1913-14 pre-war year	1918-19 year under review	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Increases.			
Saltpetre cwts.	268,070	478,320	+78
Indigo ,,	10,939	32,707	+199
Grain and Pulse—			
Barley ,,	3,808,006	4,527,033	+19
Gram ,,	1,391,934	5,643,860	+305
Maize ,,	57,613	275,221	+378
Pulse ,,	2,292,565	3,186,368	+39
Cow hides, tanned ,,	158,383	500,366	+216
Chromite (chrome iron ore) tons	3,598	39,381	+999
Pig lead cwts.	68,639	185,949	+171
Mica ,,	53,891	55,992	+4
Oils—			
Castor oil gals.	1,007,001	1,658,539	+65
Coconut oil ,,	1,091,472	7,198,407	+560
Groundnut oil ,,	288,190	590,170	+105
Linseed oil ,,	102,366	1,674,958	+1,536
Paraffin wax cwts.	303,153	486,476	+60
Rubber, raw lbs.	2,605,568	13,969,057	+436
Tea ,,	289,473,591	323,658,210	+12
Cotton piecegoods—			
Grey yds.	43,716,504	52,415,708	+20
White ,,	479,034	3,269,367	+582
Coloured ,,	45,038,178	93,397,420	+107
Jute—			
Twist and yarn lbs.	155,480	5,114,864	+3,190
Gunny bags tons	325,700	382,480	+17
,, cloth ,,	275,200	292,092	+6
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured lbs.	27,817,318	31,505,995	+13
Cigarettes ,,	19,059	169,817	+791
Decreases.			
Wheat cwt.	24,044,105	9,522,060	—60
Coal tons	721,756	143,627	—80
Coffee cwts.	259,900	218,504	—16
Coir, manufactured ,,	772,262	261,809	—66
Cinchona bark lbs.	605,102	27,468	—95
Myrobalans cwts.	1,236,394	823,890	—33
Bran and pollards tons	221,994	41,707	—81
Jawar and bajra ,,	1,685,884	107,916	—94
Rice not in the husk ,,	48,397,253	40,358,333	—17
Hides, raw ,,	1,115,747	381,947	—66
Skins, tanned or dressed ,,	130,593	59,670	—54
Manures—bones tons	105,413	16,734	—84
Pig iron ,,	82,592	9,596	—88
Manganese ore ,,	718,049	385,361	—46
Zinc or spelter cwts.	153,204	..	..
Oils—animal gals.	368,388	223,232	—37
Oilcake cwts.	3,506,272	1,744,305	—50
Seeds—			
Castor seed ,,	2,697,754	1,639,793	—39
Copra or coconut kernel ,,	763,332	9,011	—99
Cotton seed ,,	5,686,533	29,083	—99
Groundnuts ,,	5,558,140	343,978	—94
Linseed ,,	8,277,467	5,849,065	—29
Rapeseed ,,	4,980,100	1,593,243	—68
Sesamum ,,	2,244,019	47,687	—98
Spices—ginger lbs.	9,214,471	3,842,677	—53
Cotton—			
Raw cwts.	10,626,312	3,679,001	—65
Twist and yarn lbs.	197,978,265	63,797,909	—68
Handkerchiefs No.	1,394,532	889,958	—36
Hemp, raw cwts.	711,548	489,420	—31
Jute, raw tons	768,451	398,146	—48
Silk, raw lbs.	1,203,098	954,968	—21
Wool—			
Raw ,,	48,922,061	47,376,163	—3
Carpets and rugs ,,	1,640,770	944,132	—42
Cigars ,,	1,825,635	870,644	—52
Teak wood cubic tons	50,737	28,838	—43

* 2565 times.

No. 57 (A)—Imports and Exports of Silver.

(In thousands of £ sterling)

		SILVER							
		Imports				Exports			
		Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	Average of five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average of five war years 1914-15 to 1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
United Kingdom	Private	5,802	1,710	1	..	3	16	1	..
	Government	1,845	1,427	1,286	159	..	27	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	448	406	377	..	1,104	8	..	..
	Government	467	4,799	5,516	9,572	..	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand)	Private	522	225	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	576	810	1,695	..	..	..	..
Asiatic Turkey	Private	98	37	46	26	15	2	..	..
	Government	..	2	3	2	..	569	1,232	430
Bahrein Islands	Private	60	82	6	..	321	230	225	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	50
Ceylon	Private	52	3	..	..	397	220	77	..
	Government	2	51	200	40	4	5	..	..
Persia	Private	63	38	13	7	72	28	33	..
	Government	37	38	..	..	2	46	11	167
United States of America	Private	45	115	492	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	7,831	5,506	33,325	..	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	14	2	..	..	168	175	147	2
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
Egypt	Private	1	12	..	..	..	307	515	39
	Government	..	1	..	..	..	34	1	2
Japan	Private	..	63	109	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
Total (all countries)	Private	7,255	3,041	1,586	796	2,449	1,179	1,129	118
	Government	2,354	14,911	13,527	45,263	8	845	1,289	662

Note.—Imports and exports of gold temporarily discontinued but for net import and export see pages 2, 29, 30 and 35

No. 57 (B).—Net imports of Silver in each month of the year 1918-19.

Months	Private	Government
	Net imports	Net imports
	£	£
April	398,232	127,536
May	4,058	1,825,013
June	217,285	2,363,178
July	117,758	4,113,360
August	—15,221	5,627,467
September	—12,660	2,639,737
October	—18,189	2,471,274
November	6,902	3,443,850
December	—7,893	7,606,279
January	—7,482	1,312,052
February	—4,159	4,145,257
March	—548	8,926,226
Total	678,083	44,601,229

No. 58.—Absorption of Gold (both coin and bullion) in India

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1873-74	Average of 5 years ending 1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Production	..	..	..	..	468	1,226	1,967	2,267	2,200	2,240	2,273	2,293	2,243	2,340	2,367	2,303	2,222	2,061
2. Imports	..	..	..	..	2,857	3,403	8,667	11,233	18,594	27,660	27,527	18,820	21,858	7,133	3,520	2,839(a)	(b)	(b)
3. Exports	..	..	..	..	1,310	1,894	4,547	5,000	2,607	2,487	4,860	3,267	3,091	2,040	4,260	67	(b)	(b)
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3)	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	1,547	1,509	4,120	6,233	15,987	25,173	22,667	15,553	18,767	5,093	—740	2,772(a)	17,800(a)	(a) —2,638
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4).	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,735	6,087	8,500	18,187	27,413	24,940	17,846	21,010	7,433	1,627	5,075	20,022	23
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	439	8,587	4,380	6,487	15,827	19,960	15,000	12,740	10,386	8,428	8,110	17,917	11,583
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+405	+1,780	—2,167	+60	+9,340	+4,133	—4,960	+2,983	—4,614	—1,958	—318	+9,801	—6,328
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7).	1,285	594	3,394	2,297	2,010	2,330	4,307	10,667	18,127	18,073	20,807	22,806	18,027	12,047	3,585	5,393	10,221	6,351
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,650	67,460	105,873	158,414	185,827	210,767	228,613	184,770	236,046	237,673	242,748	262,770	262,793
10. Net progressive absorption	1,285	3,963	12,504	25,766	34,853	37,211	58,873	101,493	151,927	170,000	190,807	213,613	172,029	225,660	229,245	234,638	244,859	251,210

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*a*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.
(*b*) Temporarily discontinued.

No. 59.—Balance of Trade of India

(In thousands of £ sterling

	Average of 5 years ending 1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	Average of 5 years ending 1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1. Exports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores.	52,680	59,053	69,940	71,633	83,013	110,206	139,921	151,897	164,059	165,919	149,411	121,061	131,587	163,434	161,703	169,242
2. Imports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	31,966	39,014	45,167	46,527	52,286	74,567	86,236	92,383	107,333	122,166	97,232	91,953	87,991	99,757	100,283	112,689
3. Net Exports	20,714	20,039	24,773	25,106	30,727	35,639	53,685	59,514	56,726	43,753	52,179	29,108	43,596	63,677	61,420	56,553
4. Imports of treasure and funds (private account)	20,007	20,492	24,413	23,953	29,341	36,827	49,970	56,477	55,929	51,765	52,464	11,266	26,443	33,282	49,880	15,651
Net imports of—																
Gold	2,753	2,053	1,400	1,500	6,367	8,589	15,986	25,178	25,052	15,550	19,242	5,637	3,267(*a*)	2,797(*a*)	14,306(*a*)	15(*a*)
Silver	4,167	5,973	8,140	4,167	3,413	5,405	5,714	3,528	4,383	4,163	4,806	6,676	3,717	—1,440 (*b*)	971(*b*)	38(*b*)
Net imports of treasure	6,920	8,026	9,540	5,667	9,780	13,994	21,700	28,706	29,435	19,713	24,048	12,313	6,984	1,352	15,277	53
Enfaced rupee paper (net imports)	..	..	..	353	587	360	1,620	707	353	747	581	238	603	347	552	..
Enfaced rupee paper (net exports)	660	114	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	464
Interest on—																
Enfaced rupee paper	567	580	660	553	467	373	360	287	253	240	297	228	213	195	185	173
Council drafts paid in India through—																
Treasury	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	17,627	22,207	23,145	24,789	25,888	28,915	24,294	6,594	4,980	8,094	23,781	6,263
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	880	1,233	600	..	..	2,150	2,168	600	7,533	4,295	1,377	..
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	267	2,545	1,988	..	..	1,107	..	8,190	18,994	8,658	14,346
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833	..	..	..
Reverse drafts paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	*1,607*	..	..	..	..	*31*	*8,707*	*4,893*	..	..	*4,720*
Net	13,180	12,000	14,540	17,380	18,507	22,100	26,290	26,777	25,888	31,065	27,588	—1,513	18,643	31,383	33,816	15,889
Balance of Trade in favour of India	707	..	360	1,153	1,386	..	3,715	3,037	797	..	..	17,842	17,153	30,395	11,590	40,902
Balance of Trade against India	..	453	..	..	..	1,188	..	..	..	2,612	285	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE. (1) All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter VI.
(2) The conversion rate R15=£ has been retained throughout the Review as section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 (Act III of 1906) is still in force.
(*a*) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.
(*b*) Excludes *piastres* coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at £773,000 in 1916-17, £515,000 in 1917-18 and £39,000 in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (£756,000) and of the export of the recoined dollars (£77,000) have also been excluded in 1918-19.

No. 60.—Declared value per unit of Principal Imported articles.

Articles	Per	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Prices 1918-19 expressed in index numbers (1917-18 = 100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above	Cwt	16 13 4	15 15 8	15 2 8	95
Molasses	,,	2 6 11	2 14 2	4 15 1	171
Average	..	..	..	..	133
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	gal.	1 15 5	2 13 1	3 13 5	136
Spirit—Brandy	,,	11 14 8	14 14 4	20 12 6	139
,, Whisky	,,	9 14 4	13 12 5	19 4 11	140
,, present in drugs	,,	19 11 8	24 4 8	27 4 7	112
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 9 4	0 7 10	0 10 10	138
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	19 8 5	22 12 0	19 3 4	84
Milk, condensed	lb	0 6 9	0 8 11	0 9 8	108
Canned provisions	Cwt	56 0 0	60 14 4	75 0 11	123
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 11	115
Cloves	,,	0 5 5	0 7 6	0 7 4	98
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	42 15 9	65 4 11	55 6 3	85
Average	..	..	..	..	116
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 8 8	0 9 6	0 13 4	140
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	1 5 11	2 3 5	2 5 3	105
,, goods, grey	Yd.	0 3 2	0 4 9	0 6 6	137
,, ,, white	,,	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 7 4	163
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 5 4	0 6 6	0 8 4	128
,, handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 5	0 4 1	0 7 3	178
Average	..	..	..	..	142
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	5 10 4	6 5 5	7 3 2	114
,, goods, mixed	Yd.	1 0 4	1 7 4	1 15 2	134
,, piecegoods	,,	0 15 7	1 2 1	1 9 6	141
(b) Wool—					
,, piecegoods	Yd.	1 9 5	1 13 10	3 1 6	161
,, shawls	No.	3 2 2	2 8 5	6 1 0	240
Average	..	..	..	..	158
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	3 6 8	3 15 7	5 0 4	126
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	119 5 1	159 1 7	130 15 3	82
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	281 13 3	353 3 6	528 10 4	150
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	,,	219 5 1	352 3 5	474 12 6	135
Nails, etc.	,,	416 0 5	634 14 6	875 11 5	138
Pipes, etc.	,,	237 1 0	263 7 4	369 9 5	140
Sheets, galvanised	,,	414 14 2	571 9 8	775 13 5	136
,, tinned	,,	411 6 10	524 5 11	553 12 5	106
,, not galvanised	,,	318 4 5	549 10 3	745 1 6	136
Tubes	,,	405 11 4	551 4 5	673 4 0	122
Steel, bars and channel	,,	255 10 5	443 14 10	664 15 1	150
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt	138 14 10	165 4 7	199 11 5	121
Rails, chairs, etc.	,,	9 1 3	18 3 3	24 13 8	137
Average	..	..	..	..	129
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	462 11 11	548 7 3	561 9 7	102
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	,,	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	100
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb	7 6 7	4 5 7	4 6 5	101
Alizarine	,,	3 6 0	7 6 7	1 5 4	18
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt	5 4 9	6 2 9	7 3 3	117
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine, salts	lb	33 9 7	24 3 8	24 10 2	102
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	,,	4 4 8	4 1 8	4 7 8	109
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt	22 10 9	24 7 6	37 14 3	155
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	1 9 1	2 0 1	2 6 4	119
Piecegoods	,,	0 9 8	0 11 8	1 5 11	188
(i) Coal	Ton	30 12 1	28 2 0	33 13 9	120
(j) Wood, timber	c. Ton	115 1 1	141 6 5	176 1 9	125
(k) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	40 10 2	47 14 7	73 8 0	153
(l) Other manufactured articles—					
(i) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	1 4 6	1 8 11	0 14 9	59
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt	114 0 4	138 1 8	153 14 10	112
Sheet and plate	Supl. ft.	0 4 5	0 4 7	0 5 6	120
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt	35 14 11	33 4 8	48 14 7	147
(iv) Printing paper	,,	27 4 4	35 15 9	46 9 0	129
(v) Soap	,,	26 10 0	32 3 3	50 3 7	156
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 10 1	1 14 10	2 4 2	117
Average	..	..	..	..	117
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 3 8	0 4 6	0 5 11	131
Cement	Cwt	3 9 0	4 8 3	7 3 0	159
Pitch, tar, etc.	,,	5 3 4	6 0 4	8 11 6	145
Average	..	..	..	..	145
General Average*	..	..	..	..	127

No. 61.—Declared value per unit of Principal Exported articles.

Articles	Per	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Prices 1918-19 expressed in index numbers (1917-18 = 100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 13 1	5 5 3	5 11 1	107
Wheat	,,	6 1 9	6 8 6	7 1 5	108
,, flour	,,	9 4 8	10 8 9	13 2 2	125
Barley	,,	5 6 6	10 1	6 1 10	109
Average	..	..	..	..	112
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	7 13 1	7 15 4	6 9 11	88
3. Tea	lb	0 9 2	0 7 10	0 8 9	112
Coffee	Cwt	54 7 2	50 12 7	54 10 2	108
Average	..	..	..	..	110
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 7 1	0 7 6	0 7 8	102
Chillies	,,	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 4 11	164
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	,,	0 9 10	0 11 0	0 12 11	117
Average	..	..	..	..	128
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt	7 12 3	9 0 1	14 0 7	156
Copra	,,	18 12 6	17 14 6	23 4 7	130
Cotton	,,	3 13 9	4 4 8	6 1 0	142
Groundnuts	,,	8 10 4	8 0 10	10 14 4	135
Linseed	,,	9 1 4	9 2 7	11 4 2	123
Rapeseed	,,	7 4 6	7 7 1	9 1 11	123
Sesamum	,,	9 11 7	10 10 6	14 12 11	139
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 8 3	1 13 4	2 11 2	147
Coconut	,,	2 1 9	1 14 8	2 0 7	106
Oilcake	Cwt	3 15 6	4 1 7	4 13 5	118
Average	..	..	..	..	132
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	301 12 2	232 1 1	319 7 9	138
Gunny bags	No.	6 4 3	0 4 1	0 6 2	151
,, cloth	Yd.	0 2 7	0 3 1	0 4 4	141
Average	..	..	..	..	143
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt	40 8 1	58 5 11	84 3 6	144
,, yarn	lb	0 7 6	0 9 11	1 2 1	182
,, piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 7	0 3 8	0 5 7	152
,, ,, coloured	,,	0 4 5	0 5 4	0 7 3	144
Average	..	..	..	..	155
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 12 8	0 15 4	1 2 2	118
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	83 12 10	73 13 4	68 7 1	93
,, tanned	,,	138 13 2	134 5 0	139 12 10	104
Skins, raw	,,	121 11 2	110 6 9	134 8 5	122
,, tanned	,,	298 15 1	396 13 2	427 14 0	108
Average	..	..	..	..	107
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	19 11 1	19 12 4	19 8 4	99
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	617 2 7	491 15 6	381 11 7	78
Myrobalans	,,	5 11 11	5 12 9	5 15 10	103
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	,,	20 0 3	19 8 11	19 7 11	100
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 2 2	0 2 10	0 4 2	147
Cigars	,,	0 14 3	1 0 2	1 1 6	108
Opium	Cwt	1,643 0 3	1,954 0 2	2,039 2 5	104
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	,,	22 0 1	25 14 5	29 15 11	116
(e) Lac, shell	,,	78 10 4	123 15 8	125 9 6	101
(f) Coal	Ton	9 2 2	9 4 4	10 13 9	117
(g) Wood, timber (Other than teak wood)	c. ,,	76 12 2	72 15 1	80 12 5	111
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	77 2 7	75 1 10	75 10 7	101
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	234 14 4	215 7 9	200 11 1	93
Coir unmanufactured	,,	9 15 1	9 11 0	10 13 11	112
Mica	,,	86 0 0	131 4 6	160 7 5	122
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 7	0 4 7	0 5 0	109
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 5 8	22 14 8	22 15 10	100
Average	..	..	..	..	108
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	188 11 8	209 4 11	207 11 0	99
General Average*	..	..	..	..	120

* This is an unweighted average each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade

NOTE—For rate of conversion see foot note, page 1.

No. 62.—Wholesale prices of Country produce in all the provinces in India at the end of March, 1919 as compared with those in the corresponding period of the preceding year (March 1918) and the prewar period (March 1914)

Articles	Rate per	BENGAL			MADRAS			BOMBAY			UNITED PROVINCES		
		1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Rice	Maund (82⅔ lbs)	5 4 0	3 7 6	5 14 0	5 10 6	5 3 10	7 13 0	5 12 0	6 12 0	7 10 4	5 4 9	5 0 6	7 0 8
Wheat	,,	4 4 0	5 4 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 4	6 9 7	8 6 8	3 14 9	4 10 10	6 2 5
Barley	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 11 3	4 12 2	3 2 0	2 12 0	4 5 3
Jawar	,,	..	..	..	3 0 8	3 15 6	6 9 8	2 14 8	5 4 2	8 5 6	3 6 9	3 7 3	6 8 0
Bajra	,,	..	..	..	3 2 9	4 7 5	7 4 8	4 4 0	5 9 1	8 15 10	3 9 9	4 2 0	7 12 0
Maize	,,		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 3	2 10 10	5 3 9
Gram	,,	3 12 0	4 1 0	7 4 0	4 7 5	5 4 8	9 4 2	4 4 2	4 4 6	6 12 4	3 3 9	3 0 6	5 7 6
Arhar dal	,,	6 6 0	5 2 0	10 0 0	3 7 10	4 5 6	7 14 1	5 0 0	6 4 0	11 12 11	5 7 1	3 13 0	8 9 1
Linseed	,,	5 7 0	5 4 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	5 11 2	5 0 1	9 4 7	5 7 6	4 8 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed	,,	6 0 0	6 4 0	9 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13 0	5 4 1	8 10 0
Sesamum	,,	..	..	..	8 11 3	6 10 9	14 13 1	8 12 8	10 0 0	14 4 7	7 6 0	7 13 0	13 10 5
Cotton, raw	,,	26 0 0	35 0 0	33 0 0	25 8 2	69 12 6	46 1 3	20 8 0	69 10 4	46 1 5	18 10 7	40 0 0	40 10 8
Jute, raw	,,	11 2 0	4 14 0	6 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles	Rate per	BIHAR AND ORISSA			PUNJAB			DELHI			BURMA		
		1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Rice	Maund (82⅔ lbs)	4 7 8	3 5 7	6 11 6	5 7 6	5 11 6	9 0 0	6 11 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	3 14 1	2 11 11	3 14 10
Wheat	,,	3 12 6	4 12 1	6 14 0	3 8 6	4 9 0	5 8 0	3 13 0	4 15 0	6 6 0	4 13 8	6 5 6	9 2 9
Barley	,,	3 1 1	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 6	3 5 3	3 12 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	..	..	..
Jawar	,,	3 1 0	3 1 3	5 11 0	2 14 0	4 3 3	9 11 3	3 5 0	3 11 6	6 8 0	2 2 0	1 15 6	2 6 8
Bajra	,,	..	..	..	3 4 0	4 1 8	6 15 6	3 12 0	4 4 0	8 0 0	..	..	..
Maize	,,	3 15 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	3 3 0	5 10 0	1 13 11	1 13 11	1 13 11
Gram	,,	3 2 6	3 2 8	6 1 3	3 0 8	3 14 9	4 3 7	3 1 0	3 5 0	5 2 0	4 2 11	4 2 6	6 3 5
Arhar dal	,,	5 6 8	4 3 6	8 15 0	5 2 0	6 4 10	9 4 0	4 12 0	3 14 0	9 8 0	5 9 10	6 9 3	10 2 7
Linseed	,,	5 12 0	4 4 0	7 12 0	5 2 6	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	..	..	..
Rapeseed	,,	5 12 0	5 12 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 3	8 6 9	6 2 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	..	..	..
Sesamum	,,	7 9 0	6 4 0	13 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 3 9	9 0 0	8 6 0	14 8 0	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	,,	23 4 0	40 0 0	64 8 0	17 10 0	49 3 9	37 0 0	17 0 0	35 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..
Jute, raw	,,	8 0 0	5 8 0	6 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles	Rate per	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR			ASSAM			NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE			SIND AND BALUCHISTAN			ALL INDIA	
		1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	1914	1918	1919	Prices at the end of March 1919 expressed in Index Numbers compared with	
														March 1914=100	March 1918=100
		R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.		
Rice	Maund (82⅔ lbs)	4 8 11	4 12 11	8 9 0	4 12 0	2 10 0	4 12 0	6 2 5	5 15 6	10 13 3	6 6 0	6 8 8	8 13 5	136	155
Wheat	,,	4 1 7	5 1 4	8 3 10	..	..	..	3 15 7	4 8 5	5 2 1	3 14 0	5 5 6	6 14 0	173	134
Barley	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 1	3 1 7	3 6 1	2 15 7	4 9 6	4 13 6	143	132
Jawar	,,	3 0 0	4 10 1	8 5 7	..	..	..	2 9 0	4 8 3	7 0 0	2 10 2	4 3 6	5 9 8	229	169
Bajra	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 8	3 8 10	7 0 9	3 6 3	5 1 5	8 0 0	220	175
Maize	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 1	3 2 6	3 9 2	3 9 0	5 1 0	5 0 0	140	144
Gram	,,	3 10 3	3 7 7	6 10 9	..	..	..	3 1 3	4 0 11	4 3 0	3 12 6	4 2 9	4 14 0	165	155
Arhar dal	,,	4 10 1	4 11 4	10 8 0	..	..	..	4 1 7	4 8 7	4 5 7	6 2 0	6 1 0	7 0 0	177	180
Linseed	,,	6 8 3	6 6 3	9 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	161
Rapeseed	,,	5 0 0	4 11 4	8 6 9	5 1 0	5 4 0	8 8 0	4 15 5	5 0 0	9 4 4	5 6 0	2 5 6	10 8 0	159	197
Sesamum	,,	7 13 7	9 11 10	14 7 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	181
Cotton, raw	,,	20 0 0	65 7 5	39 14 4	8 12 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	18 13 2	49 3 8	40 0 0	19 6 0	71 0 0	39 2 11	209	90
Jute, raw	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	132

NOTE—For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1.

No. 63.—Index Numbers of wholesale prices in Calcutta at the end of March, 1919, compared with the corresponding periods of 1918, 1917 and 1916 and 30th July, 1914 (the period just before the outbreak of War)

Articles	30th July 1914 (pre-war period).	At the end of March 1916	March 1917	March 1918	March 1919
1. Food Grains—Cereals	100	104	93	89	159
Rice (average)	100	108	97	83	128
Wheat	100	90	105	117	169
Barley	100	107	83	85	130
2. Food Grains—pulses	100	101	96	95	155
Peas (average)	100	90	83	76	142
Gram, deshi	100	80	89	91	159
Dal (average)	100	127	118	127	172
Average, food grains (cereals and pulses)	100	103	94	92	157
3. Sugar (average)	100	169	196	181	222
,, Java T. M. O. white	100	183	212	171	222
,, Mauritius	100	187	210	..	229
4. Tea (average)	100	107	110	104	109
5. Other articles of food	100	140	167	225	186
Salt, Liverpool (ex duty)	100	394	392	486	237
6. Oil seeds (average)	100	82	84	90	150
Linseed	100	77	90	89	144
Poppy seed	100	82	82	84	151
Rapeseed	100	86	81	96	156
Oil, mustard	100	71	68	80	123
7. Jute (raw and manufactures)	100	117	89	180	107
Raw (pucca bales)	100	90	67	59	88
Manufactures	100	144	101	301	125

Articles	30th July 1914 (pre-war period).	At the end of March 1916	March 1917	March 1918	March 1919
8. Cotton (raw and manufactures)	100	119	179	317	278
Raw	100	102	133	335	202
Manufactures	100	121	186	311	300
9. Silk, raw	100	96	126	150	146
10. Wool, raw	100	128	128	136	155
11. Hides and Skins (average)	100	118	126	99	159
12. Metals (average)	100	168	252	291	266
Copper brazier	100	141	168	176	..
Iron hoops	100	196	392	392	..
Galvanised Corrugated sheets	100	210	324	459	353
Tin block	100	127	124	137	144
13. Other raw and manufactured articles	100	136	202	191	181
Coal (average)	100	68	109	260	140
Kerosene oil	100	111	138	168	199
Saltpetre	100	150	161	160	110
Shellac T. N.	100	123	325	298	233
Indigo (good to fine)	100	371	343	186	270
14. Building materials (Teak wood)	100	76	100	146	146
General average	100	123	144	176	180

No. 64.—Percentage rise in food prices (Retail) in certain Foreign Countries and in India as compared with the pre-war Level (July 1914)

	Percentage rise over the pre-war level (July 1914=100).			Percentage rise over the pre-war level (July 1914=100).	
Sweden	234	(February, 1919)	United Kingdom	107	(May 1, 1919)
Norway	175	(December, 1918)	Holland (Amsterdam)	103	(December, 1918)
			Denmark	86	(January, 1919)
Vienna	(a)173	(August, 1917)	Canada	81	(February, 1919)
Portugal (Lisbon)	151	(May, 1918)	United States	69	(February, 1919)
Italy (Rome)	149	(November, 1918)	New Zealand	45	(January, 1919)
France (Paris)	148	(January, 1919)	South Africa (Cape Town)	42	(November, 1918)
Switzerland	139	(March 1919; June 1914=100)	Australia	35	(December, 1918)
Berlin	(a)111	(November, 1916)	India (retail) unweighted	59	(End of March, 1919)*

Note.—(The latest available information regarding foreign countries compiled from the Labour Gazette of the Ministry of Labour, London)

*Average of 5 principal port towns (Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon)

(a) "With regard to the figures for Berlin and Vienna, it must be remembered that these no longer afford any index to the state of supplies and, being based on artificially fixed maximum prices, are not comparable with figures which are mainly based on the prices in free market. For all the articles enumerated for Berlin, and for most of those for Vienna, consumption is strictly controlled by a system of rationing." The Board of Trade Labour Gazette, January, 1917

No. 65.—Wholesale Prices of Sugar per cwt

	Calcutta: Sugar, Java, Ds. 16—18—19				Bombay: Sugar, Mauritius, 1st quality				London: *Sugar, (West India Syrups).			
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	9 12 11	15 6 4	17 8 5	13 8 5	10 10 0	18 4 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	13 6	37 0	41 10½	46 9
May	10 7 5	16 1 11	17 1 7	14 4 8	10 12 0	19 6 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	12 9	41 10½	41 10½	57 9
June	10 0 7	16 11 6	14 12 10	12 4 0	10 14 0	19 2 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	12 1½	41 10½	43 9	57 9
July	9 5 0	16 14 2	13 4 4	11 13 2	10 10 0	19 10 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	12 1½	41 10½	46 9	57 9
August	8 6 9	16 14 10	16 13 6	12 14 11	..	19 8 0	21 0 0	20 4 0	12 1½	41 10½	46 9	57 9
September	8 7 9	17 9 9	16 8 1	14 12 10	10 4 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	19 4 0	12 1½	41 10½	46 9	57 9
October	8 4 8	17 5 0	15 3 8	15 10 5	10 6 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	19 8 0	12 1½	41 10½	46 9	57 9
November	8 3 4	17 11 1	15 6 4	15 13 2	10 4 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	17 12 0	12 1½	41 10½	46 9	57 9
December	7 12 6	18 3 3	14 10 1	13 12 6	9 12 0	21 8 0	18 8 0	19 0 0	11 9	41 10½	46 9	57 9
January	8 0 3	17 8 5	13 9 9	15 10 5	9 11 0	21 8 0	17 8 0	20 8 0	11 6	41 10½	46 9	57 9
February	8 2 8	17 6 4	12 4 0	16 10 9	9 10 0	21 0 0	17 0 0	22 0 0	11 6	41 10½	46 9	57 9
March	8 2 8	17 8 5	12 4 0	17 11 1	9 10 0	21 0 0	19 0 0	22 4 0	11 6	41 10½	46 9	57 9

* Granulated from April 1916

Note—For rate of conversion see footnote, page 1.

No. 66.—Average Wholesale Price of Cotton Broach at Bombay per Candy of 784 lbs

	1913-14			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
April	302	8	0	267	14	0	414	12	0	710	8	0
May	281	8	0	290	0	0	401	12	0	681	0	0
June	293	0	0	286	9	7	463	0	0	684	0	0
July	290	0	0	294	12	0	496	0	0	741	0	0
August	283	4	0	323	12	9	476	4	0	914	14	0
September	315	0	0	339	8	0	432	3	2	885	4	0
October	319	6	0	378	12	0	446	6	0	814	12	0
November	310	7	0	404	0	0	487	1	7	638	3	2
December	302	7	0	398	3	2	534	14	0	596	0	0
January	294	4	0	389	12	0	600	8	0	625	0	0
February	279	5	0	386	0	0	637	6	0	547	0	0
March	272	2	0	396	0	0	698	8	0	469	8	0

No. 67.—Wholesale Price of Rice in Calcutta and Rangoon

	Calcutta — Ballam, No. 1, per maund of 82⅔ lbs									Rangoon — Ngaseln and Ngakyauk per maund of 82⅔ lbs								
	1913-14			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19			1913-14			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
April	5	7	0	5	15	0	5	9	0	4	1	6	3	10	9	3	3	8	2	15	2	2	5	0
May	5	8	0	6	3	0	5	9	0	4	3	6	3	13	0	3	3	3	2	12	4	2	3	4
June	5	13	0	6	3	0	5	11	0	4	3	6	3	11	11	3	3	4	2	12	5	2	7	1
July	6	4	0	5	15	6	5	10	0	4	4	0	3	8	9	3	3	1	2	11	5	2	8	10
August	6	0	0	5	14	6	5	11	0	4	5	0	3	8	2	3	4	2	2	11	8	2	13	1
September	6	9	0	5	4	0	5	9	0	5	14	0	3	3	8	3	6	4	2	5	0	3	12	3
October	5	14	0	5	15	0	5	9	0	5	14	0	3	8	11	3	6	0	2	4	0	4	4	5
November	5	14	0	5	12	0	5	9	0	5	13	0	3	4	2	3	11	5	2	1	6	4	3	11
December	5	8	0	5	11	6	5	7	0	7	12	6	3	4	6	2	15	5	2	11	8	3	11	3
January	5	8	0	5	7	0	5	0	0	6	15	0	3	5	8	2	12	11	2	10	7	3	9	1
February	6	3	0	5	8	6	4	8	0	6	2	6	3	6	4	3	1	6	2	10	1	3	7	6
March	6	0	0	5	11	0	4	3	6	6	5	0	3	8	8	3	2	11	2	7	9	3	9	7

Note—For rate of conversion, see footnote, page 1.

No. 68.—Wholesale Price of Wheat in London and in Karachi

Price in the first week of	English Wheat Gazette average per 480 lbs. (a)				Canadian No. 1 Manitoba per 496 lbs (b)				Indian Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs (c)				Karachi White in Karachi (5% barley, 3% dirt and 30% red) per 492 lbs (d)			
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April	31 4	53 6	84 4	72 11	39 6	66 6	83 0	81 10½	40 2	No sellers	83 0	80 0	31 6	30 9	38 0	41 6
May	31 8	55 7	77 7	73 5	39 11	53 9	83 0	81 10½	39 4	Do.	85 0	80 0	31 9	28 10½	37 0	42 0
June	32 7	53 3	78 0	73 11	39 11	53 9	83 0	81 10½	37 8	Do.	86 9	80 0	30 6	39 0	36 6	42 9
July	33 1	46 3	78 1	74 4	39 6	53 9	84 0	81 10½	37 0	58 6	86 9	80 0	30 3	29 9	35 9	41 6
August	33 10	55 1	78 2	74 3	38 9	65 6	84 0	81 10½	36 9	65 0	86 9	80 0	29 9	34 0	37 0	44 0
September	35 1	59 4	72 1	72 5	38 3	71 0	84 0	82 3	36 9	73 0	78 0	80 0	29 0	35 4½	37 3	44 0
October	31 3	59 2	70 8	72 8	37 0	76 6	79 6	82 3	36 6	72 3	78 0	80 0	29 3	34 6	37 9	52 0
November	30 1	66 7	70 4	72 4	35 0	81 0	79 6	84 1½	36 0	79 0	78 0	80 0	28 10½	36 3	41 6	53 0
December	30 9	71 3	70 2	72 4	35 9	79 0	79 6	84 1½	37 8	82 0	78 0	80 0	30 3	38 9	41 9	55 0
January	31 0	75 10	71 2	72 2	35 9	90 0	81 6	84 1½	36 9	No sellers	80 0	80 0	30 0	39 0	42 3	56 0
February	31 1	75 10	71 2	72 7	36 3	82 0	81 10	84 3	37 6	82 0	80 0		31 0	39 6	43 0	55 6
March	31 5	77 4	72 2	72 6	37 9	82 0	81 10	84 3	37 6	82 0	80 0	80 0	31 3	38 6	42 6	60 6
AVERAGE	31 11	62 5	74 6	73 0	37 9	71 3	82 1	82 11	37 5	74 3	81 8	80 0	30 3½	34 6½	39 1½	48 11

(a) & (b) Compiled from London Economist and Corn Trade News

(c) Compiled from Reuter's telegrams

(d) " " Karachi Price Current and Market Report

No. 69.—Wholesale Price of Jute ✡ group in Calcutta per Bale of 400 lbs

	1913-14			1916-17			1917-18			1918-19		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
April	69	0	0	57	0	0	48	0	0	41	0	0
May	70	0	0	56	0	0	48	0	0	39	8	0
June	70	0	0	54	0	0	46	0	0	37	0	0
July	69	0	0	48	8	0	40	0	0	43	0	0
August	74	0	0	51	0	0	35	0	0	50	0	0
September	78	0	0	58	0	0	38	0	0	74	0	0
October	83	0	0	55	0	0	37	0	0	75	0	0
November	81	0	0	55	0	0	37	8	0	78	0	0
December	85	8	0	55	0	0	37	0	0	76	0	0
January	84	8	0	53	0	0	37	0	0	77	0	0
February	77	0	0	52	0	0	37	8	0	76	0	0
March	78	0	0	50	0	0	38	0	0	70	0	0

Note—For rate of conversion, see footnote, page 1.

No. 70.—Freights during 1st week of January in 1914 and in 1916 to 1919, of a subsidised non-*British* Far *Eastern* Steamship Company.

	Rate per	Freight. 1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Calcutta to Rangoon						
Gunnies	Ton of 50 c. ft.	4 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	30 0
Dead weight	Ton of 20 cwts or 50 c. ft.	5 9	6 8	9 0	20 0	30 0
Rice and Dhall, etc.	Ton of 20 cwts	5 4	6 8	9 0	20 0	24 0
Measurement cargo	Ton of 50 c. ft	5 4	13 4	16 0	20 0	30 0
Rape cake	Ton of 20 cwts	..	6 8	9 0	20 0	30 8
Pig iron	Ton of 20 cwts	..	6 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	37 6
Rangoon to Calcutta						
Rice	Ton of 20 cwts	3 0	16 8*	16 8*	28 0	29 4
Paddy	Ton of 20 cwts	3 4	18 9*	18 4*	†	29 4

*Per ton of 50 c. ft. † No Shipment

No. 70—*continued*

CALCUTTA TO

	Rate per	Penang					Singapore					Hongkong				
		1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Measurement	Ton (50 c. ft.)	10 8	23 4	40 0	66 8	100 0	13 4	23 4	40 0	66 8	100 0	16 0	36 8	66 8	106 8	146 8
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton (20 cwts)	6 0	13 4	20 3	66 8	100 0	6 0	13 4	20 3	66 8	100 0	8 0	22 0	29 3	106 8	146 8
Gunnies	Ton (50 c. ft.)	6 8	26 8	32 4	66 8	93 4	6 8	26 8	33 4	66 8	93 4	6 8	36 8	60 0	106 8	133 4
Rape cake	Ton (20 cwts)	6 0	13 4	20 3	66 8	66 8	6 0	13 4	20 3	66 8	66 8	8 0	22 0	29 3	106 8	93 4
Pig Iron	Ton (20 cwts)	6 8	13 4	26 8	40 0	*	8 0	10 0	26 8	40 0	*	8 0	12 8	33 4	66 8	*

	Rate per	Shanghai					Kobe					Yokohama and Moji				
		1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Measurement	Ton (50 c. ft.)	16 0	40 0	66 8	133 4	186 8	16 0	40 0	66 8	133 4	186 8	21 4	46 8	70 0	146 8	200 0
Dead weight (Rice)	Ton (20 cwts.)	16 0	26 0	33 9	133 4	186 8	18 8	36 8	54 0	133 4	186 8	21 4	39 4	58 6	146 8	200 0
Gunnies	Ton (50 c. ft.)	6 8	40 0	66 8	133 4	173 4	10 8	46 8	66 8	133 4	173 4	13 4	46 8	70 0	146 8	186 8
Rape cake	Ton (20 cwts)	8 0	26 0	33 9	120 0	120 0	8 0	26 8	33 4	120 0	120 0	10 8	28 0	36 8	126 8	133 4
Pig Iron	Ton (20 cwts.)	8 0	15 4	*Nil*	80 0	*	15 0	15 6	40 0	80 0	*	15 0	16 0	41 4	86 8	*

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

NOTE.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not available

* To be arranged

No. 71.—STATISTICS OF AVERAGE MARITIME FREIGHTS, IN 1898, 1908, 1914 AND 1917 TO 1919

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1898	1908	1914	1917	1918	(Average for first three months) 1914	1917	1918	1919
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CALCUTTA (a)											
Rice	London	Ton	1 4 3	0 13 3	1 4 0	14 10 0	15 2 0	1 1 3	14 10 0	15 10 0	4 14 2
Wheat	,,	,,	1 4 8	0 13 3	1 4 0	14 10 0	15 2 0	1 1 3	14 10 0	15 10 0	4 14 2
Linseed	,,	,,	1 6 11	0 15 9	1 6 5	14 12 6	14 12 6	1 2 11	14 12 6	14 12 6	5 4 2
Rapeseed	,,	,,	1 9 7	0 18 3	1 9 3	15 0 0	Nominal	1 6 3	15 0 0	Nominal	5 19 2
Jute	,,	,,	1 8 0	0 15 9	1 6 8	16 3 3	19 7 6	1 3 9	14 12 6	20 0 0	6 7 4
Cotton	,,	,,	1 8 2	0 15 9	1 6 8	14 12 6	..	1 3 9	14 12 6	..	5 8 0
Tea*.	,,	,,	2 1 3	1 12 9	1 16 6	6 8 5	15 0 0	1 15 0	3 3 6	15 0 0	6 19 8
Hides	,,	,,	1 19 7	2 5 0	2 12 11	22 10 0	33 0 0	2 10 0	22 10 0	33 0 0	8 2 6
Shellac	,,	,,	1 16 3	1 10 0	1 18 3	16 0 0	19 10 0	1 15 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	7 10 2
Rice	Liverpool	,,	1 4 3	0 13 3	1 4 0	14 10 0	15 3 6	1 1 3	14 10 0	15 12 6	4 14 2
Wheat	,,	,,	1 5 3	0 13 3	1 4 0	14 10 0	15 3 6	1 1 3	14 10 0	15 12 6	4 14 2
Linseed	,,	,,	1 5 3	0 15 9	1 6 5	14 12 6	14 12 4	1 2 11	14 12 6	14 12 2	5 4 2
Jute	,,	,,	1 10 0	0 15 9	1 6 8	14 12 6	19 5 0	1 3 9	14 12 6	20 0 0	6 7 4
Cotton	,,	,,	1 7 6	0 15 11	1 6 8	14 12 6	..	1 3 9	14 12 6	..	5 8 0
Jute	Dundee	,,	1 8 1	0 16 3	1 8 2	17 5 3	19 7 6	1 3 9	15 7 6	20 0 0	6 7 4
Saltpetre	New York	,,	0 10 0	1 2 6	1 6 9	..	..	1 5 8	..	..	6 0 10
Linseed	,,	,,	0 18 5	1 0 11	1 9 7	20 0 0	18 9 0	1 7 9	..	20 0 0	6 7 0
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	0 1 0	0 1 5	0 1 10½	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 1 7½	..	0 8 0	Nominal
BOMBAY (b)											
Wheat	London	Ton	0 17 0	0 9 6	0 13 7	11 4 0	..	0 13 5	10 8 4	..	3 15 0(i)
Seed	,,	,,	0 17 0	0 9 6	0 14 5	11 1 0	10 6 6	0 14 4	9 19 2	10 11 8	4 8 2
Cotton	Liverpool	,,	0 14 5	0 8 2	0 13 9	12 14 0	15 5 5	0 14 0	10 4 2	16 5 0	6 8 4
Wheat	,,	,,	0 15 8	0 8 2	0 14 8	13 12 9	14 2 2‡	0 12 6	10 16 8‡	14 11 8‡	3 15 0(i)
Seed	,,	,,	0 15 8	0 8 2	0 13 6	10 8 0	9 7 11	0 14 0	9 5 0	9 19 0	4 8 0
MADRAS (c)											
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 6 3	1 2 6	1 8 1	14 17 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	12 10 0	16 0 0	5 13 9
Indigo	,,	,,	3 7 6	2 12 6	2 16 3	14 13 0	16 0 0	2 12 6	12 10 0	16 0 0	6 6 3
Sugar and jaggery	,,	20 cwt	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 6 4	..	..	1 6 0	..	..	5 5 0
Coffee (in bags)	,,	18 ,,	1 13 9	1 12 6	1 12 1	14 17 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	12 10 0	16 0 0	7 2 6
Myrobalan	,,	20 ,,	1 9 0	1 1 3	1 9 8	14 17 0	16 0 0 (f)	1 7 11	12 10 0	16 0 0 (f)	6 5 0
Groundnut	Marseilles	20 ,,	†1 9 0	†1 0 0	1 6 6	..	..	1 5 5	..	..	..
Hides and Skins	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 15 0	1 15 0	2 2 10	14 17 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	12 10 0	16 0 0	6 0 0
Gingelly Seed	,,	20 cwt	1 9 8	1 1 3	1 9 8	..	..	1 7 11	..	..	6 0 0
KARACHI (d)											
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 18 3	0 0 0	0 14 6	11 10 8	12 11 10‡	0 12 8	10 3 4	12 10 0‡	4 18 4‡
Cotton	,,	,,	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 6	11 13 4	11 7 6(g)	0 14 0	11 13 4	..	5 8 4
Wool	,,	,,	1 3 2	0 12 6	1 0 5	12 2 6	7 10 0	0 18 4	11 17 1	7 10 0(h)	4 17 6
RANGOON (e)											
Rice	Singapore	Bag of 225 lbs	0 0 9	0 0 6½	0 0 9 5/12	0 4 2	0 5 11¼	0 0 8 7/12	0 2 10 5/6	0 5 7½	0 4 2¼
,,	Penang	,,	0 0 7	0 0 4½	0 0 7 1/12	0 3 9½	0 5 7½	0 0 6 7/12	0 2 8½	0 5 3½	0 3 10½
,,	Bombay	Ton	0 11 4	0 9 4	0 10 8 5/6	2 0 0	3 13 4	0 11 7½	2 0 0	3 13 4	2 5 9½

(a) Compiled from Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current

(b) ,, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current and Bombay Market Report

(c) ,, Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

(d) Compiled from Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

(e) ,, Morrison & Co.'s Market Report.

† Freights to London

(f) Quotations are only nominal. Tonnage is scarce and practically no space available except for priority, and preferential cargoes

(g) Relates to December quotations for other months are not available

‡ Compiled from Corn Trade News

(h) Relates to the quotation on 7th February 1918, before and after which date no bookings were reported

(i) Relates to Government Cargo.

* The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liners' Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30*s.* for a period of 5 years (with effect from 1st April 1912). At the beginning of the tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47*s.* 6*d.* net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee Charter. The usual proportion space on all steamers loading outward and homeward was promised. From February 1917, however, the rate was increased to 75*s.* for shipment *vid* the Cape. Since 1st October 1917 the rate has again been increased to £15 per ton

No. 72.—Statistics of Maritime Freights (net) in January of the years 1913 to 1919 from Calcutta to Eastern Ports of a British Steam Ship Company

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
From Calcutta—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton of 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 13 4	0 13 4*	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 4	4 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Bag ,, 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½	0 2 11½	0 4 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton ,, 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 8
Measurement goods	Singappre	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 0 0	2 6 8	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 13 4	4 13 4
Rape cake	,,	Bag ,, 2 mds.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 11½	0 1 11½	0 2 11½	0 4 11½
Pig iron	,,	Ton ,, 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 11 4	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 8
Measurement goods	Hongkong	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	6 13 4	7 6 8
Dead weight goods	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 13 4	0 13 4	1 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	6 13 4	7 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	1 13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 13 4
Rape cake	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 6 8	0 8 0	1 2 0	..	..	2 13 4	4 13 4
Pig iron	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 8 0	0 8 8	1 13 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 6 8
Measurement goods	Shanghai	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	9 6 8
Dead weight goods	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	9 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 6 8	0 6 8	2 0 0	4 6 8	4 6 8	7 6 8	8 13 4
Rape cake	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 9 4	0 9 4	1 6 8	..	..	..	..
Pig iron	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 6 8	3 6 8	3 6 8	5 0 0	..
Measurement goods	Kobe	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4	9 6 8
Dead weight goods	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4	9 6 8
Gunnies	,,	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 13 4
Rape cake	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8	2 0 0	3 6 8	6 0 0
Pig iron	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	4 6 8
Measurement goods	Moji	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4	10 0 0
Dead weight goods	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	5 13 4	5 13 4	8 13 4	10 0 0
Gunnies	,,	,, ,, 50 c. ft.	0 13 4	0 13 4	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 6 8	9 6 8
Rape cake	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 9 4	0 8 8	1 6 8	2 6 8	2 0 0	3 6 8	6 13 4
Pig iron	,,	,, ,, 20 cwts	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 13 4	..	5 0 0	5 0 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta

* Rice.

No. 73.—Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1918-19 compared with 1917-18
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sea Customs— Imports						
Special duties—						
Liquors	811	736	834	733	738	+5
Petroleum	572	477	301(b)	237(b)	87(b)	—150
Silver bullion and coin	1,030	637	100	114	..	—114
,, manufactures	—	1(a)	25	16	13	—3
Sugar, all sorts	293	404	867(c)	988(c)	1,130(c)	+142
Tobacco	178	189	307	410	553	+143
Others	38	38	51	33	36	+3
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	—	5(a)	71	61	77	+16
Metals—Iron and steel	70	65	123	110	173	+63
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	2(a)	24	10	31	+21
Other articles	—	2(a)	26	28	26	—2
Duty at 7½ per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar and vinegar)	195	212	347	356	382	+26
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	102	104	257	262	271	+9
Cotton manufactures	1,024	902	1,194	2,568	2,525	—43
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton manufactures)	1,015	1,029	1,891	1,882	2,106	+224
Miscellaneous	53	71	183	189	232	+43
Total Imports	5,379	4,924	6,601	7,997	8,380	+383
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	134	101	180	226	489	+263
Net Import duty	5,245	4,823	6,421	7,771	7,891	+120
Sea Customs—Exports						
Jute (raw and manufactured)	—	12(a)	786	1,223	1,428	+205
Rice	553	508	578	702	741	+39
Tea	—	6(a)	284	292	292	..
Total Exports	553	526	1,648	2,217	2,461	+244
Deduct—Refunds	21	18	47	75	55	—20
Net Export duty	532	508	1,601	2,142	2,406	+264
Total Import and Export Duties (net)	5,777	5,331	8,022	9,913	10,297	+384
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	96	94	112	145	144(d)	—1
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	329	328	297	508	955	+447
,, ,, on motor spirit	—	—	—	169	229	+60
Total Customs Revenue (gross)	6,357	5,872	8,658	11,036	12,169	+1,133
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	53	30	67	49	55	+6
Tea cess	26	30	26	31	30	—1

(a) Duty collected in March, 1916.
(b) Excludes 7½ per cent duty on petroleum.
(c) ,, ,, confectionery
(d) Includes indigo cess £3,900

No. 74.—Approximate percentages of Import duties levied in the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, the United States, and Japan, during the pre-war year 1913-14, on principal articles exported from India

Principal Articles	United Kingdom	Austria-Hungary	Belgium	France	Germany	Holland	Italy	Russia	United States	Japan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coffee	18	47	5	70	32	Free	..	..	..	..
Coir, manufactures of	Free	45	Free	Free	53	5	37	..	Free	..
Cotton—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	2	49	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—										
Tobacco, manufactured	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and tanning materials—										
Indigo	Free	Free	..	Free	..	..	..	16	Free	24
Myrobalans	Free	Free	Free	7	22	..	Free	9	Free	Free
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Coconut kernel	Free	14	3	Free	Free	Free	..	6	..	..
Grain and Pulse—										
Pulse	Free	..	Free	..	18	Free	..	..	..	16
Rice not in the husk	Free	23	Free	50	30	Free	66	115	42	26
Wheat	Free	..	Free	40	37	Free	41	..	..	19
Other sorts	Free	..	Free	20	23	Free	..	..	37	13
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Hides, dressed or tanned	Free	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Free	..
Skins, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..
Skins, dressed or tanned	Free	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	15	61
Jute—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	27	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	24 to 31	10	29	19 to 75	5	23	..	10*	18 to 42
Lac	Free	2	Free	3	Free	Free	5	6	Free	Free
Metals	Free	Free	Free	Free	41	Free	Free	..	Free	5
Mica	Free	..	5	..	Free	Free	..	..	15 to 30	Free or 30
Oils—										
Castor	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconut	Free	..	Free	1	4	16	..	..	Free	..
Seeds—										
Castor	Free	..	Free	Free	Free	..	Free	..	Free	..
Cotton	Free	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	..	..	..
Earthnut	Free	Free	Free	Free	8	..	10	18	..	..
Linseed	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	18	..	..	..
Mowa or Mowra	Free	..	Free	Free	9	Free	..	..	..	..
Poppy	Free	..	Free	Free	6	Free	..	..	..	..
Rape	Free	12	Free	Free	9	Free	16	..	..	..
Til	Free	Free	Free	Free	6	Free	16	10	..	..
Other sorts	Free	Free	Free	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—										
Raw	Free	..	Free	Free	..	..	Free	..	..	..
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	Free	64	..	289	55	5	104	104	12	..
Sugar, unrefined	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	60	119	..	97	62	..	..	278	Free	..
Wood	Free	Free	Free	4 to 10	1 to 6	Free	13	..	Free	5
Wool—										
Raw	Free	..	..	..	Free	Free	..	..	8	Free
Manufactures of	Free	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	50	..

Note.—When the value of exports is approximately £1,000 the columns have been left blank with dots, thus " .. "
* Gunny cloth is admitted free and bags only pay a 10 per cent duty.

No. 75.—Customs Tariff—Rates of duty in force in British India.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

Part I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	Hops.
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on Salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.
	SEEDS
4	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
5	Cotton, raw.
6	Wool, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS
7	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
9	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10	The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform.
	(*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	(*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge.
	(*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army.
	(*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
	(*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service.
	(*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteers corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11	Anti-Plague serum.
12	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
13	The following Agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14	The following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY
17	Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18	The following Articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings and weft forks.
19	Drawing-in-frames imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS
20	Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India.
21	Gold bullion and coin.
	PAPER
22	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
23	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread.
24	Second-hand or used gunny bags made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS
25	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:—Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28	Animals, living, all sorts.
29	Specimens illustrative of natural science, including also antique coin and medals.

Part II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R a.
	FISH		
30	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS		
31	Ale, Beer, and Porter	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Four annas and six pies.
32	Cider and other fermented liquors	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Spirit, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*Ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
34	Perfumed Spirits	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	18 12
35	Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto	Ditto.
37	Wines—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit.	Ditto	1 12

* Revised tariff introduced from 1st March, 1916 and as amended on 1st March, 1917.

No. 75—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates—*continued*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R a.
	SUGAR		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 74).	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	*Ad valorem.*	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	1 8
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
	OILS		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naptha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangooon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum:— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon	One anna and six ps.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	30 0
	(3) Pistols	„	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	„	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms including gas guns and rifles	„	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks	„	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry	„	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms)	„	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms	„	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	„	2 8
			} or 20 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
			Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same. *Proviso 2.*—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0
	METAL		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29)	Ounce	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	TEXTILE FABRICS		
51	COTTON piecegoods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	..	*See* No. 107.

No. 75—*continued*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
59	IRON, angle. „ bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. „ pig. „ rice bowls.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. „ „ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing. „ „ bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing. „ „ hoops and strips. „ „ nails, rivets and washers, all sorts. „ „ pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like. „ „ rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars. „ „ sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104. „ „ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle. „ bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages. „ cast including spring blistered and tub steel. „ ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein. Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*

No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following;— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts; including detonators and blasting fuze.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.

No. 75—*concluded*

IMPORT TARIFF—*concluded*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent *ad valorem—continued*

No.	Names of Articles
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts; and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:— Cotton piecegoods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified; Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery; Hemp manufactures; Hosiery; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24); Silk yarn, noils and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk; Woollen yarn, knitting, wool and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified.

No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (*see* No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute		Rs. A.
1	RAW JUTE— (1) Cuttings (2) All other descriptions	 Bale of 400 lbs. Ditto	 1 4 4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) (2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	 Ton of 2,240 lbs. Ditto	 20 0 32 0
	RICE		
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0 3
	TEA		
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

No. 76.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS IN 1918-19 AS COMPARED WITH 1917-18, AND THE AVERAGE OF THE PRE-WAR QUINQUENNIUM

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1917-18			1918-19		
	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,978,000	24·5	863	2,387,000	22	981	2,790,000	26·6
Bombay	1,651	3,798,000	23·5	1,727	2,523,000	23·2	1,510	2,274,000	21·7
Sind	1,127	1,944,000	12	3,730	2,333,000	21·5	2,203	1,650,000	15·8
Madras	3,342	3,961,000	24·4	3,793	1,749,000	16·1	3,062	1,502,000	14·3
Burma	1,054	2,513,000	15·5	1,346	1,876,000	17·2	1,735	2,264,000	21·6
Bihar and Orissa	6	22,000	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216,000	100	11,459	10,868,000	100	9,491	10,480,000	100

No. 77.—Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign seaborne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India

Nationality of vessels	1914–15		1915–16		1916–17		1917–18		1918–19		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1918-19
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
Entered											
British	2,368	4,902,067	2,506	4,838,616	2,692	4,517,589	2,054	3,404,116	2,041	3,582,541	68·19
British Indian	315	149,323	276	137,560	388	117,282	360	101,733	258	56,768	1·08
Foreign—											
Japanese	92	293,561	141	400,841	236	433,206	235	510,789	306	671,216	12·78
Dutch	61	138,397	70	167,533	108	225,039	114	266,473	79	233,304	4·44
Norwegian	78	105,763	88	123,876	135	169,992	106	139,756	76	107,607	2·05
Italian	48	127,066	49	127,377	45	124,783	99	265,231	46	119,376	2·27
Chinese	..	..	2	2,444	7	7,575	49	49,084	72	77,808	1·48
Greek	10	21,989	13	28,197	14	28,507	46	94,761	20	41,947	·80
Swedish	13	35,780	24	59,874	24	52,928	27	53,946	15	38,743	·74
French	17	52,400	5	16,497	4	8,755	25	47,287	20	45,827	·87
Spanish	..	..	..	..	4	11,547	18	44,702	10	26,301	·50
Russian	15	22,632	25	40,321	22	33,961	12	17,325	18	12,896	·24
American	1	1,723	7	17,450	9	34,074	12	36,054	25	37,643	·72
German	86	279,893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	36	117,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	5	8,495	4	3,923	2	292	15	35,582	16	46,550	·89
Total Foreign	462	1,204,945	428	988,333	610	1,130,659	758	1,560,990	703	1,459,218	27·76
Native Craft	792	56,210	1,002	73,850	1,618	126,300	2,327	182,827	1,659	155,093	2·95
TOTAL ENTERED	3,937	6,312,545	4,212	6,038,359	5,008	5,891,830	5,499	5,249,668	4,661	5,253,620	100
Cleared											
British	2,459	5,176,751	2,561	4,997,034	2,444	4,687,406	2,146	3,793,542	1,903	3,447,422	65·97
British Indian	285	117,058	263	66,786	374	79,245	324	53,198	244	33,194	·63
Foreign—											
Japanese	91	286,362	142	408,558	243	454,876	243	531,034	320	714,352	13·67
Dutch	67	154,953	71	168,306	105	223,620	112	253,819	78	234,065	4·48
Norwegian	75	102,660	89	128,658	132	165,468	104	136,619	73	106,672	2·04
Italian	35	90,319	42	103,956	41	112,528	94	248,451	44	118,692	2·27
Chinese	..	..	2	2,444	7	7,575	49	49,084	70	77,239	1·48
Greek	10	21,532	13	28,232	15	30,669	57	115,963	23	47,492	·91
Swedish	9	23,642	16	39,562	27	60,913	21	41,388	19	49,318	·94
French	18	54,639	4	15,052	2	5,865	24	42,881	20	60,650	1·16
Spanish	..	..	..	..	3	9,150	21	50,853	10	26,371	·51
Russian	18	26,546	26	42,867	23	36,507	9	12,935	23	19,972	·38
American	1	1,723	6	13,071	9	33,259	9	26,093	26	38,970	·75
German	86	275,952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	47	147,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	3	5,252	4	6,369	2	3,607	18	42,545	19	49,318	·94
Total Foreign	460	1,191,331	415	957,075	609	1,144,037	761	1,551,665	725	1,543,111	29·53
Native Craft	819	60,200	1,183	93,048	1,951	152,445	2,729	219,790	1,958	202,200	3·87
TOTAL CLEARED	4,023	6,545,340	4,422	6,113,943	5,378	6,063,133	5,960	5,618,195	4,830	5,225,927	100
GRAND TOTAL	7,960	12,857,885	8,634	12,152,302	10,386	11,954,963	11,459	10,867,863	9,491	10,479,547	

No. 78.—Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production

	Percentage of exports to production for			
	the quinquennium ending 1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Rice	9	5	5	9
Wheat	15	7	14	6
Sugar	·5	·5	·2	·5
Cotton (raw)	55	56	51	28
Jute (raw)	50	36	18	32
Linseed	77	76	29	128
Rape and Mustard	23	11	5	11
Sesamum	25	16	4	9
Groundnuts	38	12	1	3
Indigo	39	36	35	74

No. 79.—Imports, Exports and Net Imports by Land Frontier (Merchandise and Treasure) of British India with Foreign Countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Years	Imports	Percentage share of total Trade	Exports	Percentage share of total Trade	Net Imports	Total Trade
	£(1,000)		£(1,000)		£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1909-10	5,640	55	4,547	45	1,093	10,187
1910-11	6,127	55	4,953	45	1,174	11,080
1911-12	6,920	54	5,887	46	1,033	12,807
1912-13	7,667	52	6,980	48	687	14,647
1913-14	8,012	56	6,282	44	1,730	14,294
1914-15	7,613	55	6,330	45	1,283	13,943
1915-16	7,988	56	6,335	44	1,653	14,323
1916-17	8,540	55	6,893	45	1,647	15,433
1917-18	9,853	53	8,843	47	1,010	18,696
1918-19	10,629	52	9,917	48	712	20,546

No. 80.—Frontier Trade—Values of Principal Articles with Principal Frontier Countries

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000
Afghanistan					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	235	174	217	293	260
Hides and Skins	37	31	50	35	41
Provisions—ghi	53	47	45	58	28
Wool, raw	384	763	722	624	631
All other articles	97	101	110	137	234
Total	806	1,116	1,144	1,147	1,194
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	24	22	31	54	113
Piecegoods	547	632	651	599	1,016
Leather	75	63	79	108	112
Metals and manufactures thereof	27	25	31	45	54
Sugar	34	58	75	162	320
Tea	47	51	50	54	117
All other articles	155	179	233	236	288
Total	909	1,030	1,150	1,258	2,020
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	131	84	39	98	77
Hides of cattle	67	57	20	31	26
Provisions—ghi	152	101	56	89	87
Wood—timber	26	43	25	52	39
All other articles	124	104	30	59	87
Total	500	389	170	329	316
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	121	99	29	119	125
Piecegoods	318	337	127	343	370
Grain and pulse	4	11	3	4	5
Spices	27	15	5	10	10
All other articles	132	108	40	73	81
Total	602	570	204	549	591
Central Asia					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas	43	48	36	41	52
Silk, raw	58	71	72	110	136
All other articles	20	20	20	24	32
Total	121	139	128	175	220
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	77	76	70	175	283
Silk manufactures	41	44	31	86	65
All other articles	71	54	50	106	142
Total	189	174	151	367	490
Persia					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk	6	6	1	..	1
Wool, raw	..	2	2	3	1
All other articles	15	13	7	6	25
Total	21	21	10	9	27
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	39	20	34	93	103
Leather	30	6	..	..	..
All other articles	39	34	19	57	149
Total	108	60	53	150	252
Nepal					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	138	140	205	119	111
Dyeing materials	67	37	52	76	41
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	51	45	81	154	117
Rice—husked	449	583	580	464	650
,, —unhusked	622	695	538	463	692
Hides of cattle	93	62	88	60	44
Jute, raw	117	185	120	139	172
Provisions—ghi	178	186	202	200	277
Linseed	71	29	67	62	82
Mustard and rape	164	115	151	136	248
Spices	92	93	92	91	89
Tobacco	76	66	66	91	63
All other articles	447	397	404	508	590
Total	2,565	2,633	2,646	2,563	3,176
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	131	119	111	102	166
Piecegoods	520	569	467	548	565
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	86	92	104	105	133
Oils	64	71	81	87	72
Salt	68	82	95	92	104
Spices	83	83	100	101	100
Sugar	62	72	77	77	73
Tobacco	43	44	45	56	56
All other articles	219	248	282	237	251
Total	1,276	1,380	1,362	1,405	1,520
Tibet					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	151	210	226	267	288
All other articles	67	90	105	163	172
Total	218	300	331	430	460
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	35	40	30	26	29
All other articles	84	87	115	125	121
Total	119	127	145	151	150

No. 80—*continued*

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Sikkim					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	39	36	33	32	39
All other articles	151	143	144	156	177
Total	190	179	177	188	216
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	11	11	13	8	15
All other articles	94	98	97	66	68
Total	105	109	110	74	83
Bhutan					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	64	44	21	28	7
All other articles	81	63	68	101	53
Total	145	107	89	129	60
Exports thereto—					
Silk	50	26	27	39	14
All other articles	67	48	43	59	31
Total	117	74	70	98	45
Shan States					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	26	34	24	21	17
Cattle	143	70	61	59	35
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	96	94	124	156	173
Rice—husked	35	35	37	37	41
Metals and manufactures thereof	236	318	634	1,758	752
Pickled tea (letpet)	208	176	169	195	224
Tea, foreign	166	171	200	177	206
Wood—timber (teak)	54	72	77	59	38
All other articles	327	473	432	492	550
Total	1,286	1,443	1,758	2,954	2,036
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	88	60	73	109	150
Piecegoods	381	366	420	573	563
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	363	418	1,011	883	476
Oils	64	66	86	124	196
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	43	40	45	60	69
,, dry, unsalted or salted	51	43	53	48	47
All other articles	466	522	716	1,464	1,216
Total	1,456	1,524	2,404	3,261	2,717
Western China					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	61	67	97	128	366
All other articles	68	61	62	98	101
Total	129	128	159	226	467
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	174	146	194	276	481
Piecegoods	106	97	92	117	46
All other articles	74	44	43	64	145
Total	354	287	329	457	672
Siam					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	92	31	27	24	21
Silk—manufactured	19	15	24	24	32
Wood—timber (teak)	74	39	40	31	80
All other articles	105	90	59	91	85
Total	290	175	150	170	218
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	31	27	29	22	27
Piecegoods	24	20	15	25	18
Silk manufactures	9	8	6	4	6
All other articles	52	51	44	44	39
Total	116	106	94	95	90
Karennee					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	56	36	32	4	4
Wood—timber (teak)	83	72	69	56	44
All other articles	19	29	55	80	91
Total	158	137	156	140	139
Exports thereto—					
Spices—betelnuts	3	2	2	2	2
All other articles	20	13	27	38	53
Total	23	15	29	40	55

No. 81.—Exports of Cotton Piecegoods across the Land Frontier

(In thousands of £ sterling)

Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	241	214	246	257	354
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	178	225	193	122	249
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	242	278	88	227	213
Kurram Valley	65	55	39	35	88
Nepal	385	415	330	384	365
Western China	106	97	92	117	46
Shan States, North	176	183	213	350	381
,, ,, South	195	178	206	218	172
Other countries	160	166	133	243	347
Total	1,748	1,811	1,540	1,953	2,215
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	82	140	158	145	297
Persia	30	20	33	93	91
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	77	56	38	116	157
Nepal	134	113	138	164	199
Other countries	156	136	158	188	294
Total	479	507	525	706	1,038
Grand total, Foreign and Indian	2,227	2,318	2,065	2,659	3,253

No. 82.—(A) Imports of raw wool across the land frontier

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Afghanistan	384	763	722	624	631
Tibet	151	210	226	267	287
Other countries	61	78	61	72	76
Total	596	1,051	1,009	963	994

No. 82.—(B) Imports of raw wool across the land frontier

(Quantity in maunds)

	Pre-war average Maunds	1917-18 Maunds	1918-19 Maunds
From Tibet—			
Into Bengal (*vid* Kalimpong)	38,000	81,000	79,000
,, United Provinces	13,000	14,000	16,000
,, Kashmir	9,000*	14,000	13,000
,, Punjab (mainly from Chinese Tibet)	8,000	9,000	5,000
Total	68,000†	118,000	113,000
From Afghanistan	141,000	176,000	189,000
,, Other Countries	37,000	43,000	35,000
Total imports	246,000	337,000	337,000

* The pre-war average, is not available. Figures for 1913-14
† This includes the figures of Kashmir in 1913-14 and not its pre-war average

No. 83.—Value of Coasting Trade—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure

(In thousands of £ sterling)

	Imports					Exports					Grand Total Imports and Exports		
	Merchandise			Treasure	Total Imports	Merchandise			Treasure	Total Exports			
	Indian	Foreign	Total			Indian	Foreign	Total			Merchandise	Treasure	Total
	£(1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
1909-10	32,127	3,440	35,567	600	36,167	29,520	4,747	34,267	613	34,880	69,834	1,213	71,047
1910-11	32,853	3,533	36,386	387	36,773	27,893	4,894	32,787	400	33,187	69,173	787	69,960
1911-12	32,213	3,654	35,867	260	36,127	28,327	4,806	33,133	240	33,373	69,000	500	69,500
1912-13	35,000	3,713	38,713	354	39,067	31,893	5,167	37,060	353	37,413	75,773	707	76,480
1913-14	38,380	3,760	42,140	646	42,786	31,747	5,260	37,007	520	37,527	79,147	1,166	80,313
1914-15	35,353	3,227	38,580	307	38,887	30,767	4,466	35,233	213	35,446	73,813	520	74,333
1915-16	34,393	3,460	37,853	320	38,173	30,280	4,694	34,974	193	35,167	72,827	513	73,340
1916-17	36,073	4,114	40,187	227	40,414	30,033	5,480	35,513	193	35,706	75,700	420	76,120
1917-18	38,067	5,013	43,080	660	43,740	29,533	6,727	36,260	493	36,753	79,340	1,153	80,493
1918-19	52,200	6,053	58,253	493	58,746	37,920	7,247	45,167	500	45,667	103,420	993	104,413

No. 84.—Share of the Maritime Provinces in the Coasting Trade (Merchandise only)

	Average of five years 1909-10 to 1913-14	Share per cent	1917-18	Share per cent	1918-19	Share per cent
	£		£		£	
Bombay	26,146,000	36	30,588,000	38·6	39,963,000	38·6
Burma	16,367,000	22·6	17,707,000	22·3	24,784,000	24·0
Bengal	14,155,000	19·5	13,087,000	16·7	17,087,000	16·7
Bihar and Orissa			164,000		233,000	
Madras	9,824,000	13·5	8,805,000	11·1	12,067,000	11·7
Sind	6,093,000	8·4	8,992,000	11·3	9,288,000	9·0
		(100)		(100)		(100)

No. 85.—Coastwise Imports into British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
						£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)
Coal tons	1,509	759	495	252	235	1,333	653	500	433	500
Cotton—raw cwt.	1,744	1,720	1,606	1,931	1,729	4,000	3,527	4,953	8,047	11,520
,, Twist and yarn lbs.	26,742	23,457	24,916	19,065	21,696	867	733	900	1,047	1,867
,, Piecegoods—grey yds.	141,379	154,433	140,909	130,683	102,548	1,583	1,627	1,573	2,220	2,233
,, ,, white ,,	4,587	7,708	8,423	9,208	7,897	67	100	140	213	253
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	49,844	70,532	70,036	48,350	50,857	713	980	1,047	960	1,373
Rice in the husk cwt.	6,195	66,307	2,993	1,213	670	1,400	1,352	693	273	127
,, not in the husk ,,	18,920	19,741	17,174	10,442	16,613	6,727	7,000	6,627	3,707	9,227
Jute—Gunny bags no.	59,426	47,011	40,919	29,528	58,985	1,320	1,060	967	867	2,247
Kerosene oil gals.	100,721	102,213	107,271	104,855	115,027	2,547	2,580	2,767	2,740	3,313
Wood—Teak cubic tons	91	111	150	116	88	873	973	1,327	1,280	1,147

No. 86.—Coastwise Exports from British India of principal articles of Indian Merchandise

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in thousands of £ sterling)				
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Coal . . . . . tons	1,890	827	507	227	110	£(1,000) 1,113	£(1,000) 520	£(1,000) 307	£(1,000) 153	£(1,000) 80
Cotton—raw . . . . . cwt.	589	841	622	836	630	1,100	1,560	1,807	3,173	3,473
,, Twist and yarn . . . . lbs.	33,591	29,869	24,687	21,660	23,019	1,013	833	827	1,073	1,807
,, Piecegoods—grey . . . . yds.	144,683	142,946	96,224	98,888	83,924	1,527	1,527	1,180	1,533	2,040
,, ,, white . . . . ,,	4,490	4,936	5,319	6,405	5,101	60	60	73	120	160
,, ,, coloured, printed or dyed ,,	60,515	84,355	79,756	68,766	53,151	887	1,193	1,320	1,460	1,520
Rice in the husk . . . . . cwt.	6,857	5,976	3,561	1,225	1,030	1,547	1,280	880	267	200
,, not in the husk . . . . . ,,	19,777	20,756	18,801	11,550	18,543	6,653	6,713	6,627	3,873	7,047
Jute—Gunny bags . . . . . no.	57,882	45,241	38,549	36,843	50,028	1,180	967	1,053	933	1,593
Kerosene oil . . . . . gals.	108,685	108,701	117,336	108,677	119,138	2,440	2,447	2,640	2,473	2,760
Wood—Teak . . . . . cubic tons	115	128	170	140	113	800	900	1,187	1,080	853

No. 87.—Number and tonnage of Japanese vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes in the Coasting Trade from 1915-16 to 1918-19

	Entered with Cargoes								Cleared with Cargoes							
	1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Bengal . . .	51	152,165	36	95,966	34	73,541	33	88,939	46	136,450	26	69,712	19	44,459	19	41,253
Bombay . . .	6	19,488	9	18,779	7	9,764	6	11,254	13	38,665	19	52,799	19	45,458	18	53,797
Sind . . .	..	..	2	4,725	4	6,248	..	..	..	..	2	3,681	2	2,698	1	1,885
Madras . . .	9	23,936	16	48,962	11	31,780	7	17,690	3	7,232	2	5,848	..	..	2	3,645
Burma . . .	49	149,738	39	102,779	30	70,846	36	89,079	58	174,316	51	126,623	42	87,718	31	77,526
Total .	115	345,327	102	271,211	86	192,179	82	206,962	120	356,663	100	258,663	82	180,333	71	178,106

No. 88.—Quantity and value of total merchandise imported into and exported from Provinces, Indian States, and chief Seaports, by rail and river

Years	Total Imports and Exports		Remarks.
	Quantity (in thousands of tons)	Value (in millions of £ sterling)	
1908-09 . . .	46,740	447	Note—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the years (1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years.
1909-10 . . .	50,343	487	
1910-11 . . .	53,486	506	(2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one Native State and another was not recorded.
1911-12 . . .	58,231	541	
1912-13 . . .	68,796	601	
1913-14 . . .	67,502	596	
1914-15 . . .	63,346	525	
1915-16 . . .	64,914	597	
1916-17 . . .	67,624	663	
1917-18 . . .	67,287	684	
1918-19 . . .	68,636*	813*	* Estimated. Returns for the year not yet available.

No. 89.—Net imports of Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1917-18	Nine months April to December	
			1917	1918
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Assam . . .	6,600	5,100	4,005	2,861
Bengal (including Calcutta) .	109,300	63,400	52,353	29,578
Bihar and Orissa . .	33,500	23,000	17,911	12,612
United Provinces .	43,700	31,100	26,424	20,487
Punjab . . .	46,200	39,700	30,536	26,485
Sind and British Baluchistan	32,600	29,100	24,112	10,888
Central Provinces and Berar	9,600	3,600	2,963	1,491
Bombay (including Bombay Port) . . .	—50,300(a)	—103,600(a)	—85,954	—56,372
Madras (including Madras Port) . . .	23,600	13,700	11,590	5,424
Rajputana and Central India . . .	15,600	5,100	4,502	2,088
Nizam's territory . .	5,100	2,900	2,553	1,243
Mysore	4,300	3,200	2,420	1,714
Kashmir	400	200	213	132
Total .	280,200	116,500	93,631	59,531

(a) Net export

No. 90.—Net imports of Kerosene Oil

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1917-18	Nine months April to December	
			1917	1918
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Bengal (including Calcutta) .	3,168,000	2,212,000	1,426,563	2,430,194
Bihar and Orissa . .	1,427,000	1,223,000	947,576	852,880
United Provinces . .	1,331,000	1,150,000	869,411	751,138
Punjab . . .	705,000	587,000	450,079	370,553
Sind and British Baluchistan	346,000	13,000	—24,211	184,436
Central Provinces and Berar	785,000	781,000	586,020	455,286
Bombay (including Bombay Port) . . .	1,210,000	1,125,000	661,936	678,488
Madras (including Madras Port) . . .	1,807,000	1,497,000	1,114,374	1,269,644
Rajputana and Central India . . .	424,000	374,000	293,611	208,564
Nizam's territory . .	329,000	272,000	201,342	165,861
Mysore	247,000	211,000	163,771	127,215
Other places . . .	296,000	..	29,115	—334,466
Total .	12,075,000	9,445,000	6,719,587	7,159,743

No. 91.—Imports by rail and river of Cotton, raw

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
By Rail and River—	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Assam	2,822	2,838	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,822	2,838	93
Bengal	31,649	37,256	26,625	1	4,482	4,580	..	..	..	..	1	101	31,650	41,739	30,706
Bihar and Orissa	3,180	1,019	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,180	1,019	510
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	47,760	10,077	6,287	356,304	106,166	70,642	7,108	..	4	..	1	89	411,172	116,244	77,022
Punjab	2,724	9,250	10,479	105,006	184,581	347,423	419,888	18,296	5,334	..	..	..	527,568	212,127	363,236
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	85	..	..	..	24	146,017	97,806	129,924	..	..	..	146,017	97,891	129,948
Rajputana and Central India	521	209	63	265,203	192,220	73,028	340	..	125	114	..	..	266,178	192,429	73,216
Bombay	417	27,335	12,167	1,031,462	909,773	782,926	..	..	..	5,851	15,589	9,167	1,037,730	952,697	804,260
Central Provinces and Berar	121,498	27,691	33,968	908,137	461,515	496,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029,635	489,206	530,517
Nizam's Territory	202	109	513	244,795	123,809	167,574	..	..	..	17,533	3,062	4,861	262,530	126,980	172,948
Madras	170	7,984	6,903	11,008	134,256	178,627	..	..	..	258,763	225,048	119,501	269,941	367,288	305,031
Mysore	5	..	195	1,596	17,434	7,051	..	..	..	6,969	3,042	496	8,570	20,476	7,742
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	210,948	123,853	97,203	2,923,512	2,134,236	2,128,424	573,303	116,102	135,387	289,230	246,743	134,215	3,996,993	2,620,934	2,495,229

NOTE.—One bale of cotton is equivalent to 400 lbs.

No. 92.—Imports by rail and river of Wheat

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
By Rail and River—	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	ton	tons
Assam	..	3	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	116
Bengal	1,832	11,014	18,051	1	..	107	..	..	..	1,833	11,014	18,158
Bihar and Orissa	9,657	67,748	67,410	..	15	1,674	..	277	1,832	9,657	68,040	70,916
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	157,909	166,647	87,422	21,345	78,018	98,483	155,174	175,836	154,032	334,428	420,501	339,937
Punjab	24,115	720	14,915	5,353	34,941	75,192	752,715	824,947	303,510	782,183	860,608	393,617
Sind and British Baluchistan	34	..	..	..	..	..	44,471	81,325	9,086	44,505	81,325	9,086
Rajputana and Central India	7,239	6,247	171	153,112	116,284	13,618	500	10,676	1,724	160,851	133,207	15,513
Bombay	11	71	3	12,880	38,777	5,487	..	112	49	12,891	38,960	5,539
Central Provinces and Berar	65,617	65,031	2,425	132,140	166,598	30,023	77	98	12	197,834	231,727	32,460
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	12	1,453	14	..	..	..	12	1,453	14
Madras	14	29	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	14	35	11
Mysore	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Kashmir	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	266,428	317,510	190,513	324,843	436,142	224,609	952,937	1,093,271	470,245	1,544,208	1,846,923	985,367

No. 93.—Imports by rail and river of Rice (including paddy)*

From	CALCUTTA			KARACHI			MADRAS PORTS			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
By Rail and River—	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Assam	265	332	3,817	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	332	3,817
Bengal	388,912	301,666	499,329	..	1,015	23,493	41	20,414	26,397	388,953	323,095	549,219
Bihar and Orissa	59,354	19,333	7,333	..	10	605	10,764	27,087	33,399	70,118	46,430	41,337
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	426	261	151	20	41	1,158	..	30	84	446	332	1,393
Punjab	143	598	665	8,457	10,752	3,405	..	..	39	8,600	11,350	4,109
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	2	..	87,000	98,259	33,821	..	..	..	87,000	98,261	33,821
Rajputana and Central India	5	90	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	90	10
Bombay	..	1	819	..	..	..	16	32	1,807	16	33	2,626
Central Provinces and Berar	4,382	1,157	98	..	..	849	426	229	94	4,808	1,386	1,041
Nizam's Territory	..	2	..	..	..	..	219	488	36	219	490	36
Madras	1,082	1,882	237	..	..	17	180,544	296,014	169,169	181,626	297,896	169,423
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	2,133	338	117	2,133	338
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	454,569	325,324	512,459	95,477	110,077	63,348	192,127	346,427	231,363	742,173	781,828	807,170

*One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

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No. 94.—Imports by rail and river of Gram and pulse

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			KARACHI			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—												
Assam	30	55	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	55	190
Bengal	67,037	57,579	92,521	..	883	1,619	..	311	1,153	67,037	58,773	95,293
Bihar and Orissa	59,186	63,657	65,745	..	18,857	10,525	..	12,907	3,772	59,186	95,421	80,042
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	96,807	78,109	32,263	14,092	93,925	70,235	2,587	99,651	26,791	113,486	271,685	129,289
Punjab	2,733	633	1,267	24,038	31,799	72,187	70,634	258,064	296,364	97,405	290,546	369,818
Sind and British Baluchistan	3	4	..	..	8	10	6,769	15,162	8,579	6,772	15,174	8,589
Rajputana and Central India	977	1,560	150	10,099	36,067	10,601	2,838	31,304	24,046	13,914	68,931	34,797
Bombay	308	13	7	31,535	20,377	11,231	11	79	..	31,854	20,469	11,288
Central Provinces and Berar	26,848	4,190	2,232	37,311	46,154	26,932	..	65	297	64,159	50,409	29,461
Nizam's Territory	28	476	44	1,135	522	1,123	..	..	..	1,163	998	1,167
Madras	4,886	1,119	500	92	35	4,211	..	..	..	4,978	1,154	4,711
Mysore	16	..	..	13	..	1,205	..	..	..	29	..	1,205
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	258,859	207,445	194,919	118,315	248,627	209,879	82,839	417,543	361,002	460,013	873,615	765,800

No. 95.—Imports by rail and river of Linseed

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—									
Assam	195	979	78	..	..	..	195	979	78
Bengal	33,785	4,637	7,439	..	111	119	33,785	4,748	7,558
Bihar and Orissa	109,227	32,860	102,023	17	14,824	16,915	109,244	47,684	118,938
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	68,534	6,160	36,917	38,040	43,351	44,534	106,574	49,511	81,451
Punjab	16	..	22	41	9	93	57	9	115
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	5,576	165	502	78,294	18,207	33,130	83,870	18,372	33,632
Bombay	..	..	..	9,709	5,592	12,790	9,709	5,592	12,790
Central Provinces and Berar	9,626	601	2,521	56,764	13,107	34,530	66,390	13,708	37,051
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	47,077	13,010	24,243	47,077	13,010	24,243
Madras	23	85	603	655	270	865	678	355	1,468
Mysore	..	..	..	..	4	42	..	4	42
Total	226,982	45,487	150,105	230,611	108,485	167,261	457,593	153,972	317,366

No. 96.—Imports by rail and river of Rape and Mustard Seed

From	CALCUTTA			CITY OF BOMBAY			TOTAL		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—									
Assam	6,789	2,493	1,471	..	..	..	6,789	2,493	1,471
Bengal	2,326	797	1,934	..	18	14	2,326	815	1,948
Bihar and Orissa	55,298	5,233	6,730	26	..	..	55,324	5,233	6,730
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	104,178	46,622	16,312	25,354	563	2,453	129,532	47,185	18,765
Punjab	1,985	30,707	68,489	296	111	934	2,281	30,818	69,373
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	3,351	1,982	5	..	2	5	3,351	1,984
Rajputana and Central India	6,674	11,372	4,668	8,198	3,262	2,462	14,872	14,634	7,130
Bombay	..	4,104	11,986	17,631	7,739	11,228	17,631	11,843	23,214
Central Provinces and Berar	1,239	5,805	1,808	2,026	482	350	3,265	6,287	2,158
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	41	81	54	41	81	54
Madras	989	2,015	822	..	..	23	989	2,015	845
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	179,478	112,499	116,152	53,577	12,256	17,520	233,055	124,755	133,672

No. 97.—Imports by rail and river of Jute

From	CALCUTTA		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River			
Assam	217,466	155,026	200,782
Bengal	5,320,541	4,017,430	4,118,764
Bihar and Orissa	415,866	278,581	447,739
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2	..	..
Punjab	..	..	..
Sind and British Baluchistan	..	..	..
Rajputana and Central India	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..
Mysore	..	..	..
Total	5,953,875	4,451,037	4,767,285

Note.—One bale of jute is equivalent to 400 lbs.
By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, arrivals into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total number of mills manufacturing jute.

No. 98.—Imports by rail and river of Tea

From	CALCUTTA		
	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—			
Assam	125,935,376	191,681,692	155,438,045
Bengal	75,346,320	122,983,407	98,381,046
Bihar and Orissa	307,328	259,447	286,848
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,135,568	46,326	194,771
Punjab	92,960	17,034	33,489
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,928	..	3,291
Rajputana and Central India	112	657	2,880
Bombay	448	21,147	18,844
Central Provinces and Berar	1,904	1,068	4,279
Nizam's Territory	..	..	1,893
Madras	112	597,889	201,023
Mysore	336	..	..
Kashmir	..	..	..
Total	202,825,392	315,608,667	254,566,409

Note.—One maund is equivalent to 82⅔ lbs.

Note.—Provinces named in the first column of the tables of Imports by rail and river include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" comprise the ports of Madras, French ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from non-British ports and foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara and Dhanushkodi.

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